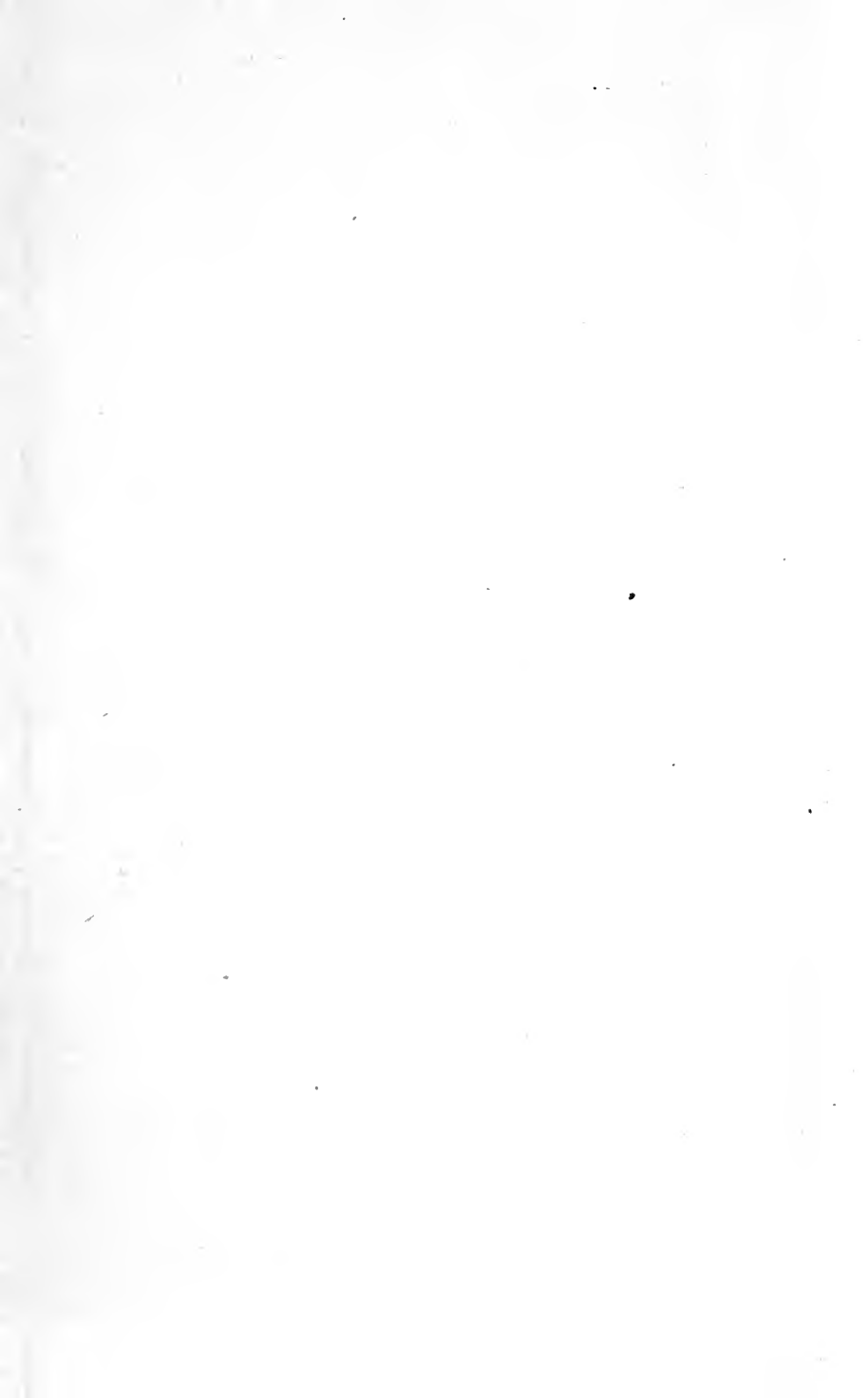


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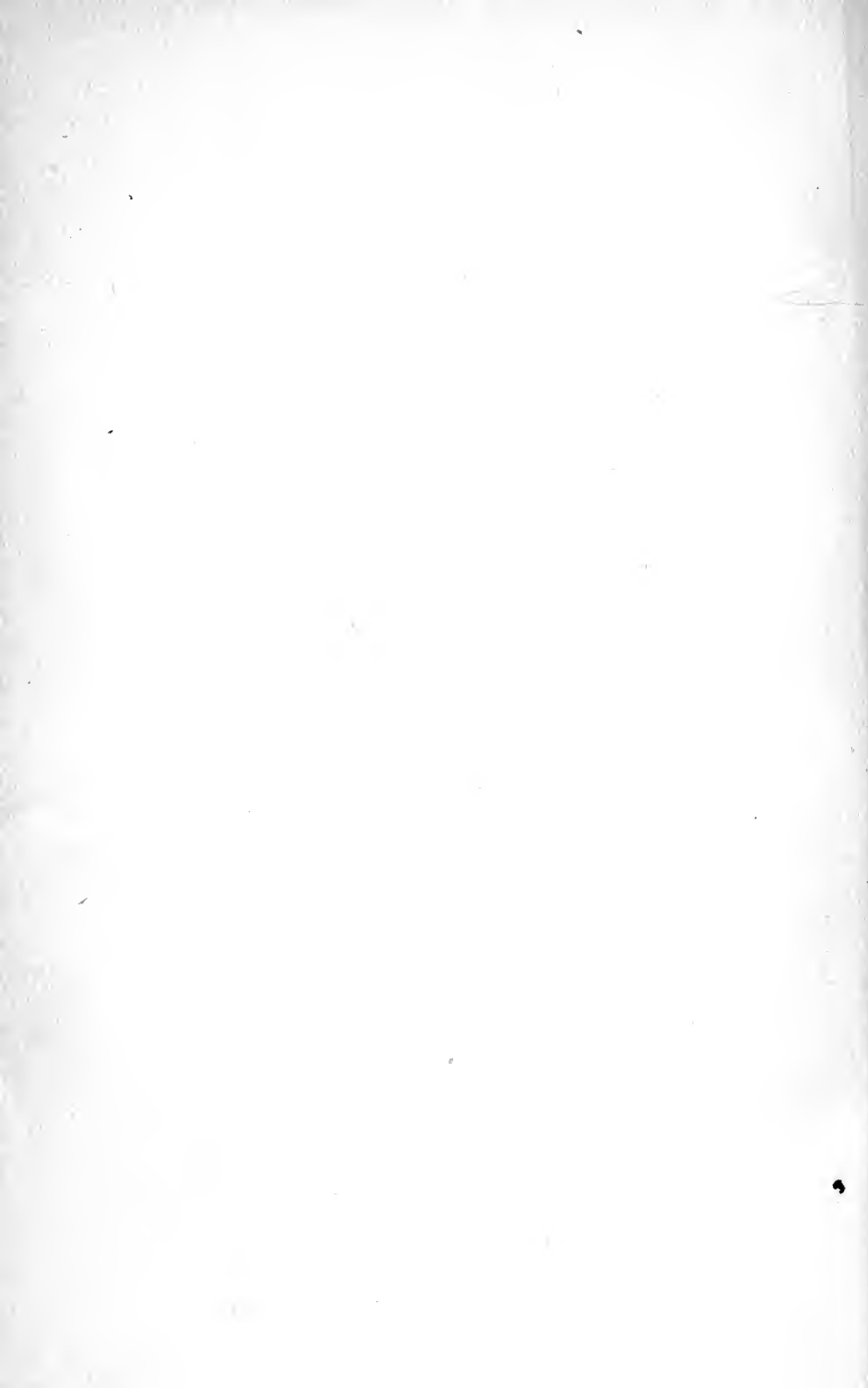
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The annual subscription to the Magazine is 6s. 6d. post free. Quarterly Parts, 1s. 6d. net each, by post, 1s. 8d. Cases for binding, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the Publishers.

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THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE



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HOME

COUNTIES

MAGAZINE

*Devoted to the Topography of London,
Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks,
Surrey, and Kent*

EDITED BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

VOLUME IX, 1907

LONDON: REYNELL & SON, 44 CHANCERY LANE,
W.C.

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28/10/21



THE CHANDOS PRESS,
170 ST. JOHN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Bulstrode, south-west front.

Photographed by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

BULSTRODE.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL.

OF all the Historic Mansions in this fair land of ours and especially of those in the County of Buckingham, that of Bulstrode may be fairly said to be one of the most attractive and the most interesting.

Attractive, not only on account of the almost exceptional sylvan beauty and picturesqueness of the Park, with its charming undulations, its beautiful beech- and oak-clad slopes, and its deep and spacious valleys, which sweep through it as though they were in far off, and probably pre-historic times, the beds of broad and rapid streams—but also on account of its fine woodland scenery, and the almost pictorially natural grouping of its forest trees. In the pleasant grounds, also, which more immediately surround the mansion, some of the most majestic specimens of the rarer trees which flourish in this country, may be met with in all directions.

Interesting also, and that in a remarkable degree, on account not only of its antiquities, as embodied in the antiquarian and historical records of the country, but also as illustrated in the histories of the great and well known names with which it has been from time to time associated.

It is a far cry from Cæsar and his Legions, to the time of King Edward the Seventh; but all those centuries have been more or less concerned in the making of the History of Bulstrode, and of those who, for the last nine centuries at least, have been the successive possessors of these lands.

Templars, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Abbots and Monks of early church foundations, and Statesmen of the highest eminence, who have all left their mark on the history and literature of the land, have, in their day and generation, contributed in the past, as their successors still contribute in the present, to carry on the prestige of an estate, which for so many centuries has formed a part of the national history of the country.

The happy local position of Bulstrode has also its peculiar advantages, for though only about twenty miles from the

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Marble Arch, it is situated in a beautiful part of Buckinghamshire, and close to many places, all of which have some special interest attached to them.

For instance, within a few miles in one direction is the quiet churchyard of Stoke Poges, where rest the remains of the author of the well known *Elegy*, whose memory is kept green there by the handsome monument erected to him in 1779 by the John Penn, Esquire, who was the last hereditary Governor of Pennsylvania, the great-grandson of William Penn, and the great-great-grandson, maternally, of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys of Bulstrode.

Here also lived Sir Edward Coke, one of the greatest lawyers of his time, and the framer of the celebrated Petition of Rights. His marriage with Bridget Paston, of the family famous for the quaint and delightful *Letters*, brought him a large fortune; and at her death in 1598 he married Lady Elizabeth Hatton, a grand-daughter of Lord Burghley, with a similar result. It was with these accumulations, probably, that he bought the estate at Stoke, where, in 1601, he entertained Queen Elizabeth, and where he died in 1634; and where a monument, some 70 feet in height, with a statue of Coke on the top, has been erected to his memory.

And here too also lived a very different character—the Henry Martin, who was one of those who signed the Death Warrant of King Charles the First.

In another direction, close at hand, lies the pretty village of Beaconsfield, with its spacious street, around which the houses are built, after the manner of the olden time. Here, at his seat called The Gregories (which he purchased in 1768 for £23,000, part of which sum is understood to have been found by the Marquis of Rockingham), the frequent resort of the most eminent political and literary characters of the day, lived Edmund Burke, Statesman and Patriot. Here also he died in 1797, with the words of Addison's Essay on the Immortality of the Soul still sounding in his ears. He was buried in the Church of Beaconsfield, where a somewhat unworthy description of monument has been erected to his memory, a drawing of which may be found in Buckler's *Sketches in Buckinghamshire*.

The same village has also given its name as a peerage title to that other Statesman—the author of *Coningsby*—who, at a

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later period, spent the close of his life at his seat of Hughenden, not far from Beaconsfield.

This village has also other memories, for the Manor formerly belonged to Edmund Waller, Poet and Courtier. His coquetry with Lady Dorothea Sydney, whose portrait was fixed into the wainscot over the mantel-piece of Waller's sitting room at Hall Barn, the name of his seat at Beaconsfield, formed the subject of much of his verses. But Sacharissa did not by any means reciprocate his gallantry, and had probably already set her heart elsewhere; for she married in 1639 the Earl of Sunderland, at that time Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. After his death it is said that, meeting by chance the Poet, the Countess asked when he would write again the praises he once addressed to her as Sacharissa—"When you are again as young and handsome as you were then"—was the somewhat ungallant reply of her former admirer.

Of Waller's political opinions, the less said perhaps the better. He was capable of writing panegyrics both to the Protector Cromwell, and to Charles the Second on his Restoration to the Crown, but he may perhaps be forgiven for these things, for did he not also write—"Go lovely Rose"—and the "Lines on a Girdle"—the last verse of which runs:—

"A narrow compass, and yet there,
Dwelt all that's good and all that's fair;
Give me what this ribband bound,
And take the rest the sun goes round."

one of the prettiest specimens of the charming poetical conceits of that gallant period, although it must be admitted that its astronomy is somewhat sacrificed to its poetical license.

He died at Hall Barn in 1687, and is buried in the churchyard at Beaconsfield, where a large and handsome sarcophagus was erected to his memory, upon which is a long Latin inscription, wherein the Poet is described as—" *Qui inter Poetas sui temporis facile princeps.*" And documents, with the signature of Edmund Waller upon them, may be found among the archives of the Bulstrode of to-day.

A little further away to the northward, in the peaceful valley of the Misburn, lies Chalfont St. Giles, where one of the greatest of our English Poets sheltered for a while from the ravages of the Great Plague, which is said to have carried off 68,000 victims in London in 1665. Here, in a cottage which still

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remains somewhat as it may have been at that date, John Milton finished *Paradise Lost*, and wrote *Paradise Regained*, or a part of it; and here it was that he was often visited by his staunch friend, Thomas Ellwood. It was about this time that Ellwood, who had been attending the funeral of a Quaker at Amersham, was apprehended by Ambrose Bennett, Esq., a magistrate of the county, on his way to the Aylsbury Court of Sessions, and was committed by him to Aylsbury Gaol, together with others who were also of the funeral party.

This Ambrose Bennett seems to have been a person of some importance in these parts, and it was probably he who was for a time the owner of the Bulstrode Estate, as will be more particularly noticed further on.

There is also another association which links Bulstrode with John Milton, for it is the present Baronet of Wetherby, a near relative of the possessors of the Bulstrode of to-day, who for a time was the custodian of that most interesting relic of the great Poet, his Common Place Book—written between the years 1630 and 1650—which is now preserved among the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

And lastly may be mentioned in this connection, the green secluded spot called Jordan, also within a few miles of Bulstrode—the Mecca of good Americans—where the founder of Pennsylvania lies buried, and with him his first wife, whom he married at Chorley Wood, and who died in 1693—a woman of great beauty and saintly character.

Such are some of the pleasant reminiscences of the past which will long hover round the precincts of Bulstrode, and it is now time to turn to the history of the Manor itself, which will lead on with ever increasing interest through eight centuries of English history, up to the present time.

Probably, however, the early and well-known romance of Shobbington and his Bulls may be passed by without much historical concern. The name of Shobbington may possibly have had some connection with the Shabbington of the present day—which is the name of a village near Thame. The strongest point of the Shobbington romance, however, seems to be that it affords a sort of plausible theory to account for the change of name from Shobbington to Bulstrode, of the then

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possessors of these lands. But on the face of it, this story seems to be hardly consistent with the facts of the case, as may be seen by an inspection of the site of the alleged conflict. According to the story, it was during the reign of the Conqueror that Shobbington and his valiant sons, all mounted upon Bulls, made their appearance upon the scene, and with the assistance of their neighbours threw up the earthworks forming the walls of the camp which was to oppose the threatened attack by the Norman King's soldiers.

These ramparts may still very plainly be seen at the south east corner of the present Park, and it looks rather as if the ground had been levelled up on one side to form the interior of the camp itself—and on this side the land slopes away into a sort of ravine, along which in very early times water may have flowed. But these earthworks are hardly such as were constructed by the Saxons at the time of the Conquest; they seem to be of earlier date than that, and may have been thrown up about the time of Cassivelaunus. This, in fact, is the contention of Pennant the Historian, who, in his *Narrative of a Journey from Chester to London*, when writing about this part of the country, says—"The particular ford over which Cæsar crossed the Thames was probably at, or near, Conway Stakes. Cæsar says that he led his army to the river Thames towards the border of the territories of Cassivelaunus, the leader of the tribes who inhabited that part of the country called Cashio—"The post that was forced by Julius Cæsar during his second campaign in Briton, was not remote from the camp occupied by him on this side of the river, and most likely was that which still exists in the Park of Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Portland at Bulstrode, about fifteen miles distant from the Roman camp, whose vestiges are still to be seen not far from the famous ford."

There is something to be said for this view of the position—and Pennant is not to be despised in such a matter. But however this may be, there is no doubt that the story of Shobbington and his Bulls, as the origin of the derivation of their patronymie, has been adopted by the Bulstrode family, as appears from the contents of a book published in 1712, entitled—"Original Letters to the Earl of Arlington by Richard Bulstrode, Envoy at the Court of Brussels, from King Charles II, with a Preface giving an account of the Author's Life and Family." These

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Letters were written for the most part from the 3rd of April to the 16th of December, 1674, and in the Preface the Author says that he was descended from the ancient family of Bulstrode, in the County of Bucks. "Their first name," he writes, "was Shobbington, and it came to be changed into that of Bulstrode by the remarkable adventure which I have learned from some of the family themselves"; but he gives no further information on this point whatever, and this concise, and somewhat abrupt, manner of dealing with the matter, does not seem to add much to the historical importance, or accuracy, of the story.

Then follows an account of the "remarkable adventure" of Shobbington and his Bulls, which apparently has been transcribed almost word for word by Dr. Lipscombe in his most valuable *History of Buckinghamshire*, and need not be repeated here.

This Sir Richard Bulstrode was descended from Thomas Bulstrode of Hedgerley Bulstrode, whose son, Edward Bulstrode, was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1586; he is described on his monument in Hounslow Chapel, as *Edwardus Bulstrode de Bulstrode*. One of Sir Richard Bulstrode's sons was the Whitelock Bulstrode of Clifford's Inn, whose monument is also in Hounslow Chapel, with a Latin inscription upon it, in which it is recorded that he was "*Pronepos Edwardi Bulstrode de Bulstrode in Com: Bucks., Armiger, Obiit 27 Die Novembris, Anno Dom: 1724. Ætatis 74.*"

It would seem therefore, that as these members of the Bulstrode family—or rather, of that branch of it—were buried at Hounslow, they had ceased to reside at Hedgerley, and as will be afterwards seen, this family had sold their interest in the Bulstrode property and estate in 1645.

The Sir Richard Bulstrode mentioned above, was both a soldier and a man of letters, but it is chiefly as a Diplomatist that he is best known. He was appointed by Charles the Second, Agent at the Court of Brussels in 1673, and at the accession of James the Second, he received the title of Envoy. He remained at Brussels until the Revolution, when he followed James to the Court of St. Germain, and he died there in 1711.

In the collection of Documents formed by Mr. Alfred Morrison, and privately printed in 1897, there is a series entitled "The Bulstrode Papers, 1667—1675," consisting of "Communications made to Sir Richard Bulstrode from this



Bulstrode, the Veranda.

Photographed by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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country in the form of newsletters, giving almost daily the most minute details of everything going on at Court and in the Country. They may be looked up as more or less a companion to, and a continuation of, 'Pepys' Diary.'"

In this collection occurs the following letter containing an interesting reference to the celebrated Royalist, John, Lord Freschville of Staveley, who was closely connected with the ancient family of Ramsden of Byrom, in the County of York, of whom more will be mentioned in connection with Bulstrode hereafter—as the possessors of the estate at the present time.

This reference also is interesting, as showing how so apparently unimportant an incident, as it must have been in those times, was considered of sufficient importance, on account of its connection with Lord Freschville's troop, to be transmitted to St. Germain.

The newsletter is as follows :

"No. 42, August 28, 1668.

"Wednesday, 26th. On ye 22nd past hapned an ill accident at Yorke betweene twoe gentlemen of ye Lord Freshville's troope, one Mr. Swan, and one Captaine Hodgson, one of ye Corporals of ye troope, who upon some words that hapned betweene them, though some suspect it to be upon a former grudge, they both went out privately into a garden, and there Swan was slain."

There is a Pedigree of the Upton branch of the Bulstrode family in Dr. Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*, from which it appears that that branch died out there in about 1643. A Henry Bulstrode presented to the Living of Hedgerley in 1631. There was a Thomas Bulstrode buried at Hedgerley the 15th September, 1584, who has been already referred to, and others of the same family have found a resting place there up to about 1690, after which time that branch of the family also seems to have died out there.

Sir Richard Bulstrode, the Plenipotentiary at the Court of James the Second at St. Germain, died there in 1711. He married Jocosa, daughter of Edward Dyneley, Esquire, by whom he had 17 children, all of whom survived him. He himself is said to have obtained the unusual age of 101 years and 2 months.

It should also be mentioned in connection with the Bulstrode family, that there were two Manors of Hedgerley. The

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principal Manor passed with that of Denham, to Benjamin Way, Esquire, of Denham. The other Manor, called Hedgerley Bulstrode, is said to have gone to the Brudenels, by the marriage of William Brudenell, Esquire, with Agnes, daughter of Robert Bulstrode of Hedgerley, and from that time seems to have been lost sight of in that direction. It can be shewn, however, that this Manor was in the hands of Thomas Bulstrode, and sold by him in 1645—as will be mentioned hereafter.

It is time to return to the evolution of events at Bulstrode, subsequent to the Shobbington-Bulstrode occupation of these lands, and it is on somewhat more unimpeachable evidence that it may be stated, that the then Manor of Bulstrode, or a part of it, was one of the Buckinghamshire Manors which were in the possession of the Knights Templars, at the period when that Order held land in almost every Shire in England, and in many parts of the Continent besides.

At the time of the Dissolution of the Order in 1308, in this country, the Templars' lands passed into the possession of the Crown, or of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This particular manor, however, soon became a Commandery of the Hospitallers, and it is stated in an Account of that Order that it was of the value of "*lxxv marcas*" a year. It passed into the hands of the Crown, and the Receiver was generally the Sheriff of Buckinghamshire for the time being, whose office it was to collect, and pay into the King's Exchequer, whatever balance there might be from the farming of the Manor on the King's behalf.

Many of these Ministers' Accounts, as they are called, are preserved in the Record Office, and are of course in the usual form in those days, of long rolls of parchment, and are written in mediæval Latin. They contain an account of the sums which were received yearly, or half-yearly, as the case might be, from various sources, such for instance as the sale of the produce of the farm, in the shape of corn of different kinds, and of the live stock, dairy produce, wool, and so forth. These Accounts contain also detailed valuations of the live and dead stock on the farm, of the goods and chattels in the house, the chapel, the grange, the stables, the dairy, the workshop, and other offices, and every halfpenny, literally, seems to have been accounted for in the most precise manner.

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In two, or more, of these documents, mention is made of 26 shillings and 8 pence for the rent of a water mill, a considerable amount in those days. This water mill was situated at Chalfont St. Peter, which at that time was a part of the Manor of Bulstrode, and as such had been in the possession of the Knights Templars. This mill also gave rise to some curious and interesting proceedings, very illustrative of the state of the country, and the conditions of life at that period, which will be mentioned farther on.

Next, in order of date, are the Accounts of one Edmund, "Chaplain or Warden of the Manor of Bulstrode, formerly of the Templars," which are contained in three small Rolls, now called the "Harley Rolls," preserved in the Manuscript Department in the British Museum.

These interesting documents are dated 2 Edward II (1309), 3 and 4 Edward II (1309, 1310), and 4 and 5 Edward II (1310, 1311) respectively.

These Accounts are generally made up for a whole year, viz., from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and it may be interesting to note the financial position of the Manor in those days, bearing in mind, however, that the value of money in the shape of coin was very much greater then than now. In 1309 the receipts were £43 9s. 1d., and the expenses £28 14s. 10½d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Manor of £14 14s. 2½d. This was for the half-year only, however.

In the year 1309-10 the receipts for the whole year were £55 12s. 1¾d., and the expenses were £18 10s. 11¼d., leaving a balance of £37 1s. 2½d. During the year 1310-11 the receipts were £54 3s. 9d., and there were arrears, the amount of which is not stated, but as there was a balance to the good of £56 16s. 9½d. at the end of the time, it would seem that these arrears had probably been paid up by that date.

There seems to have been a portion of this Manor, however, or of the lands comprised in it, which was excluded from the possessions of the Templars, and which has a history of its own, to which reference must now be made.

It appears, then, that when in 1265, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, founded the Abbey of Benedictine Monks at Burnham, he endowed it with the Manors of Burnham, Coppenham, Stoke, and Bulstrode, and some smaller estates. It also appears that the Burnham Monks had the King's license to alienate Bulstrode

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to William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, whose Countess is said to have dropped her garter at a Court Ball, which circumstance gave rise to the foundation of the illustrious Order of that name, and links it with that of Bulstrode.

The Earl, soon after this Manor had been alienated to him, gave it to the neighbouring Religious House of Bisham, Bysham, or Bustlesham (as it is variously called), and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, is given a copy of the Grant of the "*Manerium de Bulstrode cum pertinentiis in Com : Bucks.*" to Bisham, which is taken from the Patent Roll of 12 Edward III (1338).

This Grant relates also to other Manors in Buckinghamshire and elsewhere, but there is a copy of the "*Licencia Regis pro concessione Manerii de Bulstrode Canonicis de Bustleham,*" dated 11 Ed. III, and this document relates to Bulstrode only.

After the Dissolution of the Order of the Knights Templars in England, the history of this Manor may be carried on for some time from the information afforded by the Printed Calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls, which is very interesting, as showing in a practical form how the disputes concerning the tenure of land were dealt with at that early period in the history of the country, and how carefully appeals in cases of trespass, or unlawful occupation, were considered and adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law, in the infancy of this

". . . . land of settled Government,
A land of great and wide renown,
Where Freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent."

The first of these documents of which mention need be made is dated May 6th, 1328, when it seems that a grant was made to Alesia, late the wife of Edwin, Earl of Arundel, until other provision was made for her, of £220 yearly, from various "farms" or rents, and among these was one of £30 yearly from the "farm" of Meredow and Bolestrode. On August 11th of the same year, another grant was made to the said Alesia, towards the maintenance of herself and of her boys, of £100, due at the Exchequer yearly, from Walter de Turk, for the same lands. Again, in 1330 (May 17th), mention is made of a Charter from the King, granting to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham a yearly "farm," or rent, of £15, from the Manor of Bolstrode, which had belonged to the Templars, and was afterwards in the hands of Hugh le Despenser, and by him forfeited to the King.



Bulstrode, the Lime Avenue.

Photographed by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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Whereupon one Geoffrey de Bolstrode disputed the right of the Abbess to these lands, on the ground that they had been taken from him by Hugh le Despenser. The King afterwards, understanding that Geoffrey de Bolstrode unjustly occupied a messuage, water-mill, land, meadow, wood, and 20 shillings and 2 pence of rent in Chalfhonte St. Peter, which the Templars had as parcel of the Manor of Bolstrode, and which, at the time of the forfeiture by Hugh le Despenser, were in his hands as such, recovered them by process before the Court in Chancery, and caused them to be delivered by the Sheriff to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham—as parcel of the said Manor.

It seems, however, from an entry in the Calendar of the Close Rolls that this matter had not been settled in 1346, when under date of July 13th, the King again orders the Justices to proceed to render judgment without delay.

In the meantime it appears that the said Geoffrey and others so oppressed the Abbess, that she was unable to answer to the King's Exchequer for the rent. Among other oppressions and grievances which the Abbess alleged, were the destruction of her houses, and of her hedges, the breaking of the spindle [*fusum*] and other parts of her mill, and the cutting and carrying away of her corn and grass, and the threatening and assaulting of her servants to such an extent that she could not get any one to serve her. Ultimately, on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer being granted, it was shown that the said Geoffrey de Bulstrode had not proved his right to the said lands.

It is interesting to note that among other names mentioned in connection with these transactions are those of "John Geffreysclerk de Bulstrode," and "Ralph Geffreyschayward de Bulstrode." These names, of course, should be read as "John, Geoffrey's Clerk, and Ralph, Geoffrey's Hay-warden," respectively, the last word in each being used as an affix, descriptive of their occupations in connection with the Manor. Surnames derived from occupations, as is well known, did not become hereditary, that is, true surnames, until the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. Prior to that such names were descriptive merely, just as we have them in the case of Geoffrey de Bulstrode's clerk and hay-warden.

To return, however, to the narrative of these events as told by the Patent Rolls, these matters seem to have

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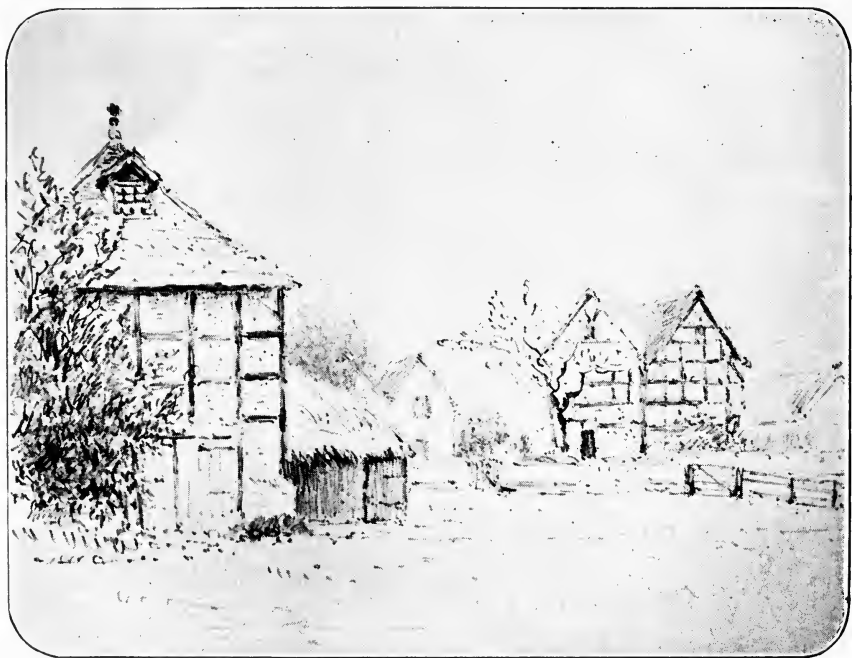
been again brought before the Court for adjudication, and by an Inquisition taken in July, 1335, it was found that the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in 14 Edward II, granted to John de Horneby, and the said Geoffrey de Bolestrode, a messuage, a water-mill, 91 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow, 16 acres of pasture, and other possessions, situate in Chalfonte St. Peter, and that the said John afterwards demised his estate to the said Geoffrey, and that Hugh le Despenser the Younger disseised him of the same without reasonable cause, after which they came into the King's hands by forfeiture.

It appeared afterwards, however, that as regards the proceedings at the Inquisition, deception had been practised, inasmuch as the said tenements were parcel of the Manor of Bolestrode, and were held as such by the Templars at the time of the dissolution of that Order, and that after this took place, one Nicholas de Turvil entered therein, and alienated them to John de Hornby. Ultimately, after protracted proceedings, the Sheriff was directed to take the said messuage, manor and rents, and deliver them to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham. This order gave rise to further difficulties, for the said Geoffrey de Bolstrode now again showed cause why he should not be dispossessed of these lands and rents, and prayed the King to provide him a remedy therein.

In the same year, 1335 (October 6), it is recorded that a grant for life was made to Nigel de Lorenge, King's Yeoman, of 100 shillings yearly, by the hands of the Abbess of Burnham, out of the rent of £15 a year, due by the Abbess for the Manor of Bulstrode.

In 1337, there seems to have been some difficulty about the payment of this rent, for it is recorded (22 April) that on account of the impoverishment of the Abbey, a Pardon was granted to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, of £57 6s. 4d. required of them for the King's use, for arrears of the rent of £15, whereby they held the Manor from him.

Later on, in the same year (18th November), there was an assignment to the Prior of the Augustine Monastery, founded by William de Monte Acuto, Earl of Salisbury, of the sum of £15 11s. 7d. which the Abbess and Convent of Burnham were held to render to the Exchequer, as the "extent" of the Manor of Bulstrode, an escheat by the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser



Dove-Cotes, Bug End Farm, Dormstone, Worcestershire.

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the Younger, lately granted to them by the King, as has been previously mentioned.

And again, on November 30th of the same year, 1337, "A writt *de intendo* in pursuance to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham," was entered. The King, as before stated, had granted to Nigel de Lorenge 100 shillings yearly of this rent, but on the 17th of November, he had surrendered the letter of that grant for cancellation.

[To be continued.]

DOVE-COTES.

BY MILDRED BERKELEY.

[Continued from Vol. viii, p. 240.]

PIGEONS were kept exclusively for the use of the monasteries and the manor houses, none but a lord of the manor or a parson could erect a dove-house; they were at once a source of revenue and a means of subsistence. During the winter months the religious houses and the manor houses depended on these birds for their supply of fresh meat. In the reign of Henry VII fresh meat was not eaten, even by the gentlemen attendant on a great earl, except between Midsummer and Michaelmas, for cattle were killed off at the approach of winter and salted down, as there was not sufficient keep for them in the cold months. November was called Blood-month, or Bloodmonth, in many parts of England, because of this great slaughter of animals.

This plan caused the dove-cotes to come into still greater prominence. Stall manure being of small account and inconsiderable in quantity, the manure from the dove-house sold for high prices, and was in as much request as among the Romans of old.

In Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, we read, concerning the larder of Thomas, third Lord Berkeley (1349), that in each manor, and almost each farm-house, he had a pigeon-house, and

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in some two ; and at his dwelling-house were three ; and from each house he drew yearly 1,300 pigeons.

The Vicar of the parish of Berkeley received fourpence yearly for every dove-house.

The law regarding the erection and preservation of dove-cotes was strictly enforced.

It was enacted by a Scottish Statute in 1669 (still unrepealed) that no person shall build a dove-cote in town or country unless he is possessed of lands of the yearly value of ten chalders of vidual, lying within two miles of it.

Scott, in *Waverley* (c. viii), speaks of

The court which had its ornament always in the shape of a tun-bellied pigeon-house of great size and rotundity and of no small resource to a Scottish laird, whose scanty rents were eked out by the contributions levied upon the farms by these light foragers and the conscriptions exacted from the latter for the benefit of the table.

Jacob's *New Law Dictionary* (1750), has it that formerly none but the lord of the manor or the parson might erect a pigeon-house. At Strensham, one John Sawley, yeoman, was indicted for building one within the manor of Strensham, to the common nuisance of the King's subjects ; and John Vicarus was also in the wrong for keeping the same filled with birds to the common nuisance.

An indictment ran in this way :

That A. B. of G. in the said county of H., yeoman, not being Lord of the Manor nor Rector of the Parish Church of G. aforesaid, at G. aforesaid a Dove-cote did erect, to the common nuisance of the subjects of our said Lord the King, and also against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

By a case in the law courts in 1618 it was decided that any one might build a dove-cote, so the law on the subject seems to have been uncertain.

References were made to licenses by the King, and to a Statute of Edward II, the exact meaning of which is not very clear.

The laws defending the doves were very stringent. One of the clauses of an Act of Edward VI expressly forbade any one under the degree of a lord of Parliament, and not having £100 a year, from shooting with bows and arrows at any fowl or any



Dove-Cote, Great Comberton, Worcestershire.

DOVE-COTES.

mark upon any church. In 1509 John Hastings of Daylesford was indicted for this offence, and he had to pay £10; in 1619 one William Litt was indicted for carrying a fowling-piece loaded with powder and shot, and firing at a pigeon on the church of the town of Alvechurch. In 1579 dove-cote house-breakers were punished with the death penalty for a third offence.

It was enacted in 1751 that every person who shall shoot at and kill a pigeon may be committed to the common gaol for three months by two or more Justices of the Peace, unless he immediately pay to the use of the poor where the offence was committed 20s. for every one so killed, and after one month's commitment shall before two or more Justices of Peace be bound with two different sureties in £20 a piece, with condition never to offend in the like again.

This act forbids anyone to shoot within 600 paces of a hennery, or 100 paces of a pigeon-house.

The literature dealing with this subject is quaint and voluminous, and dates from very early days.

Junius Columella wrote a book on husbandry in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula, about A.D. 65; it was translated in 1745.

He gives the following directions how to make a pigeon-house:

Let the walls be made hollow with nests all in one line, one after another, or if there be no conveniency to make it so, let boards be put upon small stakes driven into the wall, which may receive either small lockers wherein the fowls may make their nests, or earthen pots for them to breed in. Let it be polished with white plaster because this kind of fowl is exceedingly delighted with this colour.

Columella says that white pigeons were the most commonly seen, but it could not be much commended because the hawk could espy them too easily.

A single pair would be sold for 1,000 sesterces each; if the old birds were beautiful and of a good colour, they sold in Rome for 200 numi a pair, £1 12s. 3½d. More beautiful ones sold for 1,000 numi, £8 1s. 5½d. Columella says that he was ashamed of the age he lived in if it could be believed there were some who paid 4,000, £32 5s. 10d. He tells us that to keep the birds to one place a few quills must be taken from them, and some advocate that the legs should be tied up, but not broken, as they might become lean from pain.

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He further quotes how Democritus suggested pigeons could be prevented from flying away :

A kestrel, which commonly makes its nest in buildings, the hawk's young ones are shut up one by one in earthen pots, and the covers are put upon them while they are still breathing, and the vessel covered with plaster is hung up in the corners of the pigeon-house ; which thing does so conciliate the love of the fowls to the place that they never abandon it !

Pliny, Varro, Aristotle, all had something to say about these birds. Aristotle and Pliny note a fact of Natural History, which is apt to be overlooked, viz., that it is peculiar to pigeons not to hold up their heads as they drink, but to drink like horses, without intermission. Aristotle's view of the length of their days is probably not so correct as the above observation. He says that they live forty years. Probably Aldrovandus was going to the outside limit when he asserts they live twenty years, for he knew one which bred all the while except the last six months, in which it left its mate, and made choice of a single life.

The earliest book on husbandry in England appeared in 1539 by Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Common Pleas. An eminent agriculturist remarked that after the lapse of more than three centuries much that he practised had not been improved upon. He may be a good authority on swine and pigeons, ditching and hedging, but his idea as to what women might accomplish in the way of occupation is not to be commended :

It is a wive's occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes, to make malte, to wash and wringe, to make heye, shere, and in time of nede to helpe her husband to fyll the muckwayne, drive the ploughe, to loade heye, corne and such other. And to go to market, to sell butter, chese, mylke, egges, chekyns, capons, pygges, gese.

In the *Sportsman's Dictionary*, 1725, there are curious directions about the pigeon-house and its inmates :

The more spacious they are the better, and the round form is to be preferred before the square ones, because rats do not so easily come at the one as at the other, and the round house is more commodious because by means of the ladder turning upon an axis you can easily visit all that is within ; you may effect by the conveniency of this ladder in a round one, which cannot be done in a square one.¹ Plant the pigeon-house in the middle of a courtyard,

¹ The pigeon-house at Elmlly Lovett, in Worcestershire, is square, but has a rotary ladder ; it would not be useless but imperfect.



Dove-Cote, Offenham, near Evesham.

DOVE-COTES.

near enough to the house that the master of the family may keep in awe those who go in or come out ; but as pigeons are of a fearful disposition, you must make their houses with much care, at such a distance that the rushing noise of the trees shaken by the wind and the over-murmurings of the water may not affright them.

Several recipes are given for keeping the pigeon in his home, some are very quaint :

To hinder pigeons from quitting the pigeon house, take the head and feet of a goat and boil them till the flesh separates from the bone ; take this flesh and boil it again in the same liquor till the whole is consumed ; bruise into this decoction some potter's earth, out of which you are to take all the stones, vetch, hemp, and corn ; the whole must be kneaded together and reduced to dough, which form into small loaves, about the thickness of two fists, and dry them in the sun or oven ; when they are baked, lay them in several parts of the pigeon house ; and as soon as they are set there, the pigeons will amuse themselves with pecking them, and finding some taste there which pleases them, they will keep so close to it that they will not afterwards leave it but with regret. Some take a goat's head and boil it in water with salt, cummin, and hemp, and expose it in the pigeon house, with which they amuse the pigeons. Lastly, there are those who fry millet in honey ; this repast will cause them to have such an affection for their habitation that, so far from abandoning it themselves, they will draw strange pigeons to it.

The earliest book entirely about pigeons is the rare *Columbarium or Pigeon House*, by John Moore, 1735.

It has been reprinted *verbatim* by Tegetmeier in 1889, but even the reprint is now very difficult to procure.

Mr. John Moore was a "worm doctor," living in the City of London, a very discursive gentleman, and able to hold his own in the manner and address of his advertisements and in the puffs of quack medicines, then, as now, requiring ingenious phrases and specious arguments. He was sufficiently well known to attract the notice of Pope, who published a poem in 1716 addressed to

Mr. John Moore,

Author of the celebrated worm powder.

How much, egregious Moore, are we

Deceived to shows and forms.

Whate'er we think, whate'er we see,

All human kind are worms.

* * * * *

O learned friend of Abchurch Lane,

Who sett'st our entrails free ;

Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,

Since worms shall eat e'en thee.

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In Moore's *Columbarium*, and in many other books, such as Lemery's *Treatise of Fowls*, Dr. Salmon's *English Physician*, and Francis Willoughby's *Ornithology*, there are striking accounts of the usefulness of pigeons in human life. Very fearful are some of the concoctions, and strongly exhibiting the cruel superstitions of the time :

The hot blood of the pigeon dropt into the eyes allays pain and cures blear eyes, and discusseth suffusions, and mitigates the pains of the gout.

The manure of the birds beaten up with watercress is good against megrims and apoplexies, the falling of the hair, and discusseth diffusions on the knees.

The eating of doves' flesh is of force against the plague.

The blood of the cock pigeon is the best, and that taken from under the right wing, because it is of a better nature.

The coat of the stomach, dried and powdered, is good for dysenteries.

A live pigeon cut in half and clapt hot upon the head, discusses melancholy sadness.

Our physicians apply pigeons thus dissected to the soles of the feet in acute diseases to support and refresh the patient. For the vital spirits of the pigeon, still remaining in the hot flesh, do through the pores of the skin insinuate themselves into the blood of the sick person now dispirited and ready to stagnate, and enduing it with new life, enable it to perform its solemn and necessary circuits.

We urge the preservation of these old dove-cotes. Even if they do not rank very high amongst acknowledged treasures, yet they have acquired a beauty of their own, and the impress of time gives them a sacredness deserving our respect, and it is our duty to preserve them. They are remains of mediæval England, precious because they are evidences of the changes that have passed over our land, interesting features of times that can never come again ; for we can feel quite confident that never more will squire or parson build huge pigeon-houses and fill them with birds, to be kept at the expense of their poorer neighbours. We are slowly growing awake to the rights of others. As standing memorials of the selfishness of the church and landed proprietors of long ago, we need not be proud of them, but it is only by such records that we can have communion with the life of the past, for "the humblest monument has the seasoned life of man preserved in it." How can public opinion be influenced to claim the conservation of such relics ?

The owners of dove-cotes should make an effort to save them to the country and keep them in preservation.

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Dove-Cote, Bull House, King's Pyon, Worcestershire.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

Many of the old manor houses are now farms and let to farmers. We can well imagine the new tenant on entering his farm on which stands a dove-cote, looking at it with critical and disapproving eyes, and saying, like the Walrus and the Carpenter, "If this could all be cleared away, they said, it would be grand." The owner is approached, his objections to its removal are perhaps overcome, for can he not utilize the material in the erection of that other building which is so much desired?

Neither owner nor tenant must regard the demolition of these ancient dove houses as an "improvement." We must keep what is left to us from the merciless hand of time, we must save what is left to us from the still more merciless hand of man.

A LIST OF PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. viii, p. 274.]

EASTWICK.

IN the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is a rubbing of the palimpsest portion¹ of the inscription in eight English verses, now lost, to Robert Lee, Esq., 1564, and wife Joan.

The figure of Robert Lee has long been missing, but the stone still containing the figure of his wife Joan, the eight verses, a smaller plate with the date of death, and two shields, remained in the chancel floor until the church was rebuilt between 1870 and 1880, when all except one shield and the smaller inscription-plate disappeared. Quite recently the figure of the wife, which is not palimpsest, has been recovered and, together with the other two pieces, placed on the tower wall. The second shield has found its way into the Saffron Walden

¹ See N. Salmon's *History of Hertfordshire*, 1728, p. 255.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

Museum. Possibly the inscription may yet turn up from some unexpected quarter, and as an aid to identification it is here printed in full.

Observe. The plate bearing the verses measures $19\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and has been broken across the middle, the pieces respectively measuring 9 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; a small fragment, about 2×4 inches, has also been broken from the top right-hand corner. The verses are as follows:

Robert Lee Esquier his bodie is buryed here
 Who serbed w^t Kynge Edwarde firste as sewer menie a
 yere
 And after to Kynge Phillippe and Marie Quene of late
 And last wyth Quene Elizabeth our noble Prince in state
 And of the auncient Bagley Howse in Cheshire borne
 was he
 And in this Tombe w^t Jone his wife here buried bothe
 they be
 For whose good vertues on the erthe and there deserved
 fame
 This good remembraunce after deth shall still renew the
 same

The smaller inscription bearing the date of death measures $11 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is also either broken across the middle or composed of two plates respectively measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

It bears the words:

which Robert dyed y^e xxiii day of
 January, 1564, and the sayd Jone
 dyed y^e day of .

Reverse. On the reverse of the eight English verses is the greater portion of an inscription to Elynor [wife] of John Pate.[†]

[†] Wills of the following members of the Pate family may be found in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at Somerset House: John Pate, of Shillington, Beds., and Offley, Herts., 1505; John Pate, of St. Thomas of Acres, London, 1506; and John Pate, of Henley-on-Thames and Blackfriars, London, 1520.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

1[5]21:

. e pray for the soule of Elynor Date
 to John Date and daughter of
 of Henley the whiche Elynor decessed
 f february the yere of our lord God M
 rri on whose soule Jhu haue mercy amen.

Although a portion of the date is missing, the style of the inscription and of the lettering leaves no doubt as to the date being 1521.

HERTINGFORDBURY.

A shield, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, formerly in this church, but now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Obverse. A shield of arms bearing, Quarterly I and IV *two lions passant*. II and III *a cross patonce*, impaling *a saltire engrailed*, which again impales *a lion rampant*.¹

An old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries from which the above shield was identified as belonging to this church, shows that originally there were four shields on the slab,



Obverse.



Reverse.

FORMERLY AT HERTINGFORDBURY, HERTS.

NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

About one-third full size.

¹ This may be the coat of Dudley quartering Sutton and impaling Tiptoft and Powys.

viz. (1) at the upper dexter, *three bars gemel*, for Benstede (?); (2) at the upper sinister, the shield now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries; (3) at the lower dexter, Quarterly I and IV, *two lions passant*; II and III, *a cross patonce*, impaling Quarterly I and IV, *a saltire engrailed impaling a lion rampant*; II and III, *three bars gemel* (?); (4) at the lower sinister, as No. 3, but in the first quarter of the impalement the lion takes precedence of the saltire. These shields are now lost.

KING'S LANGLEY.

Obverse. Inscription to William Carter, 1528, and wife Alice. Size of plate 17 x 3 inches. The prayer clauses at the beginning and end have been completely cut out.

Reverse. Another inscription to Joan, apparently the wife of — Marsburgh, citizen and bowyer of London, 1487. The destruction of the prayer clauses in the Carter inscription unfortunately renders this inscription incomplete.

... i ye yere of our lord god & M^oCCCCXXII
 WII . . .

Obverse. Figure of Margaret, wife of John Cheyne, gent.,¹ 1578. Now fastened on hinges to a wooden board hanging on the wall of the south aisle. Height of effigy, 23½ inches. This brass, formerly on the floor of the south aisle, originally consisted of the figure of the lady, a foot-inscription, and a

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PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

group of five children. The inscription and children are now lost: of the former there is a "printing" in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. It was in ten English verses with an extra line recording the date of death as "xxx Januarii 1578, secundu(m) computatione(m) ecclesiæ Anglicanæ."

Reverse. This is composed of portions of two Flemish brasses. The larger piece, comprising the upper part of the figure, bears a portion of a late fourteenth century Flemish brass, showing part of the head and left shoulder of a lady wearing a wimple, part of a diapered background, and one cusp of the canopy. This piece appears to have been a "waster," as the diaper work is unfinished and the engravers have used the plain surfaces of the head to try their tools upon and to set out circles and other devices. The smaller piece, comprising the lower portion of the figure, bears on the reverse a part cut from the side of a large canopied composition, and shows a couple of lines of the drapery of a figure, portions of the figures of two saints, one under a square-headed canopy, and a few letters of a marginal inscription, of which one word "moniali" is perfect. This piece is also Flemish, but of early fifteenth century work.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

Obverse. The lower portion of an abbat, *c.* 1400, generally attributed to John de la Moote, abbat from 1396 to 1401. The fragment measures 21 inches in height. Engravings of this well-known brass may be found in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 148; *The Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, pt. xi, pl. 1, with pieces now lost; *The Home Counties Magazine*, vol. 1, pp. 154 (as in the Portfolio), 155 (from a sketch made in 1643).

Reverse. The lower part of a lady with a small dog at her feet, of similar date and probably a "waster" from the workshop. Engravings of this reverse may be found in Boutell, p. 148; Macklin's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 109; and the *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. i, p. 157.

ST. ALBAN'S, ST. PETER.

R. Clutterbuck, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. i, p. 118, gives the following account of the discovery of the palimpsest reverse of the inscription to Roger Pemberton, Esq., High Sheriff of Herts, and founder of an almshouse at St.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Alban's, died 1627, aged 72. The inscription is now lost, only the figures of Roger and Elizabeth Pemberton and a quadrangular plate bearing their six children remain in the church, and have recently been relaid and fastened to the wall of the south aisle.

Clutterbuck says: "The stone to which these brass plates were originally fixed having been broken, the workmen, at the time of the repair in 1786, finding that Mr. Ray's gravestone (in the south aisle) was of a size convenient for their purpose, took possession of it, and fastened the brasses to it; but the stone having been taken up during the time of the last repair, and exposed to the heat of the sun, the cement which fastened the largest plate was melted, and it was pulled off, when it appeared that the inscription which commemorated Mr. Pemberton was as much an intruder upon the brass as the brasses were upon Mr. Ray's gravestone, for upon the back of the brass plate appeared the following inscription engraved in the ancient German character":

"here lyeth John Ball brickemaker which gave the parsons and wardens of this Chirche As yerely for a perpetuall obite to be kepte for the soulys of him and Elizabeth his wyf and John Ball his fader and Chrys-tian his moder and the said John decessed the xiii day of Octobre the yere of o^r lord M.^cCLXII on whose soulis I^hu habe mercy. Amen."

[To be continued.]

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from Vol. viii, p. 279.]

XXVI.—OARE (*continued*).

1604. First we present the churchwardens and sidesmen, for that they nor any of them hath provided for the church the Book of Common Prayer, nor a Bible of the largest volume, nor

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

the first tome of Homilies, as by the Constitutions and Canons they are commanded.

They have neither presented nor repaired the body of the church, lacking tileing, the windows glazing, and the stone work of the font and the kyver [*sic*] of the same broken and decayed.

They have not presented the chancel of the church lacking tileing, though it rained down through the same upon the minister's head, neither the windows of the same chancel, though they are greatly decayed and lack glazing, the stone work of the windows decayed and decaying, and the doves, sparrows, and other fowls defiling the Communion Table and the seats in the chancel daily, to the great offence of the godly, being in default by Richard Finch of Kingsdowne, and George Colwell of Faversham, farmers of that parsonage.

Neither do they present the negligent comers to the church upon Sundays and holy days, although they be thereunto by their minister earnestly desired.

Neither do they present the profaners of the Sabbath days, such as do servile work, and such as upon that day take their delight in excessive drinking, and making of some drunk and quarrelsome and fighting with others, for that they will not be compelled by them to excessive drinking.

They have not presented two graves in the chancel, which have laid offensively these twelve months and more, in the default of Mr. Thomas Beamond of the same parish. Also there lacketh paving in the chancel under the Communion Table.—(Vol. 1604-5, fol. 72.)

1605. That the body of our church is very well and sufficiently repaired according unto your lordship's commandment. But the chancel is very much in decay, for the walls thereof lack repairing, being greatly shaken and clifte [*sic*], the great stones over the north window near falling to the endangerment of the communicants, the glass windows mightily broken and in great decay, and the tileing of the chancel so greatly decayed, both on the north and also on the south side, that the rain beateth down upon our minister's head in the time of divine service and administration of the Sacrament, and the fowls of the air come in there daily, to the great annoyance of the people. The same was presented at the Visitation at Easter last, but nothing reformed, although the midst of the chancel is unpaved ;

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

the reparation of which chancel doth appertain to George Colwell of Faversham, farmer of the said parsonage.—(Fol. 149.)

We have not as yet the Commandments, but will provide them with as much speed as we may.

The churchyard is not enclosed, nor any gate to keep the swine out of the same, and also rubbish is thrown into the church-yard.—(Fol. 153.)

Henry Whitlock refuseth to pay his cess towards the reparations of the church, the sum of 14s. 4d.—Fol. 154.)

1606. We the parishioners of Ower do testify unto Mr Doctor Newman of this Court, that the church-yard of the parish hath been always kept and maintained time out of mind in manner and form following : That is to say, the Farmer of the Parsonage of Ower hath and is to keep the east part ; a farm called Johessants doth, and always hath kept the south part ; the church-gate and part of the west by the parishioners and churchwardens ; the rest of the west part and the north at the charge of the widow of Thomas Bunoald, late minister there.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 160.)

1606. Our church is decayed by reason of the last great tempest.

Henry Howson standeth excommunicate, but he doth not come to the church.—(Fol. 4.)

Thomas Walker detaineth 2s. from the parish ever since he was churchwarden.

Thomas Walker, alehouse keeper, and his wife do come very negligently to their parish church, to Morning and Evening Prayer on Sundays and Holydays ; and when they do come, being overcome with much drink, they sleep most part of the time ; neither is the forfeiture of the Statute levied of them.

Walker and his wife, and one Harper absented themselves from Morning Prayer, and two men in their house whose names to the writer are unknown, the 14th of September.

Thomas Walker, victualer, doth greatly offend the godly, by means of bad rule commonly kept in his house, by drunkenness, swearing, quarrelling, fighting, night and day. As also for keeping a lewd woman in his house (besides his own wife) who as the fame goeth her husband turned away, for that he found

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

her in bed with another man; her name as she saith Susanne Haynes, and she hath dwelt at Walker's the victualer this twelve month, so that by common fame it is reported to be a common whore-house.

He received into his house upon Sunday the 12th September, at the time of divine service in the forenoon five or six to eat and drink all the time of service: Walter Upton, Thomas Finch, young Osborne of Harty, and others.—(Fol. 12.)

Walter Throwley and Henry Whitelock, formerly churchwardens, during the time they were in their several offices of churchwarden and sidesmen, did conceal divers fames of incontinency and other public offences, committed in the parish, to them known, which they never reported.

Likewise they have caused all the whole steeple to be pulled down, and have sold to John Pett of our parish, blacksmith, all the oaken timber and oaken boards belonging to the shaft or spire of the steeple, as well as the rotten and decayed; whereas the carpenters and workmen of skill laid the sound timber by itself on a heap, for the re-edifying of the steeple; neither have they sold the same to the worth. The which oaken timber with two ton of new timber, the carpenters would have set up another steeple to the church, so as now many of the parishioners do fear they shall never have a steeple there again, unless this course of theirs be frustrated and the timber again restored to the church.

Also Henry Whitelock maketh his boast, that he will sell away two of the bells from the parish church, and so get him out of the parish.

Furthermore that Walter Throwley during the time of his churchwardenship, neglected to make a cess, which is a great hindrance to the erecting again of the steeple, for by this means Mr. Thomas Beaumont, of the Court Lodge, is gone out of the parish, without yielding anything towards it, and so is one Mr. John Batchelor, and Throwley himself.

On the 10 December 1606 the churchwarden appeared in the Court and stated: That part of the steeple being fallen down, and the other part very likely to fall, they did take down that part which was likely to fall, only to preserve and save the timber and shingles thereof, which timber being not fit to serve again in their judgment, they did sell away to one John Pett and William Dodd for so much as they thought it worth, viz., 45s., and the rather they were enforced to sell it because part of

OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

it whilst it laid in the churchyard was stolen away; which money for the timber so sold is forthcoming to the use of the parish, and if any indifferent man will estimate the timber by them sold at greater value than they have sold it for, they are content to satisfy it of their own charge.

They were admonished that they rebuild and restore the bell-tower of the church as formerly, before the next feast of St. John the Baptist.

On the 14 October, 1608, they again appeared in Court and affirmed: That the steeple of the church of Ower is sufficiently repaired; and were thereupon dismissed.—(Fol. 30.)

1606. That John Pett and his journeyman and two apprentices, upon St. Simon and St. Jude last past, travelled with horse and cart from his house to the churchyard, carrying from there the aforesaid timber belonging to the steeple, saying that with the same he would build him an alehouse or forge of his own.—(Fol. 30.)

[To be continued.]

THE OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, AND RAILWAY.¹

BY W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.

CROYDON, one hundred years ago, bore small resemblance to this octopus-like suburban town which we see to-day. One living here eighty years ago has given us a brief description of the place, which is worth repeating: "I see it now in my mind's eye," says Thomas Frost, in his *Recollections*, "with Whitgift's Hospital, dating from the reign of Elizabeth, and reverently and affectionately styled by my fellow townsmen, 'The College,' forming its most conspicuous architectural feature at the point at which it was then entered by the high road from London: and the bent old

¹ The substance of a lecture delivered at the Croydon Public Libraries on April 5th, 1906.



Fanciful reconstruction of the Surrey Iron Railway.

From an oil-painting by G. V. Slinn.

Photograph by L. S. Jast.



OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

women and men sunning themselves in the trim little courtyard, a glimpse of which is obtained through the archway by which it is entered from the street. From that corner the long, narrow High Street, stretching southwards, dull rather than quiet, with here a slow, grey-tilted cart, and here a Brighton stage coach stopping to change horses at the Green Dragon or Greyhound, with the scarlet-coated guard on the back seat, equipped with posthorn and blunderbuss. The grey tower of the old Church—then the only one in the parish—was seen over the tops on the right, across a street, leading to the slums of the Old Town: and looking after the coach, as it dashes off again at the sound of the horn, the Royal Arms over the entrance of a substantial edifice of very red brick, with a sign-board swinging from a beam across the street, proclaimed the principal inn, the Greyhound, from the windows of which the Tory candidates for the representation of the County were wont to address their supporters. On the opposite side of the narrow street was the old butter market, to which farmers' wives brought butter, eggs, and poultry in that golden age of Tory-Radical politicians of Cobbett's school, when farmers wore linen gabardines, as their forefathers had done since the days of Egbert, and their wives did not disdain to milk the cows, feed the poultry, and collect the eggs. A little further on, with the best of the sleepy shops on the right and left, was the local capitol, where farmers stood on market days, behind their samples of corn on the ground floor, while above them the Justices sat to hear charges of poaching and other rural offences, and the Court of Requests to adjudicate upon claims for small debts."

Thus we see at the beginning of the nineteenth century Croydon began at the old Hospital. North End may have been covered by a few old residences, with gardens running to the highway, but the London Road existed merely as a country road running across a wild common, and George Street and all the land thence to the village of Norwood was open common-land. The feature in this picture of Frost's is the stage coach. Croydon lies on the main road between London and Brighton, and the Greyhound Inn was for many years the principal posting house of the town. The Prince Regent had recently built himself a semi-Oriental pavilion at Brighton, and frequently posted thither through the town of Croydon. And, as

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is quite natural, the whole of English Society followed his example. Every few hours the sleepy townsmen were aroused by the "twanging horn," and the dashing gallop of the coach-horses as the "Highflier" or "Rocket" came up to the posting house. The conductor was always armed with a blunderbuss, for the wild waste land which is now our suburb of Thornton Heath was made romantic for us, but exceedingly uncomfortable for our forefathers, by the highwaymen who made it their hunting ground. It is even whispered that the renowned Dick Turpin made one or two very satisfactory hauls on the lonely roads of Thornton Heath.

For nearly forty years the coach was to remain the principal means of passenger conveyance between Croydon and London, but men were gradually beginning to feel the need of better means of carrying their goods to and from the metropolis. It was a time of commercial awakening. In 1802 a number of men joined in what was called by a contemporary writer, a "vast and important concern." This was the building of a railway which was to gain renown as the Grand Surrey Iron Railway. The company formed, obtained powers from Parliament, and having raised a subscription of £50,000, set to work. At Wandsworth, where the busy little Wandle joins with the Thames, the company purchased a wharf, and from there to Croydon the tramway was laid. Its course was practically that of the Wandle, which it crossed and re-crossed, ran on to Mitcham, crossed Mitcham Common to Carshalton, and again entering Mitcham Common it ran to its terminus in a field by the turnpike at West Croydon; in fact, almost to the very spot where West Croydon Railway Station now stands. The line was a double one, having an up and down track. Railway, as a name for this concern, gives us a rather wrong impression, and tramway perhaps more so. It consisted of cars drawn upon the lines by horses. The final expense of laying and staffing the line was approximately £7,000 per mile, and the whole length of the line was about ten miles. It was considered a great success, and the reason is not far to seek. In 1805 the tiny River Wandle was driving more valuable mills than any river or part of a river of equal length in the world. No less than thirty-eight mills, employing over 3,000 people, derived their motive force from the little river that rises in Wandle Park. These were able to supply the tramway with goods for convey-



Stone sleepers and part of a rail of the Surrey Iron Railway, recently unearthed at Wandsworth.

Photographed by J. H. Baldock, F.R.P.S., by permission of the London County Council.



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ance, in addition to the farming produce and requisites from Croydon, Mitcham, and the surrounding country. Hitherto, tramways like it had existed in the North of England, especially at the collieries, but they were all in the hands of private companies or persons, for their own private use. The Croydon to Wandsworth tramway was the first in England open for the public conveyance of goods, and we may say that this railway taught the world the value of the iron roadway as a means of public conveyance.

In 1810 the great success of the Wandsworth to Croydon line induced the landed proprietors on the south side of Croydon to enter into the scheme; and the line was extended from West Croydon to Bletchingley. Its direction was along Tamworth Road, crossing Church Street, then along Church Road, which in those days was known as Tramway Road, then through some fields where Southbridge Road is to-day, then it made a detour to the left and came out into the Brighton Road near the Red Deer Inn. From there to Merstham it followed the Brighton Road on an embankment beside the highway.

This second half of the tramway presented difficulties that were not encountered in the earlier half. From Croydon to Wandsworth the land is practically flat the whole distance, whereas from Croydon to Bletchingley there is by no means a continuous flat surface. It speaks well for the enterprise of our townsmen that the greater of these difficulties were overcome, and where inclines still remained after the general levelling up of the route they only served to show the advantage of the lines as an aid to the horse in drawing burdens. It was, in fact, a remarkable weight that could be drawn by a single horse along these lines.

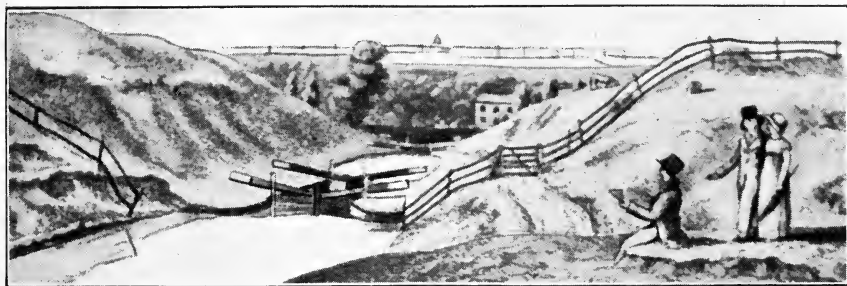
Shortly after the tramway was opened it was submitted to a severe practical test. On an ordinary road the drawing strength of a horse may be estimated at something between one ton and one ton and a half. On the lines twelve waggons were loaded with stones to an approximate weight of three tons each—thirty-six tons in all. One horse was attached, and it was found that not only could the horse pull this gigantic load with ease, but that it could start the load and pull it up inclines at a pace of nearly four miles an hour. More waggons were added, until it was found that this single horse could, without unusual effort, pull more than fifty-two tons. No wonder when George

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Stevenson tried his snorting, and at that time, somewhat ineffectual engine along the Wylam Colliery track, that men pointed to this famous tramway in the South of England and said that only a visionary could expect such a hideous, spluttering iron machine as the early locomotive ever to accomplish such a draught as that of the Croydon horse. The advance of the lines over the ordinary road is at once apparent, and until the absorption of the tramway company by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1839 it was probably the most satisfactory means of commercial communication in the South of England.

The second half of the tramway was called into being, and the first half was greatly accelerated, by another scheme of the Croydon people. In 1800 the London papers recorded that a committee had been formed to consider the feasibility of constructing a waterway from Croydon to the Thames at Rotherhithe. "This magnificent undertaking," says a contemporary writer, "was set on foot in the year 1800 by the spirited enterprise of a few gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of Croydon, who, flattered with a prospect of an abundant supply of water, and with the great increase of the traffic in the town and parts adjacent, were solicitous of availing themselves of these circumstances to open a new communication between that place and the metropolis." The scheme went forward with great enthusiasm. John Rennie, the famous civil engineer, who is, perhaps, better known as the builder of Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, was engaged to make a survey of the course of the proposed canal. His report was satisfactory. Not only was the land eminently good, the stiff London clay that chiefly composed it being excellent for holding and retaining the water, but he doubted whether any canal in England had so excellent a soil to run through for so long a course. Rennie estimated that the initial cost would be £64,100, and so great was the faith of the people in the undertaking that this sum was subscribed in a very short time.

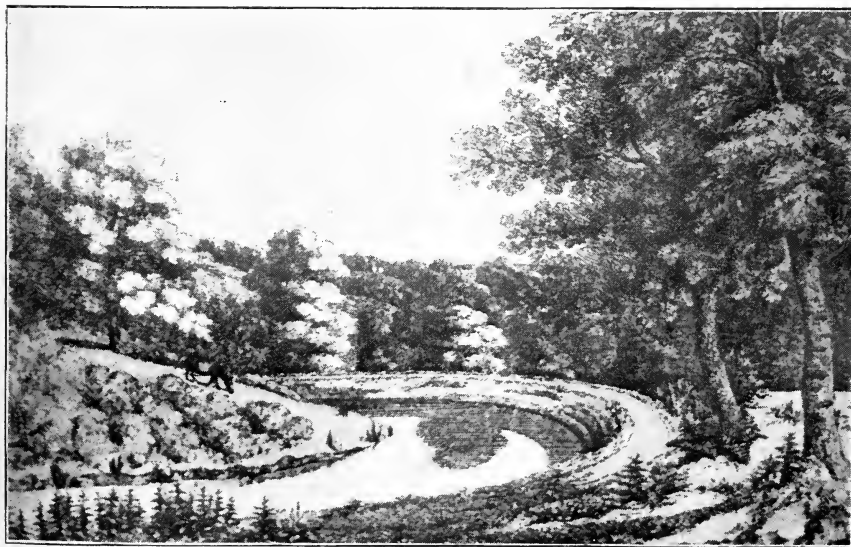
The canal was started at New Cross, at the Grand Surrey Canal, with which it made a junction, and thence ran through Sydenham. Thence the Canal descended to Norwood Common, which it crossed towards Selhurst, and following the actual route of the West Croydon railway line it terminated on the exact spot where West Croydon Station now stands. All the



Croydon Canal, near Deptford.

From a rare print in the Croydon Public Library.

Photograph by L. S. Jast.



Croydon Canal at Penge Wood.

From a rare print in the Croydon Public Library.

Photograph by L. S. Jast.

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land between Croydon and Deptford is not of one level, and the engineers had recourse to locks. There were twenty-five of these locks between Forest Wood (Forest Hill) and New Cross. One important consideration was the water supply. The original idea was to draw the water from the Wandle ; but Rennie, on considering the proposal, saw that such a diverting of the river would considerably reduce the motive power of the thirty-eight Wandle mills, if it did not absolutely ruin them. He, therefore, recommended that the water be drawn from the Thames by means of pipes and pumping engines. This was adopted. In addition, two reservoirs were established, one at Forest Hill and one at Norwood ; in fact, the pretty lake in the grounds of the South Norwood Club, which may be seen on the left from the trains travelling from Croydon to the Crystal Palace, is the actual reservoir, now beautified into an ornamental water.

Thus, in 1809, when the Croydon Canal was opened for public traffic, there seemed every prospect of great success. The maintenance expenses promised to be comparatively small, owing to the excellent holding nature of the soil ; and the freight charges, 3d. per ton per mile on timber, stone, coal, bricks, tiles, and other goods, and 1½d. on chalk, clay, lime, and similar articles, were probably less than those of any English canal at the time. But the promise was an illusion. Enthusiastic and enterprising as were the projectors of the canal, the time was not ripe for it, and it was an unproductive undertaking from the first. When it is remembered that the total population of Croydon was not more than 10,000 at that time, it will be understood that the traffic to or from the town was not likely to repay the shareholders. The original idea was a canal to Rotherhithe, but this was the time of the terrible Napoleonic wars, when England was depleted of her labourers, who had been sent forth to meet the French armies ; consequently, labour was too expensive to allow the company to carry the canal further than its junction with the Surrey Canal at New Cross. Another part of the canal scheme was a water-works to supply Croydon, Norwood, Sydenham, Dulwich, and Streatham with water ; but this never took practical shape. With a struggle and dwindling dividends the canal managed to exist for thirty years. But in 1836 it was closed, having been purchased for the—under the circumstances—very satisfactory

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sum of £40,259, in 1834, by another company, which was finally to make Croydon what she is to-day—the new Croydon to London Railway Company. Although, financially speaking, the canal was never a success, it must not be thought that it played no part in the fortunes of Croydon. On the contrary, it was extremely beneficial to the town. It quickened trade considerably; only, as I have pointed out, that trade was not yet large enough to support the canal.

Very little remains of the Croydon Canal to-day. Its junction with the Grand Surrey Canal and about one hundred yards of its bed are still to be seen at New Cross on the west side of the Brighton Railway line. This piece of water is, I understand, soon to be drained off. In the Borough of Croydon the lake in the grounds of the South Norwood Club is the chief memory of the Canal. In the Selby Road, Anerley, is a pretty ornamental water in one of the gardens, which actually formed part of it. The bridge which the trams cross to-day at Spurgeon's Tabernacle, West Croydon, is the actual bridge under which the canal passed. It was called the "Brick Bridge" in those days. The footpath beside the West Croydon Railway line from St. James's Road to Windmill Bridge is the very towpath along which the horses pulled the barges which floated in the water running where the railway line runs to-day. These are all the remains of that once-famous experiment.

[To be continued.]

SANDWICH.

BY CAROLINE CORNER OHLMÜTZ.

FEW of us nowadays are aware of the debt we owe to the quaint old town of Sandwich, a debt in which is involved the building up of our British Empire. The earliest record extant of this ancient Cinque Port dates from A.D. 52, when the Emperor Claudian sent Vespasian in command of a fleet to subdue Arviragus, King of Britain, and compel his allegiance to the Roman Empire. This attempt proved abortive. At that period the port was Richborough,

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when occupied subsequently by the Romans called *Rutupi*, but owing to the gradual filling in of the channel, which formed the Isle of Thanet, and over which the ancient fortress, Richborough Castle, stood guard, with sand and shingle, Richborough, as a haven, gave place to Sandwich, built on land the receding sea had laid bare. Foremost of the Cinque Ports, England largely depended on Sandwich for her fleet, sailors, and ships. Furthermore, in her civil troubles, such as the contests betwixt Edward the Confessor and Earl Godwin, Sandwich was the scene of many a warlike encounter. Indeed, from the time of the Romans down the centuries to the Hanoverian period, when the old town seems to have gone to sleep, Sandwich teems with historical interest. Recently the old-world place woke up a little with the advent of the golfers, who have established links and a club-house here, some of whose members are possessing themselves of the quaint dwellings of the Dutch settlers driven from home by persecution in the fifteenth century, and converting them into modern residences. It is to be hoped that some check may be enforced, otherwise the ancient winding streets, with their picturesque houses, low sunken, with gabled roofs and projecting upper stories—the delight of artist and archeologist—will soon be things of the past. Only one of the original gates now remains—the Fisher-Gate, facing the ferry.

By the courtesy of the late Mayor, I was shown the archives securely kept in a formidable safe in the Guildhall. Therein we read that, in 979, King Ethelred granted the town to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the gift being confirmed in 1075 by William the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward I, however, the town was returned to the Crown, with the proviso that the monks should retain their monasteries, likewise their free use of the ferry, together with its emoluments, receiving in exchange land in another part of Kent. Previously the Archbishop had received from the Borough a rental of £40 a year, with 40,000 herrings for the table of the monks. At this time there were in all some three hundred and seven houses, according to Domesday Book. But lurid was the dawn that broke over this port after the departure of the Romans.

In the reign of Ethelred, Olaf, the Viking-Chief landed here, built a Temple at Richborough dedicated to the Scandinavian god Odin, harassed the monks and pillaged right and left, the peaceful farmers being only too ready to reply to his demands

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rather than face his fierce molestations. The history of this brave and audacious warrior is of great interest and incalculable importance to us British. There seems to have been no limit to his daring and enterprise. Not content with his success in East Anglia, including the battle of Haldon and the conquest of Ipswich, he, with his gorgeous and invincible fleet, with sails of silk and figureheads of burnished bronze, beautifully wrought steel or carved amber, sailed around the entire coasts of England, Wales, and Scotland, leaving his triumphant imprint behind him, besides the ruins of many a temple set up to the gods Odin and Thor, to be seen in Cornwall, Cumberland, and other parts to this day. London alone appears to have withstood his attack, although it was not by any means the capital or town of most importance in England then. Such was the Norseman Olaf's might, that the King—Ethelred—sought by bribes to get him to desist and return to his native land. Ultimately a gift of £1600, for which a special tax was levied on the people, was accepted and the bond kept.

It was whilst in the Scilly Islands this Olaf, "the Glorious," as he was afterwards called by his fellow Norsemen, was made a convert to Christianity. It seems he heard mention of a hermit-monk who had some renown as a soothsayer, and to whom he—Olaf—out of mere curiosity and for pastime, paid a visit. "Thou wilt shortly be nigh unto death," ran the monk's prophecy, "but on the seventh day wilt regain thy hold on life and live to reign a king over men, and, moreover, to accept and to spread the glorious truths of the Christian faith."

Now the intermediate prediction Olaf was not altogether disinclined to believe, but the first he laughed at, the last he repudiated with scorn. However, it so happened that, owing to a chill, fever set in that very night. For days and nights he tossed on a bed of sickness, his strength waning until the seventh day, when the crisis passed, he began to rally, and life and health to return.

So impressed was Olaf by the fulfillment of this part of the prophecy, that when well he went again to the hermit-monk, and again, and yet again. These visits culminated in his conversion to Christianity. Odin himself could not do as this Christian did, he affirmed. Notwithstanding, on his voyage back to Norway, when he beheld the lurid-red sky, the turbulent clouds, and the heavens rent with lightning and torn with

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thunder, his new faith was inclined to wane. Surely Thor, and Thor alone, at the instance of the great god Odin, could accomplish this. This was the thought in his mind as he stood at the prow of the labouring vessel and watched the raging elements one tempestuous night. No Prince of Peace of the Christians had power here, he was just thinking, when another flash of lightning revealed a shadow—a shadow athwart his path, the distinct shadow of a cross, cast by the hilt of the sword at his side. The thought, the doubt in his mind was killed. This was a sign sent to support his waning belief. No other confirmation was needed. He was now convinced. After this, never again did Olaf doubt. Later on he married the sister of the King of Dublin, and still later, on the death of the beautiful Princess Gyda, when he returned for good to his native land, and was crowned King of Norway, no more zealous partisan of Christianity than he. Monks and Bishops from Canterbury being requisitioned to teach the new faith to the erstwhile pagan worshippers of heathen Gods. And thus it came about that Norway became Christian.

All this the outcome of his landing at the Port of Sandwich about the year 979. A series of invasions, mostly Danish, some French, followed on in rapid sequence, until in 1217 the French, with a fleet of 600 ships, took possession. A valiant adversary arose in Hubert de Burgh, and he effected such retaliation in the way of conquest and wholesale destruction, that for a long time afterwards France was devastated of both seamen and ships.

But as time went on the importance of Sandwich as a port declined, owing, like Richborough, to the gradual filling in of the harbour. During the reign of Edward VI, Sandwich became impracticable as a port, and was no longer therefore a power.

And now historical interest of another order is attached. The visit of Queen Elizabeth in 1572 seems to have stirred up the inhabitants to a high degree of excitement, loyalty, and liberality. The house occupied by the Queen still stands, a handsome red brick mansion, abutting on one of the principal streets, now the residence of an artist. The local records contain some quaint and amusing items relative to the Royal visit; for instance, an order that the "streetes be paven, the entire towne be gravelled and bestrewn with rushes," "greene

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bowers be sit up," "each dwelling be painted," "ye brewers doe brewe of ye beste beere," "scaffolds be erected on which little children should be sate, gaelie attired, spinning yarne," while two Jurats were commissioned to journey to London to make purchase of a golden cup for presentation to "Her Gracious Majestie." The lengthy account of the Royal reception reads curiously to our modern ears, albeit the Sandwichers were in loyal earnest.

The primitive Bell Tavern, with its lopping red roof and sleepy little casements, still blinks at one to-day as doubtless it did at King Charles II, when he drank his "cuppe of sack" at the door *en route* to Deal. His royal Consort, Queen Catherine, with "a greate traine," arrived later, when a regal "banket" was prepared for Her Majesty at the "Maire's doore," for she also declined to quit her coach. This occasion is graphically depicted in a series of paintings by a Dutch artist, now hung in the Guildhall. Other pictures here represent a naval engagement with the French off this port, a terrible anachronism having been perpetrated by some enthusiastic patriot of later date painting in the very centre of one, most conspicuously, the Union Jack, which, of course, should be St. George. One also sees here, in the Council Chamber, the lion and the dragon designed specially for Queen Elizabeth, and set up on the "II postes at the bridge ende," facing the Barbican, by which Her Majesty made her entry.

An inspection of the old Grammar School House (now Manwood Court and a private residence) re-opened the subject of this memorable visit. Here in the garden of the "scole-house" the "cuppe of golde" was presented, to which Her Majesty made answer, "*Gaudeo me in hoc natum esse et vobis et ecclesiae Dei proxim*," afterwards entering into the "scole-house," where she "mayde merrie," and "dide eate of dyvers dishes without any assaye," causing certain to be reserved for her and carried away to her lodging. Considering that the "banket" comprised "cix dishes," some might well be spared! The Grammar School, although removed to another lodging, also of the Tudor age, still exists and flourishes. The Principal, Mr. E. J. A. Sirr, R.U.I., proudly points to the names of many old boys about to be inscribed on a shield, presented by Mr. Henry Eastes, to be hung in the oak-panelled entrance hall, as a tribute to the past and an incentive to the present

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and forthcoming generations. The list includes such distinguished names as Lords Northbourne and Methuen, Admiral Henderson, Major-General Vousden, C. Tuff, M.P., etc., and doubtless future years will fill the vacant spaces, for the school keeps up its high prestige for its practical and comprehensive curriculum.

The main interest of Sandwich to-day—apart from golf—centres in the artistic and archæological. The Chapel attached to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew takes us back to the twelfth century. The cenetaph of Sir Henry de Sandwich in full armour rests here by the high altar on a black marble slab. The Charity consists of an old farmhouse, with separate cottages for sixteen aged men and women, each of whose names is written over the doorway with the affix, "Brother," "Sister." Each is also in receipt of an annual pension.

The three churches of Sandwich, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, vie with one another in antiquity, the approximate date of each being probably early in the thirteenth century. St. Peter's still keeps up the custom of ringing the curfew at 8 p.m. All are grand specimens of architecture, and what has been done by way of restoration or preservation has not, as yet, been fraught with any of the vulgar spirit of Vandalism which marks the modern day; let us trust it never may. Artists, many of whom have set up picturesque studios, revel in the red-tiled roofs, the eaves and gables of the queer little inns and dwelling-houses that line the narrow, elbow-angled and curving streets, which to look down carries one back to bygone ages. Memories crowd the mind: pictures fascinate the eye. It needs no clairvoyance to people those streets with ghosts of former dwellers, clad in old-world garb. Any one can see so clearly the little squat Dutch *wrow*, in her neat white cap and short bunchy skirts showing sturdy ankles, emerge with a bucket from one of these prim Dutch dwellings; or the daughter, a replica in miniature, busy spinning at the doorway in the evening when her day's work is done. The mind that glories in purple and splendour, has but to evoke the pageant of Good Queen Bess, crowding that quaint little street made radiant with holiday attire; or those again of martial spirit may any day see the marshalling of the fleet to meet the invading enemy when

"lurid clouds hung low";

COLNBROOK AND STANWELL.

while others may see as in a vision from out the troubled sky a gleam, a silvern streak, and down that gleaming ladder comes a figure, radiant, mystic, his brow shining with the light of heaven, on his lips a message, the message of the Gospel of Christ ; for did not St. Augustine land here, an emissary sent to draw us British back to Him ?

Of all the interest, of all the pictures, ancient Sandwich can afford us, none so intense, so beautiful as this. Would that Dorè were here to portray it ! A moss-grown cross of mouldering stone marks the spot of St. Augustine's landing. Formerly it is said, a little chapel stood there.

COLNBROOK AND STANWELL.

BY THEOPHILUS PITT, F.C.S.

IT does not seem at all improbable that before many years have passed rural Middlesex will have been swallowed up by urban London. Already the flowing tide of bricks and mortar has overwhelmed the pristine country villages on its eastern border ; and in the adjacent villages of Essex, where ten years ago the plough and the scythe were in use, there are now some hundreds of thousands of houses. On the western side of the County, the former villages of Fulham, Turnham Green, Chiswick, Brentford, Acton, Ealing and Hanwell are united with Ilford, Leyton and Tottenham by an almost continuous chain of buildings.

The old Bath Road was of first-rate importance in the Georgian days, and Brentford and Colnbrook were the first resting places on the journey westward. Both are now in a state of decay, and greater facilities for locomotion have so far failed to stimulate the germ of a new growth. Seventeen miles from London, Colnbrook looks to-day just as it did a hundred years ago, with the difference that no stage coaches are to be seen there, and that automobiles do not call at the village inns. The railway station is nearly a mile from the town, on approaching which, on the left hand side, some ancient buildings adjoining the Star and Garter are to be seen. Built partly of brick and



The Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook.

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partly of lath and plaster, they have long sloping roofs with dormer windows inserted. At the rear is a courtyard, but there is no definite indication that this was, as is probable, one of the ancient hostleries of the place.

We come to the bridge over the Colne after a few steps, and may, at a given point in the centre of the bridge, place one foot in Middlesex and the other in Bucks, one foot in the parish of Stanwell, and the other in the parish of Horton. The date of construction, 1777, is recorded on the bridge itself.

A few more steps and we reach the George Inn, where the Princess Elizabeth is said to have stayed a night when on her way as a prisoner from Woodstock to Hampton Court. This inn has a renaissance front, but the back of the building possesses some interesting features of earlier character, and the courtyard buildings usual in our ancient hostleries.

The Chequers, the Red Lion, and the Golden Cross on the Slough road are the remaining old inns, with the exception of the finest of all, the Ostrich. This is a most picturesque half-timbered building having a long frontage to the main street, and has been made the scene of a gruesome story of murder, with the usual tale of love and the indispensable happy ending, by Mr. Charles James in his novel *At the Sign of the Ostrich*. The Blue Room from which this interesting story makes the wealthy victim disappear by a trap door into a tunnel of water below the house, is believed to have existed in fact. Its site is pointed out, and next to it, but in actual existence, is the room which tradition records as having been occupied by Dick Turpin.

Colnbrook was incorporated in 1544, and was controlled by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The market house it formerly possessed and the market have both disappeared. *London and its Environs Described* (1761) mentions a charity school and an ancient chapel said to have been founded by Edward III. The same authority calls the town Colebrook, following the old rhyme of Thomas of Reading, which makes both the town and the river derive their name from one Thomas Cole, a Reading clothier, who was murdered by the landlord of the Ostrich. This is doubtless the source of the stories which have grown up around the Inn, but we might have been spared so legendary an origin for the name of the river, which, flowing through Hertfordshire and Middlesex, rises near the *colonia* of Veru-

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lamium. Why the Colne should be called a brook at this spot is not quite clear; perhaps the walls of the bridge obscured its real size from the native mind.

Colnbrook was considered by Camden to be the *Ad Pontes* of the Itinerary of Antoninus; but Staines more accurately describes the position of that station. The present Church of Colnbrook is a modern building dedicated in honour of St. Thomas, and built in 1849. It is recorded that Edward III received Edward the Black Prince with his prisoner, John, King of France, and that Charles I received a deputation from Parliament at Colnbrook.

In the immediate neighbourhood is Richings, where Lord Bathurst entertained Addison, Pope, Prior, Steele, and Swift, and it is said that an old bench in the grounds was covered with the autographs of notabilities who visited there. Horton, one of the early homes of Milton, where he wrote *The Sonnet on the Nightingale*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*, is within a short distance of Colnbrook, and a feature of the walk to Horton is the magnificent view of Windsor Castle in the distance.

Right in the heart of the flat and comparatively uninteresting country which gradually improves into high and well-wooded ground on the Surrey side of the river opposite Wrybury, stands the village of Stanwell. The picturesque spire of its church is visible for miles around in consequence of this flatness of the district, and closer acquaintance does not remove the impression that the spire is a fitting crown to an interesting and beautiful building. We turn to the Domesday Survey for such light as that wonderful volume may throw upon the early history of the place. There is the usual reference to ploughs, thirteen in number, freemen and villeins, and pannage for one hundred hogs; and a pleasant variation upon these ever-recurring items is the record of four mills, yielding seventy shillings and four hundred eels, less twenty-five, and three weirs, producing one thousand eels.

This famous Norman authority calls the place Stanwelle, and the name affords food for reflection upon certain refinements in derivation which must remain matters of speculative interest. The same root, *stan*, is common to Stanwell and Staines, two miles away. Isaac Taylor says that "Staines is so called from the stones bounding the river jurisdiction of the



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Lord Mayor," but it seems probable that the name is far older than the erection of any such civic structures. This derivation would not account for the *stan* in Stanwell, which occurs in Domesday, and cannot have been a mere coincidence. The suffix *well* is probably the weald, or wood, as Well Street is the wood-road, and we have here, in all probability, a wooded district in which stone was obtained.

Walter FitzOther held the Manor of Stanwell under the King at the time of the Survey. His eldest son, William, became Warden of Windsor Castle; he took the surname of Windsor, probably on that account, and the Manor remained in this family until the year 1543. The cupidity of Henry VIII was the cause of its alienation. He sent to Andrews, 1st Lord Windsor, an intimation that he would come and dine with him at Stanwell, and a magnificent entertainment was accordingly provided for his corpulent Majesty, who then informed the owner that he liked his place so well that he was determined to have it. An appeal for recognition of the fact that this had been the home of many generations of his ancestors did not succeed, for the King with a stern countenance replied that it must be, commanding him, on his allegiance, to repair to the Attorney-General and settle the business without delay. The conveyance of Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire, was already prepared for him, and the exchange was effected. The deed of exchange is in the Public Record Office, and bears date 14th March, 33 Henry VIII (1543). James I granted the Manor to Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Knyvet, under whose care his daughter, the Princess Mary, lived at Stanwell, where she died in 1607. The estate passed through other hands and finally came to Sir John Gibbons, Bart., K.B., and his descendant, Sir Charles Gibbons, Bart., is the present owner. The village contains some old houses, prominent among which is the school-house on the London Road, built and endowed under the will of Thomas, Lord Knyvet, dated 1620, for the instruction of poor children.

The Parish Church of Stanwell is approached from the village green by a short but wide road, and is closely surrounded by trees, yews and others. Dedicated to the worship of God in honour of the Blessed Virgin, it consists of a clerestoried nave, aisles, double chancel, a low square tower of flint and stone, in chequer work, at the western end, from

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which rises an octagonal shingled spire which has a tendency to renounce the perpendicular for the horizontal. The Church contains work of three periods, the nave, aisles and tower being Early English, the chancel Decorated, and much window-tracery of the Perpendicular period has been inserted in various openings. On the south chancel wall is an interesting arcade of cinque-foiled ogee arches with disengaged jamb-shafts of Purbeck marble, together with the remains of a piscina. There appears to have been a corresponding arcade on the North side, and this redundancy of seating accommodation seems to have suggested that the monks of Chertsey Abbey, to whom the Rectory of Stanwell was given about 1415 by Richard de Windsor, were the occupants of the sedilia formed by these arcades. Here, as at Harlington and elsewhere, is a specimen of an altar tomb employed as an Easter Sepulchre. The tomb was the monument of Thomas Windsor, who died in 1486, and it formerly stood in the chancel, as befitted the sacred purpose for which it was used from Good Friday till Easter Day. It was a high tomb; over it was a canopy with an obtuse arch ornamented with quatrefoils, and beneath the arch brasses were placed upright in the wall with the effigies of the deceased and his wife, all long ago removed. By his will, made in 1479, after directing that his body should be buried on the north side of the "quier" of the Church of our Lady of Stanwell, "afor the ymage of our Lady wher the sepulture of our Lord stondith," he adds, "I will that there be made a playne tomb of marble, of a competent hyght, to th' entent that yt may ber the blessed body of our Lord, and the sepulture at the tyme of Estre to stand upon the same" (Bloxam, *Gothic Architecture*). This Thomas Windsor, who thus desired to associate himself with the most sacred things, was the father of Andrews, first Lord Windsor, with whom Henry VIII made his compulsory bargain.

The Gentleman's Magazine of 1793 gave an engraving of the tomb, which was removed about 1830 from the north wall of the chancel, east of the vestry door, to the north aisle, and when that was rebuilt in 1863 the monument was broken into fragments through carelessness on the part of the builder or workmen employed.

Thomas, Lord Knyvet, is commemorated, together with his wife Elizabeth, by a monument of veined marble, with



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Corinthian columns. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost £215. It is illustrated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1794, and the same journal gives a picture of the brass of R. de Thorp and a view of Stanwell Church in the volume for 1793.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

THE village of Wanstead is situated on the borders of Waltham Forest. It stands upon a hill which once commanded a view of the City of London and its environs; the hills of Kent, the river Thames, and a wide expanse of highly cultivated and beautiful scenery can still be seen. The village consisted of a long straggling street, lying between Snaresbrook Station and the Park, but although a few picturesque old houses still remain, the district is rapidly assuming the usual characteristics of a suburb of London.

At the end of the village nearest to the Park stands the George Inn. In the wall of this hostelry is a stone, bearing the date 1752, to commemorate a somewhat ludicrous event which happened there. The inscription, which was restored in 1858, runs as follows :—

“In memore of ye cherry pie
As cost $\frac{1}{2}$ a guinea 17th of July ;
That day we had good cheer,
And hope so to do many a year.
R. D. 1752. Dad. Terry.”

The story is that some workmen were engaged in doing some alterations at the house on the above date, and while they were at work a pie was sent from the Rectory to the baking shop next door to the George, as is still the custom in country districts. As the pie was being borne home, one of the workmen leaned over from the scaffold, and took it off the baker's tray, and doubtless they enjoyed the feast all the more since it was stolen. For this little joke they were brought before the local magistrate, and fined half-a-guinea, which was duly paid.

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On leaving the court, the men decided to place this stone in the wall to commemorate the event, each contributing a small sum to pay for it.

Before the days of Local Boards, it was only by the liberality of private individuals that obvious public benefits could be provided. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the stone bridge at Wanstead, over the Roding, is still kept in order by the income from land bequeathed for that purpose hundreds of years ago.

How the name of Wanstead originated is not clearly known. According to one authority, it is derived from the Saxon words *Wan* and *Stead*, signifying a white place or mansion. A more recent opinion, however, supposes it to be a corruption of *Woden-stead*, a name implying the existence here of a mound or other erection dedicated to the worship of Woden.¹

The earliest known record of *Waenstede* is the grant of it by one Alfric to St. Peter's Church (afterward Westminster Abbey), which gift was confirmed by Edward the Confessor in 1066. At some date between the Conquest and 1087, it became, probably by exchange, the property of the Church of St. Paul (now St. Paul's Cathedral), and was afterwards appropriated to the Bishop of London, under whom, at the time of the Domesday Survey, it was held by Ralph Fitz-Brien. The following is a translation from Domesday Book :—

LAND OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

HUNDRED OF BEUENTREV [Becontree].

St. Paul held Wanesteda, now Ralph son of Brien [holds it] of the Bishop for one manor and one hide. Then [*i.e.* in the time of Edward the Confessor] one plough in demesne ; now one and a half. Always [*i.e.* then and now] two ploughs of the men, and three villeins. Then seven bordars ; now eight. Then two serfs ; now none. Wood for 300 pigs. Now one mill. Always one salt-pan. And it is worth 40s.—(Domesday Book, vol. 2, fo. 9 b.)

The manor had improved since Saxon days. The lord ploughed more land, half as much again ; the bordars, cottagers or crofters, had increased from seven to eight ; the two serfs had

¹ It is more likely derived from the personal name of an early owner. Wana, Wanesi, Wenning, and other similar personal names, are to be found in Domesday. Wain is still a common English surname.—EDITOR.

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disappeared ; and a mill had been built. We are not told the former yearly value, but it was probably less than its Domesday value of 40s.

It will be noticed that salt-works are mentioned, and old maps show that salt-making by evaporation of sea water was practised on the Essex coast in very early times. The works at Wanstead were probably for refining purposes.¹

From Ralph Fitz-Brien the estate passed to the de Hoding family, and by marriage to William de Huntercombe, who died in 1271 ; his descendants held it from the time of Henry III until towards the close of the reign of Richard II. In 1446 John Tattershall held it, and he was succeeded by Robert Tattershall and others, and in 1487 by Sir Ralph Hastings ; the manor afterwards passed to Sir John Heron. His son, Sir Giles Heron, who married the daughter of the worthy but hapless Sir Thomas More, was, in the reign of Henry VIII, attainted of treason, because he would not acknowledge the King's supremacy as the head of the Church. His estates were seized by the Crown, and this manor was granted in 1549 by Edward VI to Richard, Lord Rich, who made it his country seat, and is supposed to have rebuilt the manor house, then called Naked Hall Hawe.

It is evident that at this period the house at Wanstead was one of the most important in this part of the country, for we find it closely identified with English history.

On August 1st, 1553, Queen Mary arrived at Wanstead in her progress from Norwich to London to assume the crown. Her brother, King Edward VI, had died on the 6th of July, 1553, and the Duke of Northumberland, the head of the reformed religion (Protestant), had persuaded the young King just before his death (he was only sixteen when he died) to sign a paper appointing Lady Jane Grey to be his successor to the throne, thus setting aside the rights of both the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth. The friends of Mary had informed her of this, and she accordingly escaped to Norwich.

Lady Jane Grey's dream of royalty lasted exactly ten days. She had not sought it, and she gladly resigned it. Mary started from Norwich for London, and it was at Wanstead House that she broke her journey to receive her sister, the

¹ See H. C. M., vol. viii, p. 269, for a note on the early Essex salt-pans.—
EDITOR.

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Princess Elizabeth, who rode out of London attended by a train of a thousand knights, ladies, and gentlemen, to meet the Queen. It must have been a strange meeting. Mary was a Catholic, Elizabeth was a Protestant. The home that sheltered them had been taken, as mentioned above, by their father, Henry VIII, from its owner, Sir Giles Heron, because of his adherence to the Catholic faith, and this monarch had also beheaded Sir Thomas More, the father of Heron's wife, who personally accompanied her father to the scaffold, and was present at his execution. I wonder if Mary and Elizabeth slept well at the mansion! I fancy that if my father had so served its late owner and his relative, I should have passed a very bad night.

From Wanstead the two Princesses passed on August 3rd to the Tower of London, and there the Queen first kissed and then liberated the prisoners who were confined because they were Catholics; and in course of time she filled the dungeons with the adherents of the reformed faith.

Mary was thirty-seven years of age when she ascended the throne, and she reigned for not quite five-and-a-half years, dying in 1558. Elizabeth succeeded her at the age of twenty-five, and with this Queen the history of Wanstead is again connected with the royal house, for she visited Lord Rich there on July 14th, 1561. Robert, 2nd Lord Rich, son of the former grantee, sold Wanstead, in 1577, to the notorious Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards Governor of the Netherlands, who enlarged and greatly improved the mansion.

This nobleman was a great favourite of the Queen; indeed, there seems good ground for believing that she would at one time have married him if he had not already had a wife. When the *Invincible Armada* was expected, and Elizabeth reviewed and addressed the troops at Tilbury Fort, it was Leicester who held her bridle rein.

In May, 1578, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit of five days to Leicester at Wanstead House, and great things were done by way of entertainment for her.

Sir Philip Sidney, the eldest son of Leicester's sister, Mary, wrote a masque in honour of the occasion, entitled "The Queen of May," in which the virtue and beauty of the Queen was lauded to the skies. The dialogue of this curious performance is printed in Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*.

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A picture of the Queen is still to be seen at Welbeck Abbey, the country seat of the Duke of Portland, which contains as a background a view of Wanstead House as it appeared on this occasion.

Leicester's first wife, the hapless Amy Robsart, died on September 8th, 1560. His second wife was Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, and widow of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex; the marriage was a private one, and took place at Wanstead House on September 21st, 1578. The following account of the ceremony was given by Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Leicester's brother, in 1581.

"That he [Warwick], beinge Brother to the Erle of Leicester and very familer wth him and his affaires, was by him made acquainted wth the good love and likeinge grounded betweene him and the Countesse of Essex, and lastlie how he was resolved to make her his wief. Wheruppon this Deponent for the dispatch therof, at the request of his said Brother, uppon a Satterdaie (as he now remembreth) came to Wainsted House (her Ma^{ty} then lyinge, as far as he likewise remembreth, at one Stoner's in Waltham Forrest), in w^{ch} house (as he sayth) and in a litle Gallery therof, the next morninge followinge (beinge, as he nowe remembreth, the xxjth daie of September in Anno Dⁿⁱ 1578) his said brother and the said Countesse of Essex were marryed together, after the order of the Booke of Comon Prayers, by one Mr. Tindall, a servaunt and chapleyn to his brother Leicester, in such like manner and forme as other folkes are accustomed to be marryed. Att w^{ch} tyme he well remembreth S^r Frauncis Knowlles, father unto the Countesse, did give her for wief unto the aforementioned Erle of Leicester, in the sight and presence of this Deponent, the Erle of Pembroke, the Lord North, S^r Frauncis Knolles, M^r Tindall, and M^r Richard Knowlles, all w^{ch} were present and saw the said mariage solemnized, as he hath deposed."¹

Leicester died on September 4th, 1588; an inventory was taken of all his property, real and personal, the original of which is now in the British Museum. From it it appears that the furniture, library, horses, etc., at Wanstead were valued at £1,119 6s. 6d. The pictures, among which were portraits of Henry VIII, Queen Mary and Elizabeth, and many others, not particularised, were valued at £11 13s. 4d. How different the value would be now, for these pictures were undoubtedly originals by the best masters.² The library consisted only of

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. 148, No. 24.

² A list of the pictures at Wanstead House is printed in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vol. ii, p. 225.

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an old Bible, the *Acts and Monuments*, old and torn, seven psalters and a service book; they were valued at 13s. 8d. The horses were valued at £316 os. 8d. The bill for the Earl's funeral amounted to the enormous sum of £4,000.

By his will Leicester appointed Wanstead House as a residence for his widow. The Countess Lettice was not long in consoling herself, for in less than twelve months she married her third husband, Sir Christopher Blount. Indeed, there were not wanting scandal-mongers to hint that the Countess poisoned No. 2 in order to marry No. 3, and when we remember the dark suspicion still attaching to the tragedy of Leicester's first Countess, we cannot but admit that stern justice would have been satisfied if his second Countess really had poisoned him.

Notwithstanding the fact that his personal estate was valued at £29,820, an enormous sum for those days, Leicester was in considerable debt to the Crown, and other creditors.

Lord Treasurer Burghley writes on November 16th, 1593 :

"Divers debts of the late Earl of Leicester due to Her Majesty remain still unpaid by Sir Christopher Blount and the Countess of Leicester, his wife, executrix of the said Earl; for satisfaction thereof, the manor of Wanstead stands extended, the inheritance of which has now, by lawful conveyance, come to the Earl of Essex. Sir Christopher Blount has desired that this manor may be exchanged for manors mentioned in the Counties of Warwick, Salop, Gloucester, and Middlesex, that she may be more speedily satisfied. He is to issue processes for the seizure of these manors, to discharge Wanstead, and to send particulars of the premises, for the demising thereof to the said Sir Christopher Blount and the Countess, during such seizure and extent."

This "lawful conveyance" to Essex must have been by Leicester's heirs, who at this date were his sister Katherine, wife of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and his great-niece Elizabeth Sidney, daughter and heiress of Sir Philip, and wife of Roger Manners, Earl of Rutland. Sir Philip Sidney, as has already been mentioned, was the eldest son of Leicester's other sister, Mary, who married Sir Henry Sidney; he was killed at the siege of Zutphen in 1586. Neither the Countess of Huntingdon nor the Countess of Rutland left children, so that eventually Robert Sidney, the second son of Sir Henry Sidney and Mary Dudley, became heir, and he was created Earl of Leicester in 1618.

The Earl of Essex, Robert Devereux, who now became owner

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of Wanstead, was the son of Lettice, Countess of Leicester, by her first husband. It looks as though the sale was the result of a family arrangement.

John Chamberlain writes on August 30th, 1598:

"The Lord Treasurer's funeral [Lord Burghley's] was performed yesterday with all the rites that belonged to so great a personage. The number of mourners, one and other, were above 500, wherof there were many noble men, and among the rest the Erle of Essex, who (whether it were upon the consideration of the present occasion, or for his owne disfavours), methought, carried the heaviest countenance of the companie. Presently, after dinner, he retired to Wansted, where they say he meanes to settle, seing he cannot be receved in Court, though he have relented much, and sought by divers meanes to recover his hold. But the Quene sayes he hath plaide longe enough upon her, and that she meanes to play awhile upon him, and to stand as much upon her greatness as he hath done upon stomacke."

The same genial gossip, writing on March 15th, 1599, says:

"Lord Mountjoy has bought Wanstead of the Earl of Essex."

The date is significant, for Essex had just been appointed to the command of the army sent to Ireland to repress the rebellion of Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone. The campaign was a miserable fiasco, and the Queen was naturally indignant. Essex hurried back to London to make peace with his Royal Mistress, and on his failure to do so, commenced a treasonable conspiracy, for which he was executed on February 25th, 1601.

[To be continued.]

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ELYS *v.* STANSHAW AND OTHERS.

(*Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VII, No. 9.*) *Bill missing.*

This is th'answer of John Stanshaw to the Bill of Complaynt of Sir Gefferay Elys.

THE said John seith that the said Bill is uncerten and insufficient to be answered unto, onely feyned and slanderously ymagyned, of great rancour and malice, for vexacion and trouble, and of no trouth. Nevertheless, for declaracion of the trouth, the said John seith that

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upon the Sondag specified in the seid Bill, that he come to the seid Church of Thacham [Thatcham, Berks.], which is his paryssh Church, for to here his Evyngson, accompanyd onely with ij servaundys and a chyld, in peceable maner, and knelyd down in his stalle in the Chauncell to here his devyne service, as he was wonte to doo ; and when he sat of his kneys, the seid Sir Gefferay causyd the Chauncell dore to be shett, and come to the seid John, and gave hym sedecous wordys, and ther ryottusly, with x of his servaundys arrayed in forme of warr, with swerdys and bokelers, made assaute of the seid John, and ther lykly to have muredred and slayn hym, yf the parycheners of the same pariss had not be [? been there]. Without that that the seid John entred into the Chauncell with any moo [more] persons than his chylde ; and without that the seid John made any assaute of the seid S^r Gefferay, or had any such unfyttyng wordys, or is gylty of any oder mysdomeno^r contrarie to the Kynges peace and lawys, as in the Bill of the seid S^r Gefferay is allegid. All which maters the seid John is redy to prove, as this Courte will award, and praith to be dysmyssid oute of the same, with his resonabill costes and expensys that he hath sustenyd in this behalf.

This is th'answer of Thomas Carter, Morys Taylo^r, Gefferay Wever, Thomas Horne, Richard Carpenter, John Mansell, and Thomas Walsheman, preste, to the Bill of Complynt of Sir Gefferay Elys.

The seid Thomas, Morys, Gefferay, Thomas Horne, Richard, John, and Thomas Walsheman, preest, seyn that the seid Bill is uncerten and insufficient to be answerd unto, onely fenyd of malice for vexacion, and of no trouth. And for fether answer they seyn and every of theym by theym self seyth that they be not gilty of any assaute made to the seid S^r Gefferay, ne of any oder mysdemenor^r contrarie to the Kynges Peace and lawys, as in the Bill of the seid S^r Gefferay is allegid. All which maters [they] been redy to prove as this Courte will award and prayen to be dyssmyssid oute of the same, w^t ther resonabill costes and expenses for ther wrongfull vexacion that they have sustenyd in this behalf.

This is the replicacion of Gefferey Elys, Clerke, to the Aunswere of John Stanshawe and oder.

The seid Gefferey seith in every thynd as he hath seid in his

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seid Bille, which is trewe, and sufficient to be aunswerd unto, and nat ymageden for no suche cause s^myised in the seid Aunswere. And over this, the seid Gefferey seith that when the seid John Stanshawe was comyn into the seid Chauncell and the seid Gefferey perceivid, as well by warnyng of dyvers of his seid parisshe as by the comyng yn of the same John, as by his haste demeono^ee yn his comyng yn w^t his servaunt w^t a swerd and a bokeler, and w^t the chappyng sore the dore of the Chauncell, and by the fiers loke that he loked upon the seid Gefferey, that he was disposed to assaute the seid Gefferey, and for that the seid Stanshawe was nat wont moche to come to the seid Church and namely to none Evinsonges. Wherefore the seid Gefferey seid to hym, "Whate mene ye?" And he said, "Whatte, Prest, art nat content that Y am here?" And therw^t toke his swerde and bokeler frome his servaunt and threwe a wey his cloke; and oder of his servauntes, beyng w^t oute in the Church, began to preysse to come yn to the Chauncell. Wherefore the same Gefferey closed the Chauncell dore and spake yn the Kynges name unto the Constables of the Towne that were ther, that they shuld see the peace to be kept, which Constables so charged theym to doo, but they wold nat for theym, but drewe their wepons, and assaulted the seid Gefferey, as yn his seid Bille is alleged. And then the servauntes of the seid Gefferey preysed also to the seid Chauncell; and then the seid Gefferey, seyng his servauntes ther, opened the doore, and then came yn to the Chauncell the seid servauntes of the seyde Stanshawe, and his servauntes after theym. [Denies the allegations in the Answers]. All which maters the seid Gefferey is redy to prove, and prayeth as he hath prayed in his seid Bille.

[Depositions of Witnesses].

Primo die mensis Julii, Anno, etc., xviii^o [1502-3].

Rogger Lawrence, of the Towne of Thacham, husbandman. and servaunt unto Sir William Norice, Knight, of th'age of xxxvj yere, as he saith, sworn and examyned upon the contentes of the Byll and Answer of S^r Geffray Elys and John Stanshaw, deposith and saith

That y^e Sondag specified in the Bill of Complaint, the parisshe prest of Thacham, at the Masse time, as he was in the pulpit, toke forth a Citation, and there cited a woman opynlie, so as all

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the parisshe might here it, by the name of Joan Stanshaw, t'appere, as y^{is} deponent is now remembred, before y^e Bisshop of Sarum, which woman was then and there present in the Church. And at after noone of y^e same day, oone William Knight, yen Constable there, met this deponent in the strete, and said thies wordes to yis same deponent : " Rogger, ye know wele y^t yis day yer was a Citacion executed in o^r Church. I think M^r Stanshaw be not wele pleasid w^t it. I here say he is now comyng to towne, for what entent I can not tell. We will goo and mete w^t him, and know his mynd." And this deponent, as he saith, went with the Constable, and met with M^r Stanshaw almost at entre of ye towne. And aftre y^t yey had welcomed him, the said Constable said to him as foloweth, as he saith : " M^r Stanshaw, so it is y^t we yink y^t ye be mis contentid for ye Citacion y^t was executed yis day, and y^t yerfore is yo^r comyng now to ye towne." And ye said Stansha answered : " I care not. Lete him doo but law and right, and I care not for his doing. My comyng is onlie to here Evynsong and to have a copie of the Citacion." Then said ye said Constable, " I pray you, and as a poo^r man may, I charge you that ye mynd not to breke the Kinges Peax." And he answerd y^t he entendyd noone otherwis but to kepe the Kinges Peax. And then ye same Stansha, ye said Constable, and this deponent went in to the hous of Richard Duke, and there yey dranke. The said Stansaw [*sic*] come to the Town yen himself, w^t a bow and di. [half] dosen of rovyng shaftes and a short dagger, and w^t him a servaunt bering his cloke and an hawerk, and a son of his, and a noyer servaunt, every of thaim w^t a sword and a bukler ; and undre this fourme and w^t so manye persons, ye same Stansha was comynlie acostomyd to come fro Crokham Parke, which is ij mile fast upon fro ye Church of Thacham. Yer was also a nother man in his cumpanie, w^t a bow and di. dosen arous and his sword bi his side, which as it semyd had shot w^t ye same Stanshaw by the wey.

True it is y^t as yay sate a drynking in the hous of Richard Duke, the said Stanshaw sent oone for the Curate, and he come to him ; and Stansha desired of him a copie of ye said Citacion : and he ansuerd him y^t his M[aster] ye vicar had ye Citacion, and he was at Church, and if he wold come to Church and aske it of his Maister, he was sure he shold have a copie.

Then said Stanshaw, " Gaw we then to the Church," and

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yerw^t arose and went to the churchward [*sic*], and yere folowed the said cumpanie some of thos y^t dwellid yere in ye town, and before yat had waited upon ye said Stansha when the Kinges Grace had had to doo, w^toute request, praiour, or oyer desire of the said Stansha, as farforye as ever this deponent know. How be it, it hath be said y^t Stansha desired yis deponent to take his knif and come w^t him, if he loved him, and this deponent deposith upon his conscience and his oth yat ye said Stanshaw never said such worde unto him at y^t time, nieyer at any oyer time.

Att such time as this cumpanie come to the church doore, every man as he was acostomyd to goo, saving y^t oone Geffray, a wevir yere, toke w^t him a sworde more then he comynlie used to were, of his awne mynd, this deponent lete yaim passe into ye Church, and himselfe abode w^toute, comynyng w^t a neighbour of his. And or [ere] he come into ye Church, yer was an affray begonne betwix the Vicar w^t his servauntes, and Stansha and some of his servauntes w^tin ye Church. And when this deponent come into ye bodye of the Church, the Vicar and his folkes, to the numbre of viij or ix persons, w^t yair swordes and buklers, and Stanshaw w^t ij persons, his servauntes, w^t yair weapons, were w^tin the Chauncell, lykly to have bykerd togeyer evyn there, how be it stripes [?] were yer noone, and came, as he saith, to the Chauncell dore for to have comyn in and stykled [?], and ye door was so fast shet by the Vicar and kept so by him and his folkes, y^t y^s deponent coude not gete in; and yerupon he renne agen out of the Church, and gate in at a dore y^t is in the south side of the said Chauncell. And by that time all thair weapons were drawn and in yair handes nakyd. And the said Vicar toke the staff w^t the Crosse, and shoke down the Crosse, so y^t oone arme of the Crucifix was brake w^t the fall. And the Vicar cried thus, "Oute of my Chauncell!" And yerew^t, and assone as yay coude gete open the quere dore, ye same Stanshaw went forth and all his folkes; and ye Vicar kept himself styll in the quere w^t all his folkes, and Stanshaw stode still in the bodye of ye Church.

And when all this was done, yen come yerin oone Sr Thomas Walshman, prest, Morice Taillor, and afre thaim come moo persons, which made noo quarell neyer strif w^t any man yere, for all ye strif was doone or [ere] yay come. And ye Vicar, as he stode in the Chauncell, asked of Stanshaw, as he stode in the

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body of ye Church, whie he departid not out of ye Church; and he answerd, as y^s deponent saith, y^t he wold here Evynsong or he went; and ye Vicar said yere shold be noone said yere y^t night. And yen Stansha departid forth of the Church and such as come w^t him and to him, and went agen to the hous of Richard Duke, and yer dranke. And, by the wey, betwix the Church and Richard Duke's hous, Thomas Garter and Sir Thomas Walshman and Geffray Wever and Moris Taillour and other moo, to the numbere of v or vj, beside ye knowledg of Stanshaw, stode still, evyn by ye Church pale, at a hous corner, and thought to avenge ye hurt y^t Thomas Garter had in ye Chauncell, upon the brest, which he toke yere w^t the foyne of a sworde; and ye Constable, seing this, went to thaim, and brought thaim away easile; more frayes or likliehode of frayes, y^s deponent nether herd nether knew then, and Stansha went home and every man to his home. And before ye departing of Stansha forth of ye town, the same Stansha bade this deponent go to ye Vicar and bid him see y^t his servauntes walked not a brode w^t yair swordes and buklers; for and yay did, yere were some of his cumpanie hurt which were not contented and wold be a wrokyn [?]; and if his servauntes walked, lete yaim walke in peasible maner. And yis deponent, w^t ye Constable, dyd ye message to ye Vicar, which answerd agen y^t his men shold were bothe swordes and buklers, and not shone [shun] ye town for him; and if he and his cumpanie were in oone alehous, ye said Vicar and his cumpanie wold be in a nother alehous. Also this deponent saith by ye othe he hath taken, that Morreys Tayllor was not at ye affray nor at noo parte yereof. And over this he saith by his othe that he was never instructed by no man to shew otherwise yan hath shewed.

Richard Duke of Thachham aforsaid, husbandman, of th'age of xlv yere, and so was he at Candlemas last past, as he saith, sworn and examynd, deposith and saith that as toching the comyng to the town of Stanshaw the said Sonday, ye numbere of persons y^t were with him, and the weapons that thos persons had y^t come yen to the town w^t him, ye comyng of him and his cumpanie w^t him to this deponentes hous to drink, the sending for ye Curate, and the demawnd to him made by Stanshaa for the copie of the Citacion aforsaid, th'ansuer of ye same Curate to yat demaund, the goyng to Stansha and his

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cumpanie fro this deponentes hous to ye Church,—he agreeth w^t Rogger Laurence in he deposicion in every thing. And this deponent addith therunto, yat when ye said Stanshaw came into ye Church, he had on him a cloke and a short dagger w^tout any more weapon, and evyn so he went into the Chauncell; and in the place where he was accostomyd before y^t to knele w^tin ye Chauncele, nere unto ye Chauncel dore, he knelyd down, and bade his prioures [said his prayers]; and by him come in his sonne with a sword and a bukler, and he knelid down in an nother place w^t in ye Chauncele. And the Vicar yen yere being, sayyng, as this deponent thinketh, his Evynsong w^t a Chaplaign, and fearing, as it semed, the said Stanshaw, beknyd w^t his hand into the bodye of the Church to his servauntes y^t yai shold come in to him, and so yay dyd to ye nombre of vij or viij persons, w^t yair swordes and buklers. And as sone as the Vicar had beknyd his servauntes into the Chauncell, he forthw^t quarellid w^t ye said Stansha, and spake to him, as he knelid, rough woordes; what wordes clerlie yis deponent can not tell, but, as him thought, ye Vicar asked of him so kneling, “What makist thou,” or “What meanest thou”; and he yerwith arose and answerd him, by what wordes y^s deponent can not tell, for he was not so nigh as he might heer verelie ye wordes; but as him semed, Stansha answerd and said, “What meanyst thou, Prest.” How be it, of ye verey wordes, other witnes y^t be t^examyne can tell, for yey were nere to yaim both, so as yey might better here yen yis deponent. Then the said Constable, and other servauntes of Stanshaw’s, being in the bodie of the Church, seing the liklyhede of Stansha’s danger in ye Chauncell by y^t ye Vicar had so many folkes weponed, and y^t other but himself and his sonne or oone moo, preassid to goo into the Chauncell for the reskew of Stanshaw, and the Vicar and his servauntes had shet ye door so fast yat the said Constable coude but w^t mich payne gete in. And in conclusion yey gate in, but or yai coude entre, oone of the Vicar’s servauntes drew his sword, and yen every mannes weapon was out y^t was w^t in the Chauncell. and greate likliehede of hurt was yer, albeit noo hurt was doone, saving yat a servaunt of ye Vicar’s w^t a foyne of his weapon hurted oone Tho^s Garter in the brest, under ye pap. In all ye residue yis deponent agreeth w^t Rogger Laurence, and he was present with the Conestable aforesaid and Laurence when Stanshaw

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bade yaim go [to] ye Vicar w^t ye message deposid of by ye same Rogger in ye later end of his deposicion, and went w^t yaim to ye Vicar, and herd his answer, in maner and fourme as the same Roger hath deposid. Also this deponent saith by ye othe he hath taken, that Morreys Taillour was not at ye affray nor at no parte yerof. And over this, he saith by his othe that he was never instructed by no man to shew otherwise yan he hath shewed.

NOTES.

Thatcham is a village and parish in Berkshire, three miles east from Newbury. Crookham Park is within the parish.

The will of John Stanshaw, Esq., of Reading, was proved in 1516; (P.C.C., 19 Holder). There is a short pedigree, beginning with this John, in the Visitation of Berkshire in 1566 (*Genealogist*, N.S., vol. ii, p. 106; printed also in Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*, vol. iii, p. 328). The name is there spelled *Stanshall*, but *Stanshaw* appears to be the more correct form.

Roving shafts (p. 54).—These were heavy arrows for use with the long bow. "Roving arrows are much heavier, and flight arrows much lighter, than others" (Roberts, *English Bowman*, 1801, vi, 153). "Here be [arrowes] of all sorts, flights, rovers, and butt shafts" (Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, x).

Hawerk (p. 54).—Probably a clerical error for hauberk, a shirt of mail.

Foyne (pp. 56, 57).—Foin, a thrust or lunge with a sword.

Wrokyn (p. 56).—Perhaps a *reckoning* is intended; i.e., the wounded men would wish to have their revenge.

A KENTISH COTTAGE INVENTORY OF 1529.

BY LELAND L. DUNCAN, M.V.O., F.S.A.

OF Inventories of the contents of churches and of the houses of the richer folk at various times there are many, but of those of the belongings of the smaller farmers and cottagers we have but few, and in any case no apology is needed for placing yet another on record. A

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fascinating halo of sentiment hangs around these lists of the household gods of our forefathers ; they help us to realize, as nothing else can, the actual surroundings of every-day life, and with their aid it needs but little imagination to make a mental picture of the owners, who become no longer mere names, but living men and women.

The will registers of the Consistory Court of Rochester, now at Somerset House, commence in 1440 and exist in unbroken sequence onwards, but in all the volumes there is but one Inventory entered, and that is now here printed with the accompanying wills. To explain one or two of the bequests it may be mentioned that between 1480 and 1520 the tower of the parish church of Lewisham was built, nearly every parishioner contributing something by will, and the furnishing of the same with bells appears to have been under consideration in 1529. The low-lying land round Catford Bridge and Rushy Green then, as not so long since (and as indeed the names signify), gave some trouble in the winter time, and a "causey" or causeway was found necessary for pedestrians, to which pious work several of the faithful left bequests.

In 1529 the manor of Lewisham was in the hands of the Carthusian house of Shene, one or two families, perhaps, might have been numbered amongst the "gentry," but almost the entire population of the parish was composed of small farmers and "husbondmen," and of these one of the most prolific was that of Batt of Sydenham, of which a branch appears with the *alias* of Gryme. The year before named brought sorrow and death to that homestead, and one by one father, son and son's wife were carried to the grave, probably by the chancel head, where so many of the Batts had been laid to rest, as may be gathered from their wills.

The first to go was Thomas Gryme senior, whose will is as follows :—

In the name of God, Amen. The yere of ou^r lorde God Mⁱ CCCCXXIX the vij daye of Auguste I Thomas Gryme of Lewesham in y^e countie of Kent husbondeman beyng hole mynde make my testament and last will in manner and forme as folowyth. Furste I bequeth my sowlle to allmighti God and my body to be buried in the churche yarde there. Itm I gif to the hight aulter there xij^d. Itm to the moder churche of Rochestre ij^d. Item to Ric. Gryme my best Kote and on Rede Stere of ij yere of age. Itm to George Gryme ij yonge oxon. Itm to John Gryme ij sterys and on

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bullok of ij yeris age. Itm to the belles of Lewisham x^s. Itm to Margery Shurhoke vj^s viij^d. Itm to Agnes Holarde ij^s viij^d. Itm I gif to Thomas Gryme my son and to heires of hym on tenement in the whiche Ric. Vmfray doth duell paying to his iij brothers xx^s w^t in the space of on yere next insuyng his entrey. The Residue of my goods after my detts and funeralls paide I gif to Agnes my wyf whome I make my sole executrix Sche to order and dispose and paye as she shall thynke most expedient for the helth of my sowll. Itm I will that Rob. Holard be supervisor of this my laste will and testament, and he to haue for his labor iij^s iiij^d. Witness herunto Sir Tho^s Wade preste, John Alen, w^t other.¹

The above was proved in the church of Dartford on 19th October, 1529, and is immediately followed by the will of Thomas Gryme junior :—

In the name of God Amen. In the yere of our lorde God Mⁱ cccccxxix, the xij daye of Auguste I Thomas Gryme of Lewysham in the Countie of Kent husbondeman in goode mynde make my will in this wise. Furst I bequeth my soull to God my bodie to be buried in the parissche church yard of Leuesham a foresaide. Itm to y^e hight aulter there xij^d. Itm to the moder church of Rochester iiij^d. It. to the bellez of Leuysham vj^s viij^d. I gif to my brother John Gryme on schepe and on lambe. It. to William Shirhoke j cove. Itm to Thomas Batt on schepe. Itm to Ric. Gryme on cote. Itm I will that Dirige and mass be sayde euery yere ons for my soull and all cristen soullez in the parissche church of Leuesham duryng the space of vij yeris. Itm I gif to George my brother on jerkyn. Itm to my childe too kyne. Itm to John Batt on stere. Itm to Henry Batt a stere. Itm I gif to Agnes Holarde on schepe. Itm I will y^t a trentall of masses be saide for my soull and all cristen soullez. Itm I gif to the causey at Catforde vj^s viij^d. The Residue of my goodes after my detts and funerall expensis be paide I gif to Denys my wif whom I make my sole executrix Sche to order dispose and paye as she shall thinke best for my soull and I will James Richardson be ouersear and he to haue for his labor xl^d. Witness S^r Tho^s Wade, preste, John Alen and other.

The date of probate is not given, but Thomas must have died within a few days, since his wife Denys declares herself a widow in her will dated on the last day of the same month, and which is as follows :—

DIONISIA BATT ALIAS GRYME DE LEUESHAM.

In dei nomine Amen. The yere of ou^r Lorde God Mⁱ cccccxxix. The laste daye of August I Denys Batt late the wyff of Thomas Batt alias Gryme of Leuesham hole in mynde make my testament in forme folowyng Furste I bequeith my soull to God my body to be

¹ Rochester Wills (Somerset House), Book viii, fol. 224.

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buried in the churche yard of Leuesham aforesaide. Itm I bequeith to the hight aluter of Leuesham xij^d. Itm to the bell iij^s iij^d. Itm to the causey xl^d. Itm I will a trentall of masses be saide for my soull and all xpen soulees in the churche of Leuesham. Itm I gif to John Baker iij^s iij^d. Itm to Margery Chalkley on stere. The Residue of my goodes after my detts and funerallys be performyd and paide I will y^t Thomas Kynge my brother have the vse and Order to the profit and vse of Henry Batt my son. Itm I will y^t the foresaid Thomas my Brother be myn full executor he to order, dispose and paye as he schall thinke moste expedient for the helth of my soull. Witness hervnto Sir Thomas Wade, preste, John Allen, w^t other.

Denys Batt being buried, her executor proceeded to carry out her wishes and the following Inventory was made of her effects. The humble dwelling contained but a hall, kitchen and chamber, and as will be seen the furniture was of the simplest description. The wearing apparel follows and then the "owth stoffe," *i.e.* the goods out of doors—the most valuable part of the family possessions.

The Inventory of the goods of Dioness Gryme late the wyff of Thomas Gryme of Leuesham now decessid, made the xxvij day of Novembre in the xxj yere of Kynge Henry the viij appraised by Robert Holand, John Baker and John Cheseman Esquire.¹

THE HALL STUFF.

In primis the hangyng and a paynted cloth	-	-	-	vj ^d
It. a table p'ce	-	-	-	iiij ^d
It. a pair of trestels	-	-	-	j ^d
Itm a forme	-	-	-	iiij ^d
Itm a chayr	-	-	-	iiij ^d

THE CHAMBRE.

Itm a fedderbed	-	-	-	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Itm a nother fedderbed	-	-	-	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm ij bolstars	-	-	-	-	iiij ^d
Itm a coverlet of Darnyk	-	-	-	iiij ^s	-
It. a cradle cloth	-	-	-	-	j ^d
Itm a blanket	-	-	-	-	viiij ^d
Itm iij payr shets	-	-	-	iiij ^s	-
It. a beryng shete	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
It. a bedstedde and a forme	-	-	-	-	iiij ^d
Itm iij chests	-	-	-	iiij ^s	-
Itm a testar of a bedd	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
Itm iij ^{or} lytell pesys of payntyd clothys of dammiske	-	-	-	-	-
workes pryse	-	-	-	-	xvj ^d
Itm too holde payntyd clothys pryse	-	-	-	-	viiij ^d
Itm a bedstedyll and a forme pryse	-	-	-	-	viiij ^d

¹ Rochester Wills (Somerset House) Book viii, fol. 227.

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Itm	a nother payntyd holde pryse	-	-	ij ^d
Itm	a banker ¹ of grydys	-	-	ij ^d
Itm	too tabell clothys prys	-	-	x ^d
			Sm	xxx ^s xj ^d

THE KYCHYN.

Itm	a brasse pott pryse	-	-	iiij ^s	
Itm	a brasse pott	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	a tynkerys ketyll pryse	-	-	ij ^s	
Itm	too other ketylls	-	-	ij ^s	
It	vij platerys	-	-	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
Itm	j Pewter dys	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	thre Sawserys pryse	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	a chafyn dys of latyne	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	a spette pryse	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	a peyre of pott hokys and a peyer of pott hangerys	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	a trefyth pryse	-	-		ij ^d
Itm	iiij canstykyss	-	-		viiij ^d
Itm	a quarte pott of pewter	-	-		viiij ^d
Itm	a pynte pott of pewter	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	too salte sellerys	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	a latyn basyn	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	a powdryng twfe pryse	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	viiij bollys pryse	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	too halfe tubbys	-	-		ij ^d
Itm	iiij grete tubbys pryse	-	-		xiiij ^d
Itm	a sythe pryse	-	-		xviiij ^d
Itm	iiij axssys pryse	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	iiij billys	-	-		viiij ^d
Itm	a pesse of lether pryse	-	-		v ^d
Its	too hamerys pryse	-	-		j ^d
			Sm	xxv ^s	

WERRYNGGERE.

Itm	a mannys goone coler vyolett	-	-	x ^s	
Itm	a jukett coler tawny	-	-	iiij ^s	
Itm	a doblett of chamlett	-	-	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm	a holde doblett of worsted	-	-		xvj ^d
Itm	a holde goone coler vyolett	-	-	ij ^s	
Itm	a womanys goone coler vyolett	-	-	x ^s	
Itm	a holde vyolett goone	-	-	v ^s	
Itm	a rede kertyll	-	-	vj ^s	
Itm	too raylys ²	-	-	ij ^s	
Itm	x kechyrys	-	-	iiij ^s	
Itm	too pvrnys	-	-		viiij ^d
Itm	a smoke	-	-		vj ^d
Itm	9° shortes	-	-		x ^d
Itm	a fosser ³ pryse	-	-		j ^d

¹ Cloth or carpet over a bench.

² Night gear.

³ A little press.

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Itm	a harnys gerdyll	-	-	-	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Itm	a nother harnys gerdyll	-	-	-	iiij ^s	
Itm	peyer of amber bedys w ^t too ryngs	-	-	-	iiij ^s	
Itm	too bowys	-	-	-		x ^d
Itm	a cape for a woman	-	-	-		xx ^d
Itm	a hatte	-	-	-		viiij ^d
				Sm ^a	iiij ^{li}	v ^s vij ^d

THE OWTHTOSTOFFE.

Itm	xxiiij shokys otys pryse the shoke	vj ^d	Sm	xij ^s	
Itm	Talwode v lodys pryse the lode	xij ^d	Sm	v ^s	
Itm	v lodys of buwyn ^t pryse the lode	xij ^d	Sm	v ^s	
Itm	vj sterys pryse the pesse	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d	Sm	iiij ^{li}	
Itm	xij kene pryse the pesse	x ^s	Sm	vj ^{li}	
Itm	a nother holde kowe	-	-	vij ^s	
Itm	a bollock pryse	-	-	vij ^s	
Itm	xij schepe pryse the pesse	xvij ^d	Sm	xvij ^s	
Itm	vij lamys pryse the lame	xij ^d	Sm	vij ^s	
Itm	a sowe pryse	-	-	ij ^s	iiiij ^d
Itm	vij schethys ² pryse the pesse	viiij ^d	Sm	iiiij ^s	viiij ^d
Itm	v pollyttys ³ and a koke pryse	-	-		x ^d
			Sm	xiiij ^{li}	x ^d

THE REDY MONY.

Itm	she had in rede mony	-	-	-	xj ^s	viiij ^d
				Sm totalis	xix ^{li}	xiiij ^s

This Inventory was exhibited by Thomas King, the executor, at a Consistory Court held in Dartford Church on December 2nd, 1529, and was accompanied by the following statement of his accounts:—

These be the parcells layd owte for the beryall of Thomas Gryme the yonger and Denys hys wyffe and thos that be to be payd by Thomas Kyng as here after folowyth—

Itm	to the hey awlter	-	-	-	ij ^s	
Itm	for makynge of there wylls	-	-	-		xij ^d
Itm	iiiij kawes in they thyd ⁴	-	-	-		xvij ^d
Itm	for the beryall of Denys	-	-	-	xxxiiij ^s	iiiij ^d
Itm	for the monyth mynd of Thomas Gryme	-	-	-	xv ^s	
Itm	for the monyth mynd of Denys Gryme	-	-	-	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Itm	for ij payre of cross ⁵	-	-	-	iiij ^s	iiiij ^d
Itm	to the new bell for both there bequests	-	-	-	x ^s	
Itm	ij trentalls for them both	-	-	-	xx ^s	
Itm	to the cause ⁵ for them both	-	-	-	x ^s	
Itm	payde to Wyllm Bat the younger for rent of londe	-	-	-	vj ^s	viiij ^d

¹ Bavin, fire wood. ² Young pigs. ³ Pullets. ⁴ Sic. ⁵ Causeway.

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Itm	payde to John Bankyn for rent	-	-	v ^s	
Itm	for bordyng of y ^e chylde from the natyvite of yo ^r				
	Lady vnto Crystmas	-	-	xiijs	iiij ^d
Itm	for kepyng of Denys Gryme when she lay seke-			vjs	vij ^d
Itm	for a obet for the space of vij yers yerely	-	-	x ^s	
Itm	for y ^e costs of the courte and other charg ^s at				
	Dertforde	-	-	vijjs	
Itm	for my labor for the space of a fornygth bytymes			v ^s	
Itm	for pylgrymagys iij tymys to yo ^r lady of				
	Walsyngham	-	-	xx ^s	
Itm	to the rode of Coomforde at Kynxstone, to the				
	rode of Boxley	-	-		xvj ^d
Itm	to the rode of rest of Dagnham and to Sent				
	Peter of Myllyn	-	-		vij ^d
Itm	to the rode at Sent Mare Paten	-	-		vij ^d
Itm	for the wrytyng of thys byll	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm	payde to John Russyn for wehete owyng to hym			ij ^s	
Itm	payd to Jamys Rychardson the oversear of the				
	wyll	-	-	iijs	iiij ^d
Itm	to the preyferys for ther labor and mete and				
	drynke	-	-	ij ^s	

From this account it will be seen that Thomas King not only faithfully carried out the wishes of Thomas and Denys Gryme as expressed in their wills, but also arranged for pilgrimages on their behalf to the celebrated image of Our Lady at Walsingham in Norfolk, and to certain Roods of great sanctity at Kingston, Boxley, and Dagenham, and at St. Mary Paten's in London.

The spelling of some of the entries, such as "a holde wyolett goone" (an old violet gowne), gives a valuable hint as to the pronunciation of English in the early part of the 16th century. The w for v, a Kentishism which is not quite dead yet, will be noted.

The item for "two payre of crosses" is interesting as indicating the manner in which the graves were marked. The crosses were probably only of wood, but small stone crosses were sometimes employed. Some examples of the latter may be seen at Folkestone built into the churchyard wall.

The graves of Thomas and Denys have long since disappeared. Could they now revisit their old parish the only object they would recognized is the base of the tower of the church, and perhaps not even that, for close on four hundred years have laid their mark on the walls, and the crumbling stones must be sadly changed since they stood bright and new in 1529.



Lewisham Church.

From a water-colour drawing prior to 1774.

LEWISHAM CHURCH.

NOTHING appears to be known of the old church at Lewisham. Lysons, writing in 1796, says (*Environs of London*, vol iv, p. 519), "The old parish church of Lewisham (dedicated to St. Mary) being much decayed, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1774, for powers to rebuild it. The present structure, which is of stone, consists of an oblong square, with a small circular recess at the east end for the altar. On the south side is a portico supported by four columns of the Corinthian order. At the west end stands an ancient square tower, the upper part of which has been rebuilt."

The accompanying illustration shows the tower prior to the rebuilding of the church in 1774. It is taken from a copy, now in the possession of H. T. Wood, Esq., of Hollington, Sussex, of a water-colour sketch formerly in the Beresford-Hope Collection. The tower, which is still standing, was built between 1471 and 1512. The additional storey, mentioned by Lysons, was added in 1774 on account of the increased height of the new nave. The local wills between 1471 and 1512 give quite a subscription list for the "new bell tower" and the new bells.

It is interesting to note that Lysons, in his list of Benefactions to Lewisham (p. 535), records the bequests of 2s. yearly by Stephen Batt and 5s. yearly by Richard Grimes, for the purchase of bread for the poor, both in 1631.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from vol. viii, p. 293.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

The Cathedral Church of S. Paul.

I.

A COPPER-GILT tankard of the usual type without marks, inscription, or ornament.

Two copper-gilt cups of *Type 7*, without marks or inscription.

Two copper-gilt patens on a short stem or foot of the usual type, without mark or inscription.

A copper-gilt spoon with a hind's foot handle, engraved with the arms of the Dean and Chapter inside the bowl, and outside the bowl with letters in monogram, probably W. H. H., and with foliage and fruit on the handle. The spoon is the size of the domestic desert-spoon. It was presented to the Cathedral by Archdeacon Hale.

Two plain copper-gilt dishes, without marks or inscription.

II.

A large silver-gilt pear-shaped flagon with a cupola stopper surmounted by a cross, and without handle or spout. The whole is elaborately decorated with floral design in relief and engraving. The foot of the stem is made to match the feet of the cups. It was presented in memory of W. J. Hall, sometime Vicar of Tottenham, and senior Cardinal of S. Paul's, by his son, the present junior Cardinal of the Cathedral.

Two large silver-gilt cups of *Type 9*. The stems and feet are elaborately decorated like the flagon. They were presented by Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, the sub-Dean of the Cathedral. The covers are plain square thin sheets of silver-gilt, and covered on one side with lace.

Two small silver-gilt cups like the last, and two covers of the same kind. One was presented in memory of Archdeacon Hale, and the other in memory of Canon Henry Melvill. The covers of these four cups were presented at a later date.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Four silver-gilt patens without feet. The rims are decorated with foliage in relief, and small shields with the emblems of the Passion, a Cross, and the Paschal Lamb. These same shields with the emblems will be found on the other plate.

A very large silver-gilt dish. In the centre is a *repoussé* representation of S. Paul preaching at Athens. The rim is decorated with scrolls and shields with scenes from S. Paul's life, and the arms of Henry Butterworth, F.S.A., who presented the dish.

Two glass cruets, with silver-gilt stoppers, standing in a silver-gilt tray. They were presented by the choir of S. Lawrence and S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, in 1872, who had worshipped in the Cathedral while S. Lawrence Church was being restored.

Four silver wands. Three of them are plain rods, thirty-four inches long, tapering from a circular knob at the base to an acorn at the top. The wand of the Preacher's verger has the date mark for 1781, and a maker's mark H. B., possibly Hester Bateman, see *Old English Plate*, Appendix A, under date 1782. The Canon's and junior verger's wands are like it, and probably of the same date, but the marks are effaced.

The wand of the Dean's verger has the date mark for 1782, and a maker's mark, B. D. It is about forty-six inches long, more substantial than the others, and the knob at the base is rather more elaborate. In place of the acorn at the top there is a disc with S. Paul's in relief on one side, and inscribed round it is "Virga Decani Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Lond. John Lingard I June 1798." On the other side are the arms of the Dean and Chapter, the two swords in saltire, with the letter D. and the same inscription with the name of E. M. Cummings, 1845. Round the base of the wand is inscribed: "R. R. Green, Vergifer Decani 5 July 1871." Mr. Green is the present holder.

The plate in Part I replaced the old Communion Plate of the Cathedral stolen from the vestry in 1810. In the vestry will be found the leather cases which contained the stolen plate, and it appears to have consisted of four candlesticks, four flagons, two cups, one large and two small patens, and two large and two small dishes. The plate in Part II, excepting the wands, is quite modern, and was made by Lias and Co. The altar cross was presented by the Duke of Newcastle in 1890, and the silver-

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

gilt altar candlesticks by the Right Honourable G. Cavendish Bentinck. It is interesting to compare the styles of Communion Plate, thought to be fitting and appropriate for a cathedral in 1810 and 1870.

S. Peter upon Cornhill.

Two silver tankards, with the date mark for 1625 and a maker's mark W. S., inscribed with a coat of arms and "The gift of the right worshipful Thomas Westrow, Grocer and Alderman of London to y^e parish of S. Petter in Cornhill Anno Do: 1625."

A tankard of silver, presented by Mrs. Richard Gibbs, 1 Dec., 1872, with a maker's mark R. H. in a rectangular stamp.

Two silver-gilt cups. One (*a*) has the date mark for 1549 and a maker's mark R. D. in monogram, and the other (*b*) has the date mark for 1626 and a maker's mark T. F. in monogram, and both are inscribed with the weights and "The gift of Thomas Symonds, marchant, to ye parish church of S. Peter in Cornhill, 1625," and the second cup is inscribed with a coat of arms.

Two silver patens, with the date mark for 1626 and the same maker's mark as the second cup, and inscribed with the weights; and one has the same inscription as on the cups.

A silver paten given by Mrs. Richard Gibbs in 1872.

A silver dish, with the date mark for 1681; in the centre are engraven the Royal arms and "C. R." and "Deo et sacris in ecclesia parochiali Sancti Petri in Cornhill London Anno Domini 1682."

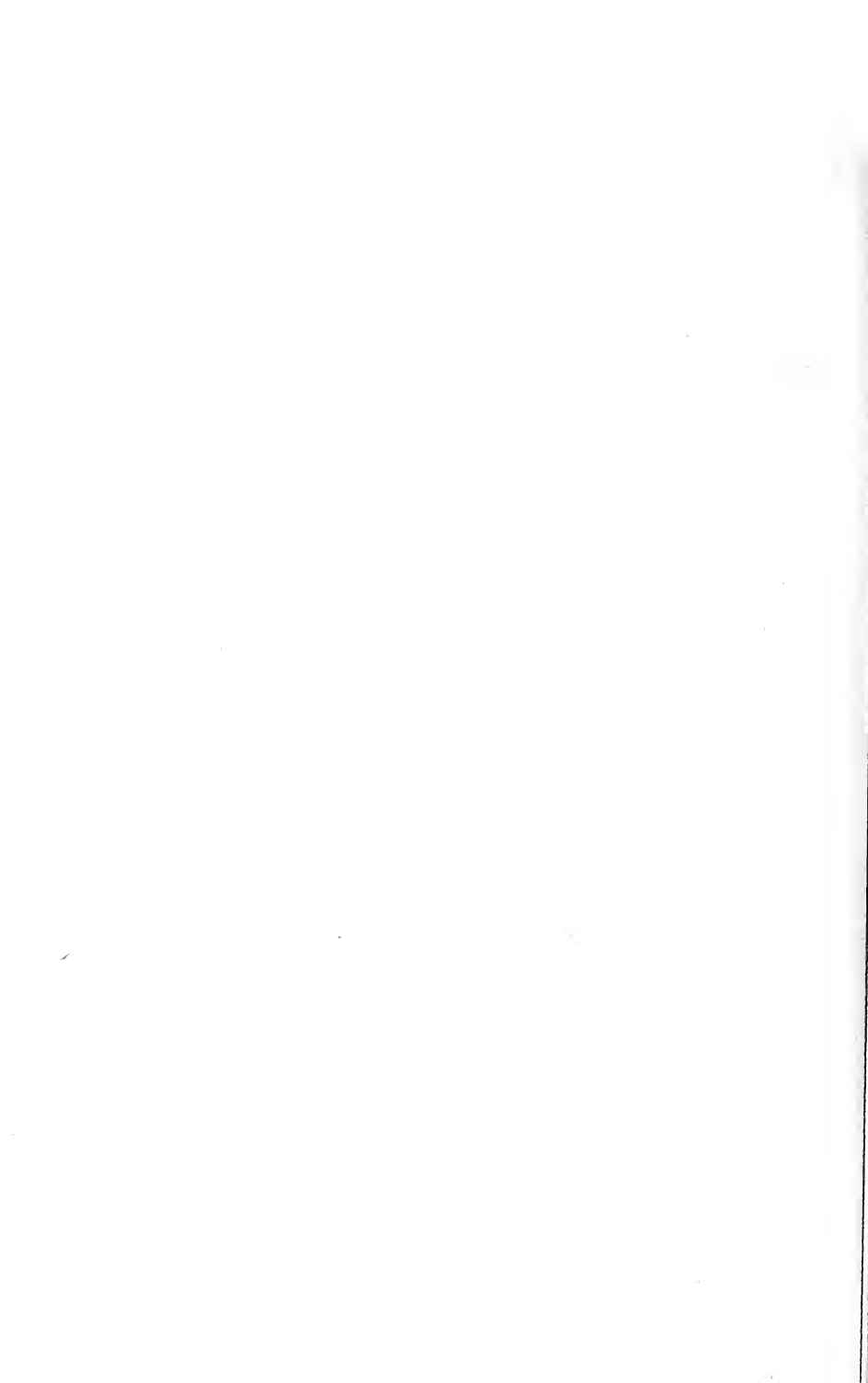
A silver-gilt spoon, with a maker's mark B. Y., with a pellet below in a plain shield; inscribed with the weight and "H. W., 1639 C. W."

A beadle's staff with a metal-gilt top. The top is a statuette of S. Peter holding his keys and standing on a crown.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type* I. One of them, it will be observed, is an Edwardian cup, though it is inscribed, like its companion, with the date 1625. In the Introduction I have quoted this cup as an instance to show that it is not always safe to fix the date of plate from an inscription, and there is another instance of this in S. Bride. The spoon is perforated and has a circular bowl; the handle has been cut off. The maker's marks, R. D.,



S. Peter upon Cornhill.



NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

T. F., B. Y., and W. S., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates, 1552, 1609 (?), 1626, and 1625, Part II. R. D. will be found on plate at S. Augustine, and T. F. very frequently in different churches. W. S. was probably the mark of Walter Shute. This church was destroyed in the Fire, and rebuilt by Wern.

S. Peter-le-Poor with S. Benet Fink.

Plate of S. Peter's Parish.

Two silver-gilt tankards (*a*), with the date mark for 1630 and a maker's mark C. B., in monogram in a plain shield, inscribed with the weight, and "S. Peter le Poor repaired and beautified 20 May, 1792, regilt 1831."

Two silver-gilt cups and paten covers. The one (*b*) has the date mark for 1561; and is inscribed with the weight and the same inscription as the flagons, without the last sentence; the cover is inscribed "I. C. I. P., a.d. 1571." The other (*c*) has the date mark for 1620, and a maker's mark A. I. over W. T., and the cover is inscribed: "Ex dono Gulielmi Willaston hujus paroeciae, regilt 1831."

A silver-gilt paten without a foot, and with the date mark for 1634 and a maker's mark F. W. in monogram, in a shaped stamp.

Two silver-gilt alms dishes, inscribed with the weights. The one has the date mark for 1607, and a maker's mark I. S., with a crescent below, and is inscribed: "Ex dono Gulielmi Cockaine Junior 1625 S. P. P." The other has the date mark for 1744 and a maker's mark T. E., and is inscribed as on the flagons, and "Ex dono Gulielmi Iliffe anno 1744. St P. P. Richard Fenton, John Reynolds Churchwardens."

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1786. The maker's mark is not distinguishable.

Plate of S. Benet's Parish.

Two silver-gilt tankards, with the date mark for 1658 and a maker's mark G. B., over a pellet in a lobed shield, inscribed with the weights and "George Holman, Esq^{re} Gave £1,000 to the parish of St Bennett Finck for the ornaments of y^e church whereof the flaggons are part for the use of the communicants Sylvanus Morgan, Henry Medlicote Church Wardens."

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

A small silver-gilt tankard, with the date mark for 1607 and a maker's mark R. M., with a pellet below in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weight and "T M R" in a shield on the front of the tankard.

Two silver cups and paten covers, with the date mark for 1638 and a maker's mark, a mullet over a scallop with six pellets in a plain shield, inscribed with the weights and "S. Bennitt Finke 1638."

A silver paten, with the date mark for 1695, and inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Robert and Rebeckah Stamper, 1695."

Two silver arms dishes, with the date mark for 1760 and a maker's mark (?) W over V. P. S., inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Dr Waterland minister of the parish 1760 S. Benedict Fink."

A silver-gilt spoon, with the date mark for 1684, and a maker's mark W. M., under a pellet or (?) crown, in a plain shield, and inscribed "S. B. F."

The flagons of both these churches are tankards of the usual type. The small tankard is chased and very pretty. The cups of S. Peter belong to *Type 2*, and those of S. Bene't to *Type 5*. The dishes given by William Iliffe and William Cockaine junior, are very finely chased. The maker's marks, C. B., F. W., I. S., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1606, 1611, 1608, and W. M. in Part II of the Appendix under date 1690. The mullet mark is the same as that given under date 1637 in the Appendix. C. B. will be found on plate at Christchurch, Newgate Street; F. W. at S. Botolph, Aldgate; the mullet mark at S. Mary-at-Hill; and A. I. over W. T. at S. Helen, Bishopsgate. Both these churches were destroyed in the Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. S. Benet's church was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act.

S. Sepulchre.

Two silver-gilt tankards, with the date mark for 1668 and a maker's mark R. S., with a mullet above. The lid of one has been repaired, and has the date mark for 1741; both are inscribed with the weight and "Deo et sacris P. S. S."

A silver-gilt cup, with the date mark for 1670 and a maker's mark R. N., and inscribed with the weight.



S. Peter le Poor.



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Two silver-gilt cups and covers, with the date mark for 1742 and a maker's mark T. W. W. W., and inscribed as on the flagons, and with the weights.

A silver-gilt paten, with the date mark for 1672 and a maker's mark P. P., with a pellet below in a heart-shaped shield, and inscribed "The gift of Sarah Dore widdow 1674."

Two silver-gilt patens, with the date mark for 1743 and a maker's mark B. W., and inscribed with the weight and "P. S. S. Deo et Sacris."

A silver-gilt spoon, sugar-shifter shape, with a tubular handle without marks, and inscribed "Deo et Sacris P. S. S."

A silver-gilt spoon with the Exeter mark, three castles, as given on p. 124 of *Old English Plate*, 4th edition, as the mark for 1701-1720. The maker's mark is illegible.

Four beadles' staves, with silver pear-shaped heads with the following dates: 1677, 1681, 1697, and 1724.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups are a debased form of *Type 2*, with vertical sides slightly splayed at the lip. The spoon with the Exeter mark is one of the two pieces of church plate in the City with a provincial hall mark. The maker's mark P. P., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under date 1670 and R. S., R. N., T. W. W. W., and B. W., under dates 1651(?), 1661, 1740, Part II, and 1743 respectively. T. W. W. W. is given there as the mark of Whipham and Wright, B. W. of Benjamin West, and P. P. will be found on plate at S. Botolph, Aldgate. This church escaped the Fire, and has been restored.

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

WE much regret to record the death of Mr. John Thomas Micklethwaite, F.S.A., Surveyor to Westminster Abbey, which occurred on October 28th.

He was probably known personally to many of our readers, and by repute to many more. Mr. Micklethwaite was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870, served

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many times on the Council from 1880 to 1904, and was a Vice-President from 1898 to 1900. He was one of the founders of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society and of the Alcuin Club, and was the founder of the Henry Bradshaw Society. He was the author of *Modern Parish Churches*, published in 1874, *The Ornaments of the Rubric* (Alcuin Club), and of numerous papers in the transactions of the various literary and antiquarian societies to which he belonged. He was appointed Surveyor of Westminster Abbey in 1898. An able and careful antiquary, always ready and willing to impart information, a staunch friend, and excellent company, his loss will be sincerely mourned by a very wide circle of friends. He was buried, most appropriately, in the cloisters of the great Abbey he loved so well.

A bronze statue to the memory of the late Marquis of Salisbury has been erected at Hatfield immediately outside the entrance gates. The statue, which is the work of Mr. G. Frampton, R.A., was unveiled by the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, on October 20th last, in the presence of the present Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Robert Cecil, Lady Edward Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil, the Rev. Lord Edward Cecil, and a large gathering of the general public. The late Statesman is shown seated in a chair, and wearing the robes of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford and the insignia of the Garter. The pedestal has the family arms, and the following inscription:

“Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., three times Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland, 1830-1903. Erected to his memory by his Hertfordshire friends and neighbours in recognition of a great life devoted to the welfare of his country.”

It is stated that Lord Curzon has taken a lease of Reigate Priory from Lady Henry Somerset. The Priory was a House of Augustinian Canons, founded by one of the early Earls of Warenne and Surrey. The present mansion was erected on the site after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Evelyn visited the house in 1655. “August 21st I went to Rygate to visit Mrs. Carey at my Lady Peterboro's, in an antient monastery well in repaire, but the parke much defac'd; the

QUARTERLY NOTES.

house is nobly furnish'd. The chimney-piece in the greater chamber, carv'd in wood, was of Hen. 8, and was taken from an house of his in Blechinglee."

We regret to learn that one of the ancient arches in front of the Grammar School at High Wycombe has collapsed, owing to want of repair. These arches, of which three still remain, formed part of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in the reign of Henry III. The site and remains were granted to the Mayor and Corporation of Chipping Wycombe, as it was formerly called, by Queen Elizabeth, for the joint purpose of a school and an almshouse for eight aged widows. It is sincerely to be hoped that some steps will be taken to secure the preservation of what remains of the Hospital.

The old Forest of Hainault, some 800 acres of which have recently been acquired for the public, formed the eastern portion of the Great Forest of Essex, Epping Forest being the western portion, and the two being divided by the little river Roding. The process of disafforestation was begun by King John in 1204, when all that portion lying to the north of the high road from Stortford to Colchester, roughly about one-third of the whole country, was taken out of the Forest. In 1640 there was an inquest and perambulation, by which it was declared that twelve parishes lay wholly within the forest, and parts of nine others. The parishes within Hainault Forest were Lambourne, Stapleford Abbots, and Chigwell. Much felling of timber was done by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1851; they are said to have cut down one hundred thousand trees!

A movement is on foot to preserve the ancient buildings of Colfe's Almshouses in Lewisham. They were built under the will of the Rev. Abraham Colfe, who was vicar of the parish from 1610 to 1657, where he had been assistant curate since 1604. His bequests, as he also founded a grammar school and library, resemble closely Archbishop Whitgift's beneficence to Croydon. It was more than probable that Mr. Colfe deliberately followed the Archbishop's example out of admiration for his action. Young Colfe was born and educated at Canterbury, where his father was Prebendary, and was a young man of an

NOTES AND QUERIES.

impressionable age at the time that the Archbishop was working out the details for the establishment of the hospital at Croydon. The almshouses are to Lewisham as the older foundation in Croydon, and it is most desirable that memories of an ancient past should be retained in concrete form in places where newness and lack of corporate life are predominating features.—*Church Times*.

York House, Twickenham, until lately the residence of the Duc d'Orleans, has been purchased from him by Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata. The house was once the residence of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, and his daughter, Queen Anne, was born there. It was bought by the Duc d'Aumale in 1864 as a residence for his nephew, the Comte de Paris.

The instalment of "The Chronicle of Paul's Cross" is crowded out this quarter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES.
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from vol. viii, p. 296.]

12 March, 1661. Declaration by Joseph Snow of the City of London, Merchant, that £1,000, parcel of £2,200, for which he had then lately purchased the Manor of Repps, co. Norfolk, was the money of Mary Davis of Great Yarmouth, widow, and that she was (with her heirs) interested in a proportionable part of the said manor, according to the sum paid by her.

11 April, 1662. Declaration by Francis Griffith of a dwelling house near Newgate in the parish of Christ Church, London, Esq., that £51 10s. secured to him by a bond, dated 1 April, 1690, of Thomas Berenger of Ivar, co. Bucks, and due 10 October, then next, was the money of Whitelock Bulstrode of Clifford's Inn, Gent., and that his (Griffith's) name was used only in trust for the said Bulstrode, who lent the said money to the said Berenger. *In the handwriting of Bulstrode.*

4 October, 1698. Declaration by Francis Milles of the Inner Temple, Gent., that £400 secured to him by a mortgage in demise of 900 years by Baldwin Higgons of London, Gent., and Elianor his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas St. George, late of Woodford, co. Essex, Gent., deceased, of the reversion after the death of Damaris, then the wife of Edward Billingsley, Gent., the said Elianor's mother, of a house in Southwark, called "The Valiant Souldier," then occupied by Hall, and two bowling greens, containing two acres, on the E. side

NOTES AND QUERIES.

of Long Southwark, on the back side of Mairmaid Court, lately occupied by John Richardson and then by one Collier, and also another house in Southwark, known as the "Queen's Arms Tavern," with its garden and free passage through the said Mairmaid Court, all the said premises being in the parish of St. George the Martyr.

12 June, 1778. Declaration by John Heavyside of Hatfield, co. Herts, Esq., that £3,000, portion of £10,342 2s. 3½d., secured to him by a mortgage dated 15 November, 1777, on certain manors, messuages, lands, &c., the property of Sir Jervis Clifton, Bart., situated at Barton in the Beans, Toton, Attenborrow, and Wilsford, co. Notts., which sum carried interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, was the money of Thomas Lee of Finchley, co. Middlesex, Gent., and that he (Heavyside) would repay to the said Lee the sum of £3,000, when the mortgage was paid off. The said mortgage is stated to have been made between John Masters of Colwick, co. Notts., Esq., of the 1st part, Robert Parker, of Halford, co. Warwick, Esq., of the 2nd part, Thomas, Lord Middleton, and Abel Smith of Nottingham, Esq., of the 3rd part, George Ingman, of Bridgeford, co. Notts., Gent., of the 4th part, the said Heavyside of the 5th part, Lucy Herrick, of Beaumanor, co. Leicester, widow, of the 6th part, and Clement Winstanley of Branston, co. Leicester, Esq., of the 7th part. Receipts endorsed and annexed by the said Lee from John Heavyside, Executor of the said John Heavyside, dated 4 December, 1787, for £2,000, and 14 February, 1791, for £1,033 15s.

Post 1710. Draft Declaration by Jonathan Smith of Greenhithe, co. Kent, Esq., that £100, part of £200 Joint Stock for farming and employing the wharves and keys between the Tower and Bridge of London, transferred to him, 16 January, 1710, by Richard Lechmere of London, Merchant, was the money of Peter De Lamotte junior, of London, Merchant, and that he was entitled to half the said £200 stock.

26 February, 1668. Draft Agreement between Anne Harvey of London, Widow, Alice Smith of Wansted, co. Essex, Widow, and John Stone of London, Gent., of the one part, and John Heydon of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., whereby it was agreed that the proceeds of sale and rents of several tofts of land in Milk Street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and the equity of redemption of a customary messuage called "Carpenters," held of the manor of Moores, co. Herts, and of several copyhold lands belonging to the said messuage in Watford, co. Herts, that day conveyed by Heydon to the other parties, should be applied to the payments of Heydon's debts, as follows:—First to satisfy a Recognizance, dated 17 January, 1653, securing £537 10s. to William Spurstowe, D.D., then late deceased; then to discharge the said Stone from all bonds wherein he is bound for or with Heydon; then to discharge all debts due by Heydon to the said Harvey and Smith, and reimbursing them for all money they shall disburse in a suit then pending in Chancery upon the said Recognizance; then to getting in mortgages, &c.

"RED HILLS."—Under the cognomen of "Red Hills" are known the numerous low mounds which abound on the borders of creeks, and elsewhere on the coast of Essex. They vary greatly in area and are clearly artificial, as their material is mainly burnt earth, and their antiquity may be estimated by the fact that articles of the Roman period have been discovered. But probably they date from earlier ages, for their bases extend below the line of the alluvium to the London clay. Nearly thirty years ago the late Mr. H. Stopes called attention to them and published papers on the subject in scientific journals. In the first volume of the *Victoria County History of Essex* (1903) I summarised the little that is known or surmised about the hills; Mr. W. Cole, who made preliminary explorations some twelve

REPLIES.

years since, is publishing an account of them in the *Essex Naturalist*; and now a small committee (of which I have the honour to act as chairman) is collecting funds for the work and arranging for an extended and systematic examination by pick and shovel, and for the insertion of the hill sites on Ordnance Survey Maps of the six-inch scale. A small grant has been made by the Society of Antiquaries, the Essex Archæological Society, and the Essex Field Club, sufficient to start the mapping, and excavations on a limited scale, but we hope that further subscriptions may enable us to do justice to our endeavour to penetrate the mystery in which the Red Hills have so long been wrapped.

Hills somewhat similar in appearance exist on the coasts of Kent, Suffolk, and other counties, but till they are excavated it is impossible to say if they are true "red hills." As the questions to be investigated are not purely archæological, but touch the wide field of geological conditions and physical changes, it seems desirable to make the exploration generally known.—I. CHALKLEY GOULD, F.S.A.

WILLIAM HOBSON of Markfield, Tottenham, died there in 1840. He amassed a large fortune by successful ventures in land purchases at Islington and elsewhere, and by contracts for the erection of important buildings. Among these were included, according to my information, Newgate Prison, St. Giles's Hospital, docks on the Thames, and (though he was a Quaker) Martello Towers. He is said to have been offered a baronetcy by George III. I should value any further information that you or readers may be able to furnish.

6, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

R. F. BALL.

REPLIES.

RUISLIP (vol. viii, p. 170).—In the Article on the Place-names of Northwood is a note about Ruislip. I know nothing as to the ownership of the place. But that its name was Ruislip in the 13th century is plain from the account of Swincomb, Oxon, in the Hundred Rolls of 1279. At Swincomb was a Priory belonging to the Abbey of Bec; and it is recorded that certain of the tenants of the monks performed journeys to Okeburn, Wilts, and to Ruislip. If therefore Ruislip took its name from a family, the family must have been possessed of it one would think, before the 15th century. But it is more likely that the people took the name of the place than that the place was named after the people.—M. T. PEARMAN.

REVIEWS.

PORTRAIT OF THOMAS FRY (vol. viii, pp. 145, &c.).—Mr. E. A. Fry says (p. 147) of the signature on this portrait, "This inscription demands a little discussion. Hans Holbein came to London in 1526, and died of the plague in 1554. Thomas Fry was born in 1536, and died," &c. In 1554, the year of Holbein's death, Thomas Fry would have been eighteen years of age. The portrait facing page 145 is that of a man of at least thirty. The ruff is like that worn in Elizabeth's reign, which commenced four years after Holbein's death; but, though the ruff is associated with her reign, it may have come into fashion a few years before, as it continued in fashion for some time after it. The portrait, therefore, may possibly be by Holbein, whose manner and style of drawing the features it (judging by the photograph) very much resembles. If the picture be by Holbein, the question then arises, whose portrait is it? It would be well if the signature could be compared with some authentic signature of Holbein's, for the practice of forging a master's signature or giving an arbitrary title to a picture is not altogether unknown in the annals of the fine arts.—J. P. EMSLIE.

[In our opinion the portrait is considerably later than Holbein's time.
—EDITOR]

THE BUTLER FAMILY.—On page 249 of the October number of the Magazine, the writer of the article on "Moor Park and its Past," states that the ancestor of the Lord of Sudely (Sir Ralph Boteler) derived his name from his office of attending the King as Butler, and serving him with the first cup of wine after his coronation. As the Lord of the Manor of Wymondley has performed this service from the time of William the Conqueror, I should be interested to hear on what authority Mr. Wadham Powell makes the claim on behalf of Sudeley in Gloucestershire.—W. H. FOX.

REVIEWS.

THE MANOR AND MANORIAL RECORDS. By Nathaniel J. Hone. Methuen & Co.; pp. xv, 357; 54 illustrations. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is one of Messrs. Methuen's series known as "The Antiquary's Books," and is well up to the standard set by former volumes. Mr. Hone's task was by no means easy; to write a clear, concise and popular account of manors, customs, court rolls, and the like—to most people very dull subjects—presents great difficulties. The author has been wonderfully successful. His book is very readable, he puts his facts in a very picturesque way, without too much technicality, and he has managed

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to avoid most of the pit-falls which beset the subject. Mr. Hone would have been wiser to take his definition of a manor from some law-book, rather than from the gentleman quoted, who, however great an authority he may be on other matters, has certainly a curious notion of a manor. As to the origin of the manor, we have the various theories well stated, with the views of such experts as Maitland, Vinogradoff, Gomme, and Seeböhm for the reader to choose from and digest. The section on Manorial Records is excellent, and the extracts from various court rolls, accounts, and customs, are well chosen and translated. The lists of court rolls in various depositories will be most useful to antiquaries, genealogists, and many others; and the same may be said of the bibliography of manorial literature. This work would make a good preliminary text-book for law-students, before passing on to the more technical and elaborate treatises of Scriven, Elton, and others. We can heartily congratulate Mr. Hone on his very successful volume.

CHERTSEY ABBEY; an Existence of the Past. By Lucy Wheeler. With a Preface by Sir Swinfen Eady. Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.; pp. 332. 5s. net.

Chertsey Abbey, though unfortunate in the scantiness of its remains, is richer than most monastic houses in the fullness of its manuscript records. Two archways and some fragments of walls are all that is left above ground. The foundations of the church were uncovered in 1861. The plan of these shows a cruciform church, 275 feet long, with three apses at the east end; of the superstructure not a stone remains. The explanation of this is given by Sir Swinfen Eady: "Much of the stone and the materials . . . was, on the demolition of the Abbey buildings, brought down by water to Weybridge, and used in the erection of the Palace of Oatlands." Miss Wheeler's sketch of the Introduction of Christianity into Surrey is capital, and whether the Abbey was actually founded in 630 or 666 does not matter much at this lapse of time. The author inclines to the later date, and gives Erkenwald, afterwards Bishop of London, as the first Abbat. The church was rebuilt early in the 12th century; the beginning of the work is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1110. Miss Wheeler then deals with the history under each successive Abbat, and gives many interesting details from various sources. There is a useful chronology; also translations of charters and other documents. We may point out that the inscription on the Curfew Bell, as given on p. 142, does not correspond with the facsimile on p. 143. We should like to have seen reproductions of the various seals referred to, and also of the figure of Abbat Rutherwyk mentioned on p. 102. A very useful addition to the works on Surrey topography.

SOME ACCOUNT OF WYMONDLEY PRIORY, situate at Wymondley Parva in the County of Herts. By W. H. Fox, F.S.A. Part i. pp. 28.

We have here the first part of what promises to be an important contribution to Hertfordshire local history. Wymondley Priory, near Hitchin, a House of Austin or Black Canons, was founded by Richard de Argentine shortly before 1231. Mr. Fox gives a succinct account of the history of the Priory from that date until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and of the site from the Dissolution until the present time. The house seems to have sunk to a low condition in Henry VIII's time, for apparently in 1534 the establishment consisted of the Prior and four Canons only. The inventory of 1537 confirms this; many of the articles are described as "old" or "very old," and the total valuation only amounts to £6 19s. 6d. The only plate mentioned consisted of "one payer of chalices," valued at 23s. 4d. Is not Mr. Fox rather misleading in describing Canons Regular as "Clerical monks . . . intermediate between priests and monks?" Surely the difference between a monk and a canon was very marked. A canon was a priest, a monk was not; a monk took

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vows as such, whereas a canon's only vows were those at his ordination. Houses of Canons were, we think, universally founded in respect of, and attached to, a parish church, and their work was parochial and not monastic. In fact a modern Clergy House, such as we have to-day in many large parishes, with the rector or vicar and his assistant clergy all living together, gives us a very fair analogue, *mutatis mutandis*, of a House of Canons. Mr. Fox's work is beautifully printed, and we look forward with interest to the succeeding parts.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, vol. vi, part i. Harrison & Sons. Price 5s.

The first paper, on "London Church Services in the reign of Queen Anne," by Dr. J. Wickham Legg, gives an exhaustive study of the subject. Many of the details are very curious. The Communion Table at All Hallows the Great in 1708, "a large marble slab, supported by a figure in stone of the Angel Gabriel," must have looked rather like the well-known negro sun-dial in the Inner Temple Gardens. Some of the hymns quoted are most remarkable. Imagine a congregation solemnly singing—

"My Hairs, tho' num'rous, are but few
Compar'd with Foes that me pursue."

Mr. Cuthbert Atchley has an important paper on "The Mediæval Parish Records of the Church of St. Nicholas, Bristol." There is a very complete series of inventories of the church ornaments and furniture from 1385 to 1629. Mr. Philip Norman contributes one of his excellent articles on St. James's, Garlickhithe. Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, A.R.I.B.A., gives an excellent survey of Hertfordshire churches, with illustrations of some of the more interesting features.

A HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE. By J. Meade Falkner. Cheap Edition. Elliot Stock; pp. 1327. Price 3s. 6d. net.

We are glad to see a cheaper edition of this excellent county history. Special attention may be called to the early history of the University and its mythical foundation by Alfred, the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, and the Civil War, in which Oxford played so prominent a part. Mr. Falkner must revise the date he attributes to Stonehenge (between 250 and 100 B.C.) in the light of the conclusions of Prof. Gowland and Sir Norman Lockyer. Mr. Horace Round's contention that the mounds, such as the one at Oxford Castle, have nothing to do with the "burhs" built by Ethelflæda, has not been seriously contested. It looks rather odd to see the Lord Abbat of the English Benedictines referred to as "Mr." Gasquet.

THE BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL; October, 1906.

This number contains a particularly interesting paper by Viscount Dillon on "The real Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley." It is well-known that Scott's historical novels are romances in more senses than one; he was utterly regardless of historical accuracy. Readers of *Woodstock* will remember the stout old knight who plays such a prominent part in that story, and his daughter, Alice. Well, here they will learn that the real Sir Henry died in 1611, and that if he ever saw Charles I at all, it was probably only as "a small boy with weak legs and a melancholy cast of countenance." As to Alice, her name was Mary, and she died "in the flower and prime of all her years." Mr. J. E. Field continues his valuable exposition of the Saxon Charters of Brightwell and elsewhere, and Mr. W. H. Hallam begins an exhaustive article on Baulking Church.

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READING AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, with the River Thames from Goring to Henley. By Arthur Henry Anderson. With Notes upon Silchester by George E. Fox, F.S.A. The Homeland Handbooks, No. 48 ; pp. 208. Price 1s. net.

This well-known series of handy guides shows no signs of degeneration ; the present volume is one of the best yet published. Starting with a necessarily brief but clear and well-written sketch of the past history of the town, the author gives us a descriptive perambulation, an account of the Corporation, the story of Reading Abbey, the old churches, the Silchester Museum, the Worthies of Reading, etc., etc. Mr. Fox's chapter on Silchester is all too short, but gives a good account of the remains and what is known of their history. There are many pretty illustrations, a map of the district, and a plan of the town.

PROVERB LORE ; many sayings, wise or otherwise, on many subjects, gleaned from many sources. By F. EDWARD HULME, F.S.A. Elliot Stock ; pp. 269 ; cheaper edition. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Hulme has made a comprehensive collection of proverbs, and writes a most interesting and readable treatise thereon. Most of them can be traced to mediæval times, and not a few to some classical source. The comparison of similar ideas as expressed in varying proverbs from different countries, is very instructive and entertaining.

CORNISH NOTES AND QUERIES ; first series ; reprinted from *The Cornish Telegraph*. Edited by Peter Penn. Elliot Stock ; pp. 323. Price 5s. net.

THE OLD CORNISH DRAMA, with illustrations from ancient Cornish sacred poems and miracle plays of other lands. By Thurston C. Peter. Elliot Stock ; pp. 49. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The first of these books is a collection of queries and replies, on all sorts of subjects, arranged under general headings, such as Topography, Genealogy, Place Names, Folk Lore, and so on. The reprint contains much useful information for the Cornish antiquary.

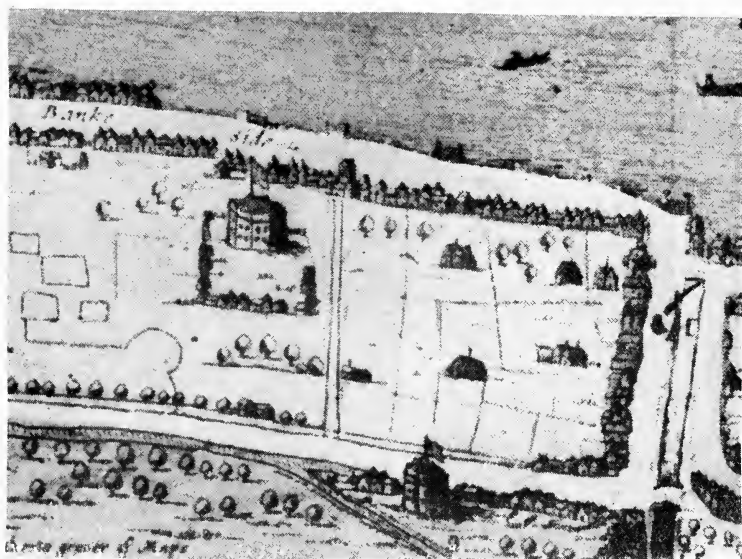
Mr. Peter's book is exceedingly interesting. He gives a lucid account of the old Miracle and other plays as formerly produced in Cornwall, with copious extracts from the dialogue, descriptions of the old open-air theatres, and extracts from various accounts connected with them. There is also an account of the celebrated play of "St. George," which, in varying forms, is known all over England.

HANDY HAND-BOOK OF LONDON. Wrightman, Mountain and Andrew ; Price 6d. net.

A comprehensive and useful little guide-book, containing a large number of illustrations, maps, plans of theatres, etc., and much useful information. A cheap six-penny worth.

LONDON, a Guide for the Visitor, Sportsman, and Naturalist By J. W. Cundall. Greening & Co. Price 6d.

Another guide-book, apparently for the benefit of American "peaches," who can only spare a fortnight for the whole of "Yurrap." The information is highly condensed, but nothing of interest to the visitor appears to be omitted.



Ryther's View, 1604.



Delaram's Background.

THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE OF BANKSIDE.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

INCREASING interest in the plays of Shakespeare, as witnessed by the number and brilliancy of modern revivals, has stimulated curiosity in the personality of the Poet himself; while, as the scene of Shakespeare's triumphs and the place whence many of his noblest aspirations were drawn, London is now receiving ample, though tardy, recognition. In particular, those special parts of the metropolis with which Shakespeare is known to have been acquainted, are being investigated in the spirit of modern criticism and research.

In this article an attempt is made to bring together and to compare some of the pictures and views of the Globe Playhouse of Bankside, the theatre with which, perhaps more than with any other, the name of Shakespeare is intimately associated.

Concerning the Globe, contemporary literature contains many allusions; but these allusions fail to create an adequate or a sufficiently vivid conception of the actual shape and general appearance of this world-renowned theatre. Indeed, when compared with pictorial representation, mere verbal and incidental mention is of little value.

Londoners are to be congratulated on their possession of pictorial perspective maps, panoramas, or bird's-eye views of their city during Tudor and Stuart times, views arraigining its prominent buildings with evident attempt at fidelity. These maps, which are of extreme interest and great importance to the historian and antiquary, must, however, be construed with the usual and ordinary precautions before certainty is reached concerning the special topic which, for the moment, has called forth their examination. It is obvious, for instance, that from no one point of view did London, although shown in pictorial perspective, appear as represented in these pictures. Thus the spectator is considered as looking down upon London from some heights to the south of the Thames and therefore overlooking and, to a certain extent, peering through open roofs into the popular riparian houses of entertainment. A prospect of London from the south, as seen in the early maps.

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may be obtained from the high ground of Denmark Hill ; but, at this distance, structural details are merged in the general effect, and do not appear with the distinctness with which they have been depicted. Consequently, the exact relation of the buildings to one another and to the ground plots in which they are situated, together with their dimensions, can not be determined with accuracy. The maps, too, show signs of the artists' or the engravers' imagination.

In construing a pictorial map, it is also necessary to consider it in its proper sequence and in its relation with others of the same period. Without such a comparison, the value to be set upon a particular detail of a picture or feature in the landscape cannot properly be assessed, nor can the authenticity of the artist's information be determined with any degree of confidence.

When the engraver, directly or indirectly, is thoroughly conversant with a particular edifice, he may be relied upon to draw it with an exaggeration of fidelity in outline and in detail as compared with those structures, the knowledge of which he has received at third or fourth hand. Thus, then, the exact form or shape of detail which in a well-proportioned drawing would be merely suggested, can often be obtained from early maps. In no respect, however, is the ability of the reader so exercised as in determining what the cartographer represented of his own knowledge, and in distinguishing it from what he engraved from hear-say. In particular, as regards the pictorial maps of Shakespeare's London, portions of them are fitted like the *tesserae* of a mosaic, and, where parts have failed to articulate, neutral matter, fields and houses, has been inserted. Considerations such as these and a knowledge of the limitations of early cartography, secures the true use of topographical engravings. Considerable discrimination is therefore required when a re-constitution of Elizabethan or Jacobean London is attempted from contemporaneous sources.

Before proceeding to extract from the pictorial maps of the 16th and 17th centuries views of the Globe Playhouse upon Bankside, assistance in their comprehension may be obtained from a knowledge of the circumstances, which led to the erection of this celebrated playhouse. From documents which have been transcribed by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, and printed in his *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, eighth

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edition, it appears that disputes with the landlord of the ground upon which the "Theatre" of Shoreditch was built in 1576 was one, if not the main cause of the transference, by the sons of James Burbage, "the first builder of playhouses," of the "Theatre" to the south side of the Thames. This playhouse of Shoreditch was removed and re-erected upon Bankside during the winter of 1598-9. In this situation it was known as the "Globe"—Ben Jonson's "Glory of the Bank"—becoming, in the language of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, "the most celebrated theatre the world has ever seen."

Although erected close to Maid Lane, and not exactly upon the river side, Bankside gave its name popularly to the area in which the Globe was situated. Already in this locality were the Bear-Gardens, the Rose and the Swan playhouses. The Rose stood upon land belonging to the Parish of St. Mildred's, Bread Street. The site, therefore, is to-day readily capable of identification. The Swan was erected in Paris Garden to the west of Bankside.

It was truly a congenial quarter for the establishment of another theatre, for here, within the jurisdiction and lax supervision of the Bishop of Winchester, the players could pursue their calling secure from the prohibitions of the City Fathers, who, in their solicitude for the prevention of plague, were ever ready to scent danger in the playhouse assemblies. The Globe was destroyed by fire in 1613, "and the next spring it was builded in a far fairer manner than before." There are indications that by this time, or shortly afterwards, Shakespeare had ceased to reside in the metropolis. Accordingly the newly-erected Globe of 1614 had but little personal association with the Poet, whose early demise took place two years later. No mention being made of the Globe in Shakespeare's will, it is clear that the Poet had, before his death, divested himself of the shares which he had held in the theatre.

Whether a third playhouse was built and called the Globe, there is nothing but the view in the Hollar group, *infra*, upon which to rely. The last we hear of the Globe is, according to Collier, in the manuscript note "to a copy of Stowe's *Annales* by Howes, folio 1631." It is there stated that the Globe is "now pulled downe to the ground by Sir Matthew Brand, on Monday, the 15 of April, 1644, to make tenements in the rome of it." The Globe, however, continued to be depicted in

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pictorial maps well into the eighteenth century, one of the first of these old-style pictorial maps in which the Globe was omitted being dated about 1724.

From such maps and pictures as have engaged the attention of the writer, the external views of the old and new Globe may conveniently be divided into five groups. Judging by these, there would seem to be but few attempts to originate new illustrations. In the main, publishers, rather than originate pictorial maps, were content to copy those already in existence and to adapt them to changing circumstances, fashion, and environment.

It is plain that on many occasions subsequent editions were not copies of originals, but copies of copies, resulting sometimes in burlesques of the originals. Views from the second, third, and fourth groups were, at one time or another, employed to represent the Great Fire of London. We may realise from these editions the wide-spread interest engendered by that occurrence. In this article, mention will be made in a few instances of the editions through which some of the views ran.

As a rule, in both early and present-day accounts of Shakespeare's theatres, a view from one only of these groups is chosen for illustration, no mention being made of the others, where, often as not, differences in appearance can readily be detected.

A group of views may tentatively be named either according to a characteristic feature, to the author, or to the publisher. This classification is also suggestive of a convenient grouping of the early views and pictorial maps of London and Southwark. Indeed, the publication of a complete collection with suitable explanatory wording to each group or view would be invaluable to the historian and antiquary.

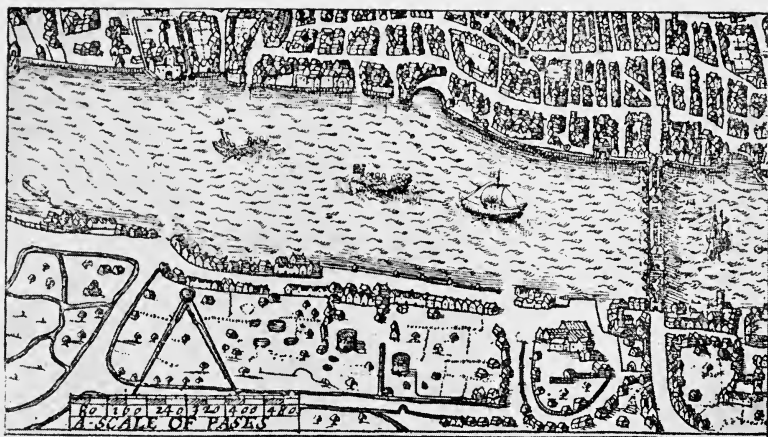
The following classification, although not elegant, will serve its purpose:—

(1) The rotunda group—with the Globe shown as cylindrical, drum-shaped, or fashioned like the later Martello towers; *circa*, 1610.

(2) The Visscher group—based upon Visscher's view of London, 1616.

(3) The triple-house group—where the Globe, the Rose, and the Bear Garden appear together in proximity; *circa*, 1650–60.

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Speed's Map, 1610.

Founded upon Norden's Map, 1593.



Hondius' View, 1610.

THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE OF BANKSIDE.

(4) The Hollar group—based upon Hollar's map of London, 1647.

(5) Miscellaneous.

By the time that the latest of these bird's-eye views of London had appeared, the modern fashion of accurately representing areas by plans to scale had made its appearance. Indeed, from the early part of the seventeenth century, plan-maps began to be used, and these subsisted side by side with the pictorial views.

Typical views of the Globe from each of these views accompany this article.

(1) The rotunda group—with the Globe shown as cylindrical, drum-shaped, or fashioned like the later Martello towers; *circa*, 1610.

From the point of view of the student of Shakespeare, this first group of views is the most interesting, since it represents the theatre with which the name of Shakespeare is so closely identified.

In the map of London published in Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593, and engraved by Keere, there appears, on the south bank of the Thames, an isolated cylindrical building styled "The play-house." At this date, Henslowe's playhouses were receiving extensive patronage; and, so far as we know, there was at this time no other playhouse but Henslowe's Rose in the vicinity of Bankside. We may therefore identify "The play-house" of Keere with the Rose. In the augmentation of Keere's map by Hondius—the Speed map of 1610—the same building appears, but without the appellation. In the portion of the Speed map which accompanies this article, a faint indication of a circumferential basal enlargement is observable. Although the Speed map of Middlesex, of which the plan of London is an inset, is dated 1610, the Globe is not represented. Supposing the Globe to have been shown on the original draft from which the engraving was made, if indeed the Norden plate was not employed after re-touching, it is possible that the Globe was excised by the engraver to make room for the lower border of the inset, since it would appear that the border passes over the site of the playhouse.

In an edition of an unknown original, which, during the early seventeenth century was much used as a background for

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equestrian and other figures of persons of distinction, Bankside is shown with a sparsity of dwellings. In the open spaces of Bankside there are illustrated two unfenestrated cylindrical edifices with external buttresses. They stand by themselves and are un-named. Possibly they are intended to represent the playhouse of Keere and Hondius and also the cylindrical bear-garden which was depicted close at hand in those views. They may, however, have been the Bull Ring and the Bear Pit of the earlier London maps.

With Speed's map may be compared Ryther's view of 1604, which presumably was based upon the antecedent maps. In Ryther it will be seen that the playhouse is shown on the site where the Globe might have been expected to appear, and not in the situation given it in Speed and Norden. The playhouse of Ryther is not altogether cylindrical, but appears rather quatre-foil in plan. In succeeding editions of Ryther, the Globe is cut out of the picture, the border line running over its site (*v* Crace Collection).

In the *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 8th ed., the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps gives an illustration of London with Bankside in the foreground, "From a view 'graven by I. Hondius and are to be solde by I. Sudbury and George Humble in Pope's Head Alley in London, 1610.'" A portion of this illustration, showing the round building and the adjacent edifice, is here reproduced. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps says: "The exact position of the Globe Theatre will be gathered from the annexed view of London, which was published a few years after its erection, and contains by far the most interesting representation we have of the building. . . . It would appear from this engraving that there was in the original Globe Theatre a circular sub-structure of considerable size constructed of brick or masonry, which probably included a corridor with a passage to the pit or yard, and staircases leading to other parts of the house." Presumably the original of this engraving, which may be unique, left this country along with the other "Shakespearean Rarities" of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, when they were purchased in 1897 by Mr. Marsden J. Perry of Rhode Island. In this engraving the playhouse, the Globe as it may be assumed to be, is shown as a drum-shaped tower, the shell of which is covered with a sloping roof. The roof, we learn elsewhere, was thatched, while the shell was of wood. From the

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windows which are to be seen, there were presumably two rows of galleries, in addition to the ground-floor gallery. Adjacent to the theatre stands a polygonal building, which may be identified with one—perhaps the chief—of the bear-gardens which Taylor, the Water Poet, remembers to have been here (1580–1653). There are, however, no signs of the third building, the Rose, which should appear either where the Globe is represented, or immediately to its north or north-east. This view also appears in the *London Topographical Record*, Vol. II, as a frontispiece, and is alluded to on p. 112; but it is not stated where the original of the reproduction is to be found.

Attention may now be directed to another and curious view of London, in which, as in the last instance, both banks of the Thames with the adjacent houses are seen in perspective. An equestrian portrait of James I, "from an extreme rare print by Delaram" (d. 1627), has for its background a representation of London from the south. In this background—partly reproduced herewith—which doubtless was wholly taken from some contemporaneous print, and was not originated by Delaram, there appears in the fore-front a round building with an enlarged base similar to that in the Hondius engraving of 1610. The many-sided structures near, with their usual exaggerated attitudes, may be taken to represent the Bear-garden, and the Rose, unless indeed the Rose, as before, is omitted, in which case the western building would be the Swan of Paris Garden, erected about the year 1594, and that to the north of the Globe would be the Bear-garden.

With the foregoing may be compared the view of London from the title-page of Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, ed. 1643. In this, on the south bank of the Thames, is shown the rotunda with enlarged base in proximity to a polygonal structure. This illustration, which is evidently taken from an earlier print, bears, as will be seen, a close resemblance to the engravings by Hondius, and may usefully be compared therewith. In neither of these views is there shown a gabled hut above the top of the walls as in many of the later views. The flag, however, is present to indicate a performance. "Each playhouse advanceth his flags in the air, whither quickly, at the waving thereof, are summoned whole troops of men, women, and children" (Parkes' *Curtain Drawer of the World*, 1612).

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It would seem from a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood in 1613 by John Chamberlain, that the playhouse had "but two narrow doors to get out."

The cylindrical playhouse brings to mind the "Wooden O" of the prologue to "Henry V," and, whether or no the prologue was written for and enacted at the Globe in 1599—as might be the case, judging from the chorus to the 4th Act—or whether it was composed for Henslowe in 1595 at the Rose or at Newington Butts, "this wooden O" would correctly describe its external appearance, as also, in all probability, its interior. It may be that Heywood had in mind the cylindricity of the Bankside Globe when, in his "Apology for Actors," he said, concerning the Romans and their theatres, that "they composed others, but differing in forme from the theatre, or amphitheatre, and every such was called 'Circus,' the frame globe-like and merely round." The Globe of Shakespeare may also have been alluded to in a ballad which was printed by Collier from a copy dated 1662. The ballad runs:—

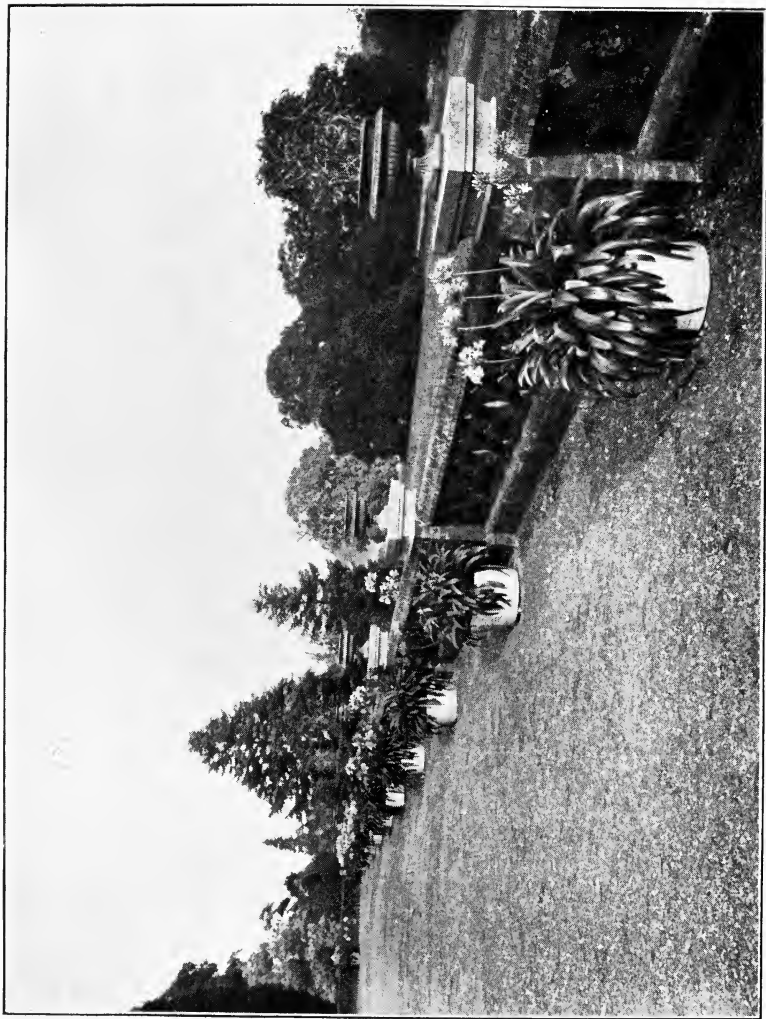
"The players on the Bankside, the round Globe, and
the Swan,

Will teach you idle tricks of love, but the Bull will play
the man."

From this group of views we may assume that during Shakespeare's residency in London, there was upon Bankside a cylindrical structure provided with a basal enlargement. We may also consider that this structure represented Shakespeare's Globe. The views which show the playhouse of this character are rare; but, doubtless, there are others extant. Thus, in the catalogue of the collection of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, now unhappily lost to Londoners, there appears "A view of London taken in or before the year 1613, showing the old Globe Theatre. Published by Holland in 1620."

Considering the interest that is taken in all that appertains to Shakespeare's associations with London and with the original and contemporaneous productions of the plays, a census of the views and maps in which the Globe is depicted as cylindrical is to be desired.

[To be continued.]



Bulstrode—The Terrace, looking East.
Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

BULSTRODE.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL.

[Continued from p. 13.]

IN 1338 (December 29) a Licence was granted for the Abbess and Convent of Burnham to enfeoff William de Monte Acuto, Earl of Salisbury, of the Manor of Bulstrode, which had been escheated to Edward II by the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser, and granted to the Abbess and Convent by the then King.

In 1340 (October 10) the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the Brethren of the Hospitallers granted to Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, various manors, among which was that of Bulstrode, sometime belonging to the Knights Templars, to him, his heirs and assigns; and thereupon follows a long, and very interesting, list of the various pertinences which appertained to a manor in those days, from which the revenue was derived, but it is too long for insertion here. This grant is peculiar, for, as before stated, the Manor of Bulstrode does not seem to have passed into the hands of the Hospitallers at the time of the Dissolution of the Templars.

The Manor of Bulstrode, or Temple Bulstrode, as it was also then called, appears to have remained in the possession of Bisham Abbey until the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and in an account of the Revenues of the Church Lands of that date, 1535, the Revenues of Bisham Abbey include those of Temple Bulstrode, as follows :

<i>Temple Bulstrode.</i>	£	s.	d.
<i>Firma Manerii</i> ...	4	0	0
<i>Temple Bulstrode.</i>			
<i>Redd' terr'</i> ...	3	18	6.

This was presumably the income for one year. The income for all the Abbey lands is elsewhere stated to have been £51 2s. 4½d., after deducting expenses.

There seems, however, to be reason to believe that in certain cases the King returned for a time some of the lands of which the Monasteries and Convents were dispossessed, and that in 1536, Bisham was again endowed, as a Mitred Abbey for Benedictine Monks, and that the Manor of Bulstrode was bestowed upon the new foundation.

But this can only have lasted for a short time, and it may be

BULSTRODE.

broadly said that with the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the ecclesiastical history, as it were, of Bulstrode ceased. It appears from an inspection of the Patent Roll of 30 Henry VIII, that at that date, 1539, a grant was made to Robert Drury, Esquire, of Chalfont St. Peter's in the County of Buckingham, of the Manor of "Temple Bulstrode alias Bulstrode," lately belonging to the Abbey of Bisham, with all the messuages, tenements, lands, mills, fisheries, ponds, waters, woods, &c., &c., which were in the hands of the said Abbey at the time of the Dissolution. Also, of lands in Hedgerley, Upton, and other places, the whole of which were granted to Robert Drury for the payment of sixteen shillings a year, a sum which can only be regarded as a nominal rent, even in those days; but it may be that only a parcel of the Manor was included in this grant.

What happened after this does not as yet quite plainly appear, but both Lysons and Lipscombe say that the Manor of Bulstrode was in the hands of William, afterwards Sir William Bowyer, and was by him sold to Sir Roger Hill, sometime Burgess for Wendover, and that Sir Roger sold it in 1686 to Sir George Jeffreys.

It will be found on investigation, however, that these statements require some qualification.

There is no doubt that both the Bowyers and the Hills had in succession an estate in the neighbouring Manor of Denham, from 1596 to 1673, and afterwards; but the statements above referred to can only apply to an interest in the *Manor* of Bulstrode, as separate from the *Mansion* and the *lands*; and upon the sale to Jeffreys, the Manor passed, with its Mansion and the estate, into his hands, and those of his successors absolutely. There does not seem to be any evidence to show that either the Bowyers or the Hills had possession of the Mansion of Bulstrode, or ever resided there.

The Close Rolls of this period, however, afford information on the subject, which may be safely regarded as trustworthy, and with these and other contemporary documents for guidance, the descent of this Manor may now be determined with precision from the time when it passed out of the hands of the Bulstrode family, who had no doubt possession of these lands from a very early period.

It appears from a Close Roll of 1645 (22 Sept., 21 Car. I) that Thomas Bulstrode, described as of Horton, in the County

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of Bucks, Esquire, sold to Thomas Gower, Citizen and Grocer of London (who, it seems, from information kindly supplied by the Grocers' Company, was admitted to the Freedom of that Company in the year 1620) for the sum of £1,800, sundry lands with the Mansion, Dove-house, and other buildings as specified in the Roll, situated at Chalfont St. Peter's, and also the Mansion, Dove-house, and other buildings at Bulstrode, in the Parishes of Upton and Hedgerley. It is also mentioned that the previous owner of portions of these lands was William Drury, Esquire, and it will be remembered that Robert Drury had had lands granted him at Bulstrode in 1539. In this Close Roll, the lands at Bulstrode, with all the other messuages, farms, lands, and tenements, are mentioned especially as being in the possession of Thomas Bulstrode, and also as being the "ancient inheritance of the Ancestors of that Seat." A list is given of the names of many of the closes, woods, and other portions of the estate, and it is expressly mentioned that the Park of Bulstrode was then "Impaled," and that there was a "Lodge" there.

It may also be noticed that Thomas Bulstrode, the last of the Bulstrodes of Bulstrode, is described as of Horton, which is about a mile and a half from Colnbrook, so that it may be assumed that he was living there at that date, and not at Bulstrode. Now, there is a tradition to the effect that in November, 1642, the house at Bulstrode was destroyed, or partially destroyed, by fire, as will be mentioned presently, and it is perhaps possible that this may account for the residence of this Thomas Bulstrode in 1645 at Horton. It may be mentioned incidentally that one Richard Bulstrode presented to the living of Horton in 1478, and one Henry Bulstrode in 1631.

Bulstrode did not long remain in the possession of Thomas Gower. It appears from the enrollment in the Close Roll dated—"In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the accmpt used in England, 1652," no regnal year being officially used during the period of the Commonwealth, that Thomas Gower, of London, sold to Ambrose Bennett, Esquire, of University College, Oxford, for the sum of £2,850, the Mansion commonly called Hedgerley Bulstrode, with the lands, buildings, tenements, hereditaments, and so forth, pertaining thereto.

It also appears from a Close Roll of the previous year, that

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this Ambrose Bennett was a Member of Gray's Inn. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the County of Buckingham, and it is probable that he may have been the same Ambrose Bennett who, in 1665, committed Thomas Ellwood (the friend of Milton, who took for him the Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, where the Poet resided during the Plague in London) to Aylesbury Gaol, for attending the funeral of a Quaker at Amersham.

In the Church at Taplow is a Monument to a Mrs. Rebecca Bennett, widow of Ambrose Bennett, Esquire, who died 1 May, 1695, aged 66 years.

The Estate of Bulstrode remained in Bennett's possession till his death, and in 1676, Rebecca Bennett, his widow, and Sir John Bennett, who was probably his heir, conveyed the Estate in Fee to George Jeffreys, Esquire. In 1677, a Deed of Release with reference to this property was prepared for the signature of a John Bulstrode; but this document was not executed, and probably by this date that family had so long ceased to have any estate or interest in these lands, that this Release was not considered necessary.

No account of Bulstrode would be complete without some mention of the public and private life of the remarkable man who had now become its owner, and who, whatever may have been his faults, certainly had the virtue of selecting and purchasing an Estate and Park, which Sir Bernard Burke describes as "one of the most beautiful in the kingdom," and upon which he must have afterwards spent a very considerable sum of money.

George Jeffreys was born in 1648, and his advancement in the world commenced at a very early period of his life. In 1671, when he was but 23 years of age, he had already become Common Serjeant. He was knighted in 1677, made a Baronet in 1681—when he was described as "of Bulstrode in the County of Buckingham"—became King's Serjeant in 1683, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor in the same year. Honours were now crowded upon him. In 1685 he was created Baron of Wem, and it may be interesting to remember that this Barony was originally purchased by Daniel Wycherley, father of the celebrated dramatist, by whom it was again sold to Judge Jeffreys.



Bulstrode—Cedar Tree near Woodstock Walk.
Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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In the same year he was made Lord Chancellor—this man of whom Charles the Second is said to have declared that he had “no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten carted street walkers.” And the recipient of all these honours died a miserable death as a prisoner in the Tower.

It is somewhat singular that had he lived a little longer, he might have added to his dignities by being created Earl of Flint, but the Patent was never sealed; had it been, what title could have been more appropriate for a Judge of whom few who were brought before his judgment seat had ever obtained mercy?

In August 1685, Jeffreys was sent to “preside”—as Burke of Beaconsfield wrote—“and earn eternal disgrace at the merciless commission which sat in judgment on the rebels of Monmouth’s Insurrection. The Chief Justice hanged 330 prisoners, and transported 800 to the colonies,” a punishment which in those days was worse than immediate death. This terrible history need not be further referred to here, but those who are curious in these matters may slake their thirst to the full by a perusal of the *Account of the Bloody Assizes*, by James Bent, published in 1689.

It was after his return from this Assize that he was made Lord Chancellor, and began to build at Bulstrode.

A letter from Jeffreys to Samuel Pepys, dated at Bulstrode, July 7th, 1687, is printed in Lord Braybrook’s edition of the celebrated *Diary*; (ed. 1849, vol. v, p. 326). It relates to the recommendation of a Captain Wren to Pepys, and is subscribed: “Your most entirely affectionate friend and servant, Jeffreys.”

In 1688, when James the Second fled to Salisbury, Jeffreys was appointed one of the Council of five Lords to represent the King in London during his absence. Upon the King’s return Jeffreys surrendered the Great Seal to the King, who is said to have thrown it into the Thames two nights afterwards, when making his escape from the country. The King having fled, the Lord Chief Justice thought it prudent to follow his example. He disguised himself as a common sailor, and hid himself on board a vessel moored off Wapping Old Stairs for that purpose. The next morning, however, in a moment of rashness, probably because there was no more liquor on board the vessel, he went on shore, and while drinking at the Red Cow Tavern, near King Edward’s Stairs, he was recognised and surrounded by an

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excited and dangerous mob, who followed him with missiles and execrations. To escape from their violence he was, at his own request, apprehended and removed to the Tower, where he died in 1689.

There is a portrait of Jeffreys in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

When a prisoner in the Tower, Jeffreys is said to have pleaded as an excuse for his conduct in the West, that his severities had fallen short of King James's expectations, and that by his forbearance, he had incurred the Royal displeasure ; but probably in this case the French proverb—*Qui s'exuse s'accuse*—may have a considerable amount of significance.

So much for Jeffreys' public career. His private life, so far as it more especially bears upon Bulstrode, may now be also briefly considered. George Jeffreys married firstly, in 1667, Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Neesham, and by so doing exhibited what may be perhaps considered a sort of generosity, which may be counted to his credit when making a final estimate of his character.

Having in quite early life become involved in pecuniary difficulties, he endeavoured to repair his fortunes by marrying the daughter of a prosperous London merchant. This lady's father, however, thought otherwise, and, having discovered Jeffreys' design, dismissed him as his daughter's lover, and also turned out of the house her companion, through whose connivance the correspondence had been carried on. Jeffreys, by way of compensation for having probably darkened the companion's prospects for life, made what amends was in his power, and married her himself.

This lady brought him four sons and two daughters. Margaret, one of the daughters, was married at Hedgerley, October 15th, 1687, by Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, to William, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stringer. Dame Jeffreys died in 1678, before her husband had been made a Baronet, or had rebuilt Bulstrode Mansion, and she was therefore mercifully spared the ignominy of the Tragedy of the West. Jeffreys married secondly in June, 1679, Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludworth, ex-Lord Mayor of London ; and this lady is said to have had rather a doubtful reputation, and to have been the subject of various *scandaleuses*. By her he had two sons and four daughters, all of whom died young,

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excepting a daughter Mary, who married Charles Dive, Esquire, of Lincoln's Inn, the date of her Settlement being 21st July, 1703; she died in October, 1711, aged 31, five years after Bulstrode had been sold to the Earl of Portland.

A son by the first wife inherited the Barony, and became the second Baron of Wem, whose powers of drinking are said to have exceeded even those of his father. He died in May, 1702, and on the 16th of May, 1706, Charles Dive, and Mary, his wife, upon whom had been settled the Estate on her marriage in 1703, signed a Release, and an Assignment of the Estate of Hedgerley Bulstrode to the Right Honourable William, 1st Earl of Portland.

In 1709, the year of the death of this nobleman, a Private Act of Parliament was obtained for dealing with the Jeffreys' Estates, from which some further interesting information on the subject may be obtained, and which may be noticed here before proceeding further with a brief account of the Portland family.

By this Act, power was given for vesting the Barony of Wem, and the several manors, lands, and so forth in the County of Bucks (among which, it is mentioned, but not for the purposes of the Act, were those of Bulstrode and Bulstrode Park, late the Estate of George, Lord Jeffreys, deceased, which Manor had been sold by Charles Dive, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Lord Jeffreys, to the Right Honourable William, Earl of Portland, and was especially exempted from the powers of the Act), in the hands of Trustees, to be sold for the payment of debts and portions and other purposes therein mentioned. The Act proceeds to say that the said George, Lord Jeffreys, having never levied a Fine or suffered a Common Recovery of the said premises or any part thereof, the said Mary, his daughter, the wife of the said Charles Dive, became entitled to an Estate Tail in the same as heir and only surviving issue of the said George, Lord Jeffreys, and the same premises having been since sold and conveyed by the said Charles Dive, and Mary, his wife, unto the Right Honourable William, Earl of Portland, the Title thereof being in no way intended to be impeached or prejudiced by this Act, that all the said Barony, Manors, &c., comprised in a settlement dated the 25th October, 1688, other than and except the Capital Messuage, known as Hedgerley Bulstrode, with the Park, lands, tenements, tythes, &c., pertaining thereto, as comprised in a Marriage Settlement,

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dated the 7th of June, 1679 (the date of the second marriage of Lord Jeffreys), and sold to the Earl of Portland, shall, from the 1st day of May, 1709, be vested in the Trustees named for the purpose of carrying out the powers contained in this Act; a copy of which is filed, among other similar documents, in the Library of the British Museum.

It may be here noticed as a mere matter of detail, that the place-names, Bulstrode and Hedgerley Bulstrode, appear to be used in this Act with precisely the same significance attached to them.

The "process of the Suns," to use an expression of the late Lord Tennyson's, has now carried the possession of the Bulstrode Estate, as has been just mentioned, into the hands of a family which was destined for a time to have a considerable interest in the history of the country, and the career of this family, so far as the members of it who lived at Bulstrode are concerned, must now form the next subject for consideration.

William Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland (1649—1709), was the son of Henry Bentinck, of Diepenheim in Holland. He was attached in early life to the Household of William, Prince of Orange, as a Page of Honour. In June, 1677, William sent Bentinck, then 28 years of age, on a confidential mission to the Court of Charles II, with a view of negotiating his marriage with the Princess Mary, the elder daughter of the Duke of York; the marriage was satisfactorily arranged, and was celebrated with considerable splendour in November of that year.

When, nine years afterwards, William embarked upon the momentous expedition of 1688, it was Bentinck who had skillfully prepared the way for it, and a few days before the Coronation of William and Mary, the well-deserved rewards were bestowed upon the fast-rising statesman, diplomatist, and courtier, and Bentinck was created Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland.

His subsequent career in the service of the King is of far too manifold a character to be told in detail here, but the chief points may just be touched upon. For some time, Portland continued to take a leading part in the King's campaigns, and was also employed by him as the confidential and trustworthy diplomatist, upon whom he could always rely, and the discovery



Bulstrode—The Pigeon Tower.
Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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and frustration of the Assassination Plot, in 1696, was mainly owing to his exertions. After this came the Peace of Ryswick, by which—in general terms—Portland ultimately succeeded in negotiations by which Louis XIV was brought to make arrangements as to the course of policy to be pursued with regard to James II, and which were approved of by William.

In 1698 Portland was again sent as Ambassador to France, on a mission which was conducted on a scale of almost unprecedented magnificence; but it was remarked at the French Court that, notwithstanding the excess of courtesy with which Portland was treated by the French King, he never succeeded in obtaining the coveted honour of an interview with the lady who at that time ruled the King, the celebrated Madame de Maintenon, though he was said to be on friendly terms with "that extremely independant personage, the Duchess Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans."

Ultimately the Treaty known as "the First Partition Treaty," was signed at the Hague in 1699, and a second Treaty was signed in London in March, 1701.

The disapprobation which the English Parliament evinced to these Treaties, led to a proposal for the impeachment of Portland, and an address was presented to the King requesting him to remove the Earl from his Council. To this address His Majesty vouchsafed no reply, and eventually the storm subsided, and the proposed impeachment was dropped. The Earl and the King were in their native land together in the autumn of 1701, so it does not seem that the King himself was dissatisfied with his faithful Minister. But the end of this long and strenuous friendship was approaching. In 1702 the King's health, after a fall from his horse, began rapidly to fail, and it soon became apparent that this illness would be his last. Almost the last words of the dying Monarch were a request for Portland, but ere he could attend the summons, the King's voice had failed him, and all he could do when Portland arrived was to take his Minister's hand and press it to his heart, which Burnet, in the *History of his own Times*, says he did with "great tenderness."

After the King's death, Portland practically retired from public life—a new star had dawned upon the political horizon, and its name was Marlborough—and the consequently somewhat eclipsed luminary of the time of William and Mary, spent

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the greater part of his latter days at his beautiful seat of Bulstrode, where he died in 1709.

It was this Earl who brought the name of Bulstrode to London by giving it to a street, which was laid out upon some land which belonged to him near Portland Place, the name of Bulstrode Street.

The Earl of Portland was succeeded by his son as 2nd Earl, who was created Duke of Portland in 1716. The Duke was appointed Captain General and Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1726, so that Bulstrode probably did not see much of him during the later years of his life.

He was succeeded by his son William as 2nd Duke, who married, in 1734, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, born in 1714, heiress of Edward, 2nd Duke of Oxford and Mortimer, and it was during the reign of this Duke and his Duchess at Bulstrode, that it became the resort of many of the literary and social celebrities of the period.

This Duchess, who was the

“ Noble, lovely little Peggy ”

of Prior the Poet, died at Bulstrode in 1785, the same year that Her Grace had acquired the Portland Vase for Bulstrode from Sir William Hamilton. This vase was discovered near Rome in the 16th century, and is supposed to date from about 200 A.D. It was one of the most valued treasures of the Barberini Palace, where it remained until it was purchased by Sir William towards the end of the 18th century, and by him, as has just been mentioned, it was sold to the Duchess of Portland. It was ultimately deposited in the British Museum by the 4th Duke of Portland in 1810, the same year in which his Grace sold Bulstrode to the Duke of Somerset.

It was this Duchess to whom many of the delightful letters of that born letter-writer, Elizabeth Robinson, afterwards Mrs. Montagu, were addressed. This lady was a constant visitor at Bulstrode, and was so intimately acquainted with the Duchess that no account of the Bulstrode of that day would be complete without reference to this somewhat *piquante* and very amusing correspondence.

[To be continued.]

A LIST OF PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 24.]

WALKERN.

I.

Obverse. Inscription to Richard, son of John Humberstone, 1581. Size of plate $15\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches.

Here lyeth buried under this stone the body
of Rychard Humberstone the sonne of John
Humberstone who decessed the viiith day
of Marche in ye yere of o^r Lord God 1581.

Reverse. The greater portion of an inscription to John Lovekyn, four times Mayor of London, who died in 1370, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London. The inscription reads thus :

[Ue]rmibus esca datur Lovekyn caro pulchra [Johis]
[Bi]s fuit hic maior iterum bis Rege iub[ente]
[A]nno milleno ter C cum septuageno

John Lovekyn was Mayor of London in 1348, 1358, 1365, and 1366, in the two latter years by command of the King, as stated in the inscription. According to Stow, he rebuilt the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and "was buried there in the choir, under a fair tomb, with the images of him and his wife in alabaster. The said church hath been since increased with a new choir and side chapels by Sir William Walworth; . . . and also the tomb of Lofkyn was removed, and a flat stone of grey marble, garnished with plates of copper, laid on him, as it yet remaineth in the body of the church."¹ From this account it seems probable that Walworth moved the high tomb with alabaster figures into a new position, and marked the actual place of interment by "a flat stone of grey marble, garnished with plates of copper," one being this inscription which was seen and copied by Stow. The date 1370 appears

¹ Thoms' edition of Stow's *Survey*, p. 83.

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to be an error; John Lovekyn's will is dated on the Thursday after the Feast of St. James the Apostle (July 27), 1368, and was enrolled and proved in the Hustings Court of London on November 6, in the same year.

The plate is now on the wall of the Vestry. Both sides are engraved in J. E. Cussans' *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. ii (Hundred of Broadwater), p. 79. See also the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, p. 133, when the original plate was exhibited and commented upon by the late Mr. J. Gough Nichols, F.S.A., and vol. vi, p. 340, for a paper by the late Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., entitled, "Some Account of John Lovekyn, Four Times Mayor of London."

II.

Obverse. Effigies of Edward, son of John Humbarstone,¹ gent., 1583, in civil dress, and wife Annas, daughter of Edward Welche, with five sons and three daughters, a foot inscription, and shield of arms, with helmet crest, and mantling, on a square plate with rounded top.

The male effigy measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height; the female $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the plate on which the sons are engraved tapers from 6 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and in length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; that on which the daughters are engraved tapers from 6 to 5 inches in height, and in length is 5 inches; the inscription plate is $21\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches; and the plate bearing the shield, etc., is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by 7 inches wide.

All palimpsest.

Reverse. The reverse of this brass is made up of no fewer than eleven pieces cut out of three or four Flemish brasses of various dates. Five pieces belong to a marginal inscription, dated 1474, and apparently commemorating a member of the Van Lauwr family; four other pieces, two being fragments of a marginal inscription and two portions of a shield, appear to belong to a brass to the family of Gryse, of date *c.* 1510; another bears a group of sons of date *c.* 1500; and another the head of a lady, *c.* 1400 (?).

The male effigy is made up of two pieces, the upper, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, bears the head of a lady in veil head-dress and wimple, of date *c.* 1400 (?); the lower, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length,

¹ For the plate of this brass see vol. viii, p. 270.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

bears a portion of a marginal inscription bearing the words *gryse die ou'l*¹ enclosed within an ornamental border of foliage, and may be dated *c.* 1510.² A small fragment of this same inscription is used in the foot inscription, and the shield out of which the children are cut bears the arms of the Gryse family impaling another coat.

The female effigy is also made up of two pieces belonging to a marginal inscription (a third piece bears the date 1474) apparently part of a memorial to the family of Van Lauwr. The upper portion, 7 inches in length, bears the word *sepulture* on a curved scroll, below which is a smaller scroll bearing the words *p + ly + fault*, the background being filled in with a rich diaper of foliage work. The lower portion, 10 inches in length, bears on a curved scroll the words *van + lauwr*, with the background filled in with a rich diaper of foliage and monsters. A portion of a roundel just appears at the narrower end of the fragment.

The children are cut out of a large shield of arms originally measuring about 11 × 9½ inches; the two pieces join together and give the arms of the Gryse family, *a chevron between three trefoils*, impaling *a buck's head with an escallop shell in base*, possibly a differenced coat of the family of De Cerf.³



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The inscription is composed of four pieces, respectively measuring 10¼, 6¾, 2¾, and 1¾ inches. The larger piece is cut out of a group of sons, *c.* 1500, under canopy work and standing on a floor divided into squares. The centre figure is complete, the one on the right is cut in half, and of the one on the left only the hands and a portion of the robe remain. It

¹ For "Gryse die overleet" = Gryse who died.

² Compare with the marginal inscription in the Church of Notre Dame, Bruges, to Alexander and Barbele du Bosquiel, 1512, figured in J. Gailliard's *Inscriptions Funéraires et Monumentales de la Flandre Occidentale*, vol. ii, p. 140.

³ Rietstrap, *Armorial Général*, gives the arms of De Gryse, of Bruges, as *D'arg. au chevron de gu. acc. de trois trèfles de sinople*, and those of De Cerf de Haghedorne, Bruges, *D'or à un rencontre de cerf de gu.* Gailliard *Inscriptions Funéraires*, etc., says the Gryse family have a vault in one of the chapels in the Church of St. Donat, Bruges.

THE SURREY DWELLINGS OF "GEORGE ELIOT."

will be noticed that this figure has a small cross in its hands, probably indicating that the child was dead. The second and third pieces of this inscription are portions of the 1474 inscription; the larger piece bears the words *int ja*, and the smaller the end of some word now illegible. The fourth piece is a mere fragment from the border of the Gryse inscription.

The plate bearing the Humberstone shield contains a portion of a roundel, and a curved scroll with the date *CCCC + MCCCIII* and has the background filled in with the diaper work of foliage and monsters.

The brass was originally on the floor of the North Aisle, but is now fastened to the wall, so that the palimpsest portions cannot now be examined.

THE SURREY DWELLINGS OF "GEORGE ELIOT."

By A. LEONARD SUMMERS.

PROFESSOR MORLEY once said that "George Eliot, in her novels, instils her own faith in 'plain living and high thinking,' by showing that it is well in life to care greatly for something worthy of our care; to choose worthy work, believe in it with our souls, and labour to live, through inevitable checks and hindrances, true to our best sense of the highest life we can attain." And an author who thus teaches is entitled to one of the highest positions in literature—as George Eliot undoubtedly is, despite many opinions to the contrary, or certain tendencies to dullness and pessimism traceable in her writings some would have us believe.

In this article I do not propose to review or criticise the works of this clever novelist, nor even to name all her books, they being too widely known to need cataloguing; but a few remarks upon her principal publications may not be out of place. Her most popular book is, of course, *Adam Bede* (published in 1859), which has become thoroughly familiar throughout the civilised world. R. H. Hutton, the essayist,

THE SURREY DWELLINGS OF "GEORGE ELIOT."

declared it at once "George Eliot's most popular work, and likely to remain." He further stated that "it is a story of which any English author, however great his name, could not fail to have been proud. Everything about it (if I except perhaps a touch of melodrama connected with the execution scene) is at once simple and great, and the plot is unfolded with singular simplicity, purity and power." Her *Middlemarch*, "A study of provincial life" (published in 1872), was characterised by the *Quarterly Review* as "the most remarkable work of the ablest of living novelists, and, considered as a study of character, unique." The same authority, when reviewing *Romola*, the novel of Italian life (published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, 1863), said: "A marvellously able story of the revival of the taste and beauty and freedom of Hellenic manners and letters, under Lorenzo di Medici and the scholars of his court, side by side with the revival of Roman virtue, and more than ancient austerity and piety, under the great Dominican, Savonarola." Again, referring to her 1861 novel, *Silas Marner*, the *Quarterly Review* says: "One of the authoress's most beautiful stories, the most poetical of them all—the tale of Silas Marner, who deems himself deserted and utterly rejected of God and man, and to whom, in his deepest misery, in place of lost gold, a little foundling girl is sent. This tale is the most hopeful of all her books."

George Eliot (Mary Ann, or Marion, Evans) was born on the 22nd November, 1819, at Arbury Farm, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, and was the daughter of Robert Evans, son of a builder and carpenter in Derbyshire, who was agent for the estates of Francis Newdigate, at Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, and Arbury. In 1801, he married Harriet Poynton, who died in 1809, leaving two children, Robert (born 1802) and Frances Lucy (born 1805). He married again in 1813, Christiana Pearson, by whom he had three children; Christiana (born 1814), Isaac (1816), and Mary Ann. His eldest son, Robert, became agent for the Kirk Hallam estate in 1819, and lived there with his sister Frances, afterwards Mrs. Houghton. In 1820 his father removed to "Griff," a house on the Arbury estate. Robert Evans, the elder, said to have been known as a man of exceptional physical strength, is portrayed in the "Adam Bede" and "Cabel Garth" of his daughter's novels, and his second wife furnished suggestion for "Mrs. Poyser" in

THE SURREY DWELLINGS OF "GEORGE ELIOT."

Adam Bede. The relation between Mary Ann and Christiana Evans resembled that between "Dorothea" and "Celia Brooke"; and some of the scenes between "Maggie" and "Tom Tulliver" are said to be founded upon incidents in the childhood of Mary Ann and her brother Isaac; whilst part of *The Mill on the Floss* is in substance supposed to be autobiographical, though the author purposely avoided closely adhering to facts.

Respecting the juvenile days of George Eliot, we are told that she much preferred play to reading; which hardly surprises one, as we scarcely expect infants to be studious. Her education was gathered at various schools, commencing, when only five, at Miss Lathom's school, Attleborough, Warwickshire. A few years later Mary Ann attended Miss Wallington's larger school, at Nuneaton, where, curiously contrary to her previous inclinations, she developed quite a passion for reading. Some of her favourite studies were *Waverley*, *Rasselas*, *Elia's Essays*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, and Defoe's *History of the Devil*. About 1832 she went to Miss Franklin's school at Coventry, where she completed her education, leaving in 1835. She is said to have shown decided musical ability while at the Coventry school, but a display of her talents in that direction was always restricted by shyness, the unfortunate attendant and retarder of numberless gifted people. When her mother died, in 1836, and shortly after her sister Christiana married Edward Clark, a surgeon at Meriden (who died in 1852), Mary Ann took control of her father's house, and organized clothing clubs and such charitable works. It was about this period that she began to express strong religious views, which sentiments were partly due to the influence of her relations and friends, and partly to her readings; her aunt, Elizabeth, being a Methodist preacher, and a great friend of hers, Mr. Sibree, of Coventry, a Nonconformist minister. This probably accounts for the fact of her earliest publications dealing with religious subjects—her first published writing being a religious poem, signed "M.A.E.," appearing in *The Christian Observer* for January, 1840. Her aunt Elizabeth, wife of Samuel, younger brother of Robert Evans, visited Mary Ann at "Griff" in 1839, and related to her a story, which really initiated the idea of *Adam Bede*; and the "Dinah Morris" of that novel owes her creation to Mrs. Samuel Evans. This lady died in 1849, and the tablet erected at

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Wirksworth, where she was buried, states that she was known as "Dinah Bede." Isaac Evans married in 1841, taking charge of "Griff," and Robert Evans, with his daughter, removed to Coventry (Foleshill Road), where, shortly following, they became friendly with the Brays—Charles Bray and his wife, Caroline (sister of Charles Hennell, who published an *Inquiry Concerning the Origin of Christianity* in 1838), then living at Rosehill, Coventry. Mary Ann's intimacy with both of these families extended over several years, and their influence rather altered her religious beliefs. She read Hennell's book in 1842, which led to a breach, Miss Evans deciding not to attend church, greatly offending her father thereby. She went to stay some weeks with her brother, at "Griff"; but, after a while, peace was restored all round, and she returned to her father and agreed to go to church again.

Miss Evans accompanied the Brays on various tours at intervals, on one occasion a companion being Miss Brabant, daughter of Dr. Brabant, of Devizes. Miss Brabant had undertaken a translation of Strauss's *Life of Jesus*, but upon her marriage with Charles Hennell, in November, 1843, she handed the work to Miss Evans. The translation proved a laborious task, Miss Evans—so unlike her father—not being strong; and there was also a financial difficulty in the way. She finished the book, and it was published on 15th June, 1846, the necessary funds having been raised. The health of Robert Evans senior was now rapidly failing, and he died in 1849, when Miss Evans came into a small annuity. In the following year she assisted in the editorial department of the *Westminster Review*, going, in 1851, to live with the Chapmans at 142 Strand. The monotonous work of proof-reading, etc., she found very trying, and so discontinued these duties in 1853, and removed to Cambridge Street, W. She next (1854) translated Feuerbach's *Essence of Christianity*, which appeared in Chapman's "Quarterly Series." This, by the way, is the only work published with her real name. At this period she formed the acquaintance of Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes (Editor of *The Leader*), and other literary men. Lewes, a most influential and brilliant critic, is said to have at once won her regard, and she pronounced him "a man of heart and conscience wearing a mask of flippancy." Her attachment to him was remarkably rapid in development and strong in character, as,

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immediately his home was dissolved, she entered into a union with him which she regarded as a marriage, though not legally sanctioned. This union created a temporary coolness with the Brays, and, of course, involved a social isolation, which Miss Evans specified as desirable for her intellectual occupations. Their devotion to each other was thorough, mutual and sincere, and they were doubtless the couple suited for companionship; for while Miss Evans was naturally disposed to be sentimental and despondent at times, suffering as she frequently did from nervous depression, Lewes was a brilliant conversationalist, full of life and energy, and known for his extraordinary versatility. He could be sympathetic, too, and was one of the most appreciative and valued admirers of her work; he offered suggestions, gently advised, corrected and criticised her books, and arranged all her publishing affairs. Miss Evans, being a lady of feeble animal spirits, might not have successfully persevered but for his influence and assistance. He it was who first suggested to and induced her to try her constructive powers on a novel, and but for his persuasion she might never have cultivated sufficient confidence in herself to make the attempt. She fully acknowledged his guidance, however, as he, in turn, showed his appreciation of her efforts and results. Lewes said that it was to her he owed "all his prosperity and all his happiness." They left England together in 1854 and stayed a time at Weimar, spending the winter in Berlin, and returning to their native soil the following March. This brings us to their stay at Richmond—which formed an important epoch in the authoress's life.

The Leweses lived at Richmond a little over three years—between the summer of 1855 and the beginning of 1859—and this period was chiefly remarkable for two things, viz. (1) it was here that the lady commenced to write novels (including her most popular book, *Adam Bede*); and (2) here she assumed the name of "George Eliot." The first work of the kind was *Amos Barton*, commenced in September, 1856. Then followed *Mr. Gilfil's Love Story*, and, in 1857, *Janet's Repentance* and *Scenes of Clerical Life* (1858). *Adam Bede* (commenced on October 22nd, 1857) was not finished until they had left Richmond. Notwithstanding all this, George Eliot also managed to contribute reviews to *The Leader* and *Belles-lettres* to the *Westminster Review*. Lewes here published his *Life of Goethe* in 1855. They both worked very hard about this time,

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having Lewes's family to support as well as themselves; and both were overjoyed at the success of each novel as it appeared. Charles Dickens wrote an appreciative letter of the "new writer's" power, and was the only critic to detect the author's real sex—even her publisher, John Blackwood, was said to have remained in ignorance on this question until personally introduced to her in February, 1858. Very few, at that time, even suspected that "George Eliot" was other than a man, so well did *Scenes of Clerical Life* suggest a clergyman for its author. Numerous and various reasons have been expressed as to her reason for adopting this name, one critic, I know, offering the very feasible definition that "George Eliot" was an allusion to and transformation of the sentence "George L. I owe't"; thus, in a complete disguise, permanently acknowledging her gratitude and indebtedness to the influence of George Lewes in the creation of her novels. Undoubtedly his wide and practical experience in literature was of the most valuable assistance to the authoress, and in a great measure helped to assure the success attained—hence the suggestion's feasibility; but personally I am scarcely in unison with this explanation, being inclined to believe that she desired to be thought a male writer (as many other authoresses would seem to desire), which belief is strengthened by the fact of her wishing to deceive her own publisher on the point.

The house in which George Eliot and Lewes lived while in Richmond is No. 8, Parkshot (adjoining No. 7, formerly occupied by the late Right Hon. C. P. Villiers), where they occupied apartments on the second floor.¹ It was an unpretentious-looking, ivy-clad house, but most suitable for its particular tenants on account of its seclusion and quiet; though but a few yards from the railway station, Parkshot is one of the quietest thoroughfares in the town. The house, afterwards got into a sadly-neglected state (both Nos. 7 and 8 having been untenanted for several years); the window panes were dirty and broken, and the climbing ivy, which probably looked pretty enough in the fifties, was but an ill-kempt mass, almost enveloping the fronts of this and the adjoining

¹ See an article on "George Eliot at Richmond," by Mr. Fred. Turner, F. R. Hist. Soc., *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. ii, p. 65, with two illustrations; also a note by Mr. C. S. Oakley, *ibid.*, p. 333, and a note by Mr. John Hebb, vol. iii, p. 79.

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houses. The windows of the room in which the famous novelist used to write had been left open, and the ivy entered the apartment, as though in search of its departed brilliant mistress and her celebrated associates of other days. A few years ago it was pulled down. Old houses take as strong root in our affections as old friends, and it is pitiful and sad to see them degenerate. And that the authoress formed an attachment to this house, if no others, is evident from one of her letters, wherein she said: "We enjoy our new lodgings" (they occupied apartments at Richmond) "very much; everything is in the pink of order and cleanliness." At the back of the premises was a long, narrow garden, enclosed by a high, ivy-covered wall, where we can easily imagine the lady, with her love of flowers and shrubs, often busied herself during the intervals between her literary labours.

George Eliot was greatly charmed with the beauties of Richmond—and who could not be? Has it not been the delight and home of poets, painters, and the world's great ones for centuries? There is a peculiar fascination about Richmond at all seasons, for people with powerful imaginations and artistic proclivities, associated as it is with so many great names, incidents, romances, etc., that have contributed to history from time to time. And such a keen observer and student of nature as George Eliot, when it became her home, in turn, could not fail to be deeply impressed by its strangely influential grandeur. She was particularly fond of describing her walks in the magnificent park, as well as her impressions of the world-famous view from the hill, some of which notes were most graphic. In one beautiful and interesting description of the kind, true to the glorious scene portrayed, she says: "On our way to the park the view from Richmond Hill had a delicate blue mist over it, that seemed to hang like a veil before the sober, brownish-yellow of the distant elms. . . . As we came home the sun was setting on a fog-bank, and we saw him sink into that purple ocean—the orange and gold passing into green above the fog-bank, the gold and orange reflected in the river in more sombre tints." She thus described one of her walks in the park: "We have had a delicious walk in the park, and I think the coloring of the scenery is more beautiful than ever. Many of the oaks are still thickly covered with leaves of a rich yellow-brown; the elms, golden sometimes, still with lingering patches

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of green." It should be mentioned that this was in the autumn. She adds: "After having walked under a sombre, heavily-clouded sky, the western sun shone out from under the curtain and lit up the trees and grass, thrown into relief on a background of dark-purple cloud . . . then, as we advanced towards the Richmond end of the park, the level reddening rays shone on a dry fern and the distant oaks, and threw crimson light on them . . . the delicious greenness of the turf, in contrast with the red and yellow of the dying leaves." She was of opinion that Richmond is not fascinating in the "season," which is perfectly true, and said "it is hot, noisy, and haunted with cockneys; but at other times we love the park with an increasing love."

On leaving Richmond in February, 1859, the Leweses went to reside at "Holly Lodge," Wandsworth (Wimbledon Park Road), where *Adam Bede* was completed. This book, when issued, was admired by Lord Lytton, and Charles Reade voted it "the finest thing since Shakespeare." A Mr. Liggins made claim to its authorship, but unsuccessfully, however; and the book placed George Eliot in the front rank of contemporary literature. Soon after this *The Mill on the Floss* was begun, the third volume of which was a disappointment, as the author herself admitted. *Silas Marner* was published in March, 1861; and for the copyright of her projected historical novel, *Romola*, Messrs. Smith and Elder offered £10,000. She ultimately accepted £7,000 for its publication in the *Cornhill* of 1862-3. *Romola* was a work necessitating much study and reading by its author, and proved very laborious to her. George Eliot declared she "began it a young woman and finished it an old woman."

At the end of 1860 the Leweses went from Wandsworth to live for a short time at 16, Blandford Square, moving again in 1863 to No. 21, North Bank ("The Priory") Regent's Park—a house in which they made a large circle of celebrated friends, and where George Lewes died, in November, 1878. Between 1863 and 1872, *Felix Holt*, *The Spanish Gipsy*, and *Middlemarch* were published, the latter's success being remarkable, nearly 20,000 copies being sold in less than two years. Her last novel was *Daniel Deronda*, which was written about 1876, at a house they had just bought at Witley, Surrey, and appeared in 1879. They liked their new Surrey residence, and talked of

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permanently living there, but George Lewes's death altered arrangements.

By far the most picturesque of George Elliott's Surrey homes was her charming cottage at Shottermill, in the delightful locality of Haslemere, of which this house forms a characteristic feature. Its clinging creepers and ivy-covered walls, flowery garden and surrounding clusters of trees and bushes made it an ideal residence for the novelist, who doubtless enjoyed her brief stay there.

After Lewes's death, George Eliot published all his unfinished writings, and founded the "George Henry Lewes Studentship" (worth about £200 per annum).

It was Herbert Spencer who introduced George Eliot to Mrs. Cross, the mother of Mr. W. J. Cross, the New York banker (the authoress's future husband). She lived with her daughter at Weybridge at the time (1867), and the acquaintance was afterwards renewed at the meeting of George Eliot with Mrs. Cross and her son in Rome, in 1869. Both George Eliot and George Lewes became intimate friends of Mrs. Cross and her family, and paid visits to them at Weybridge together. When Lewes died, Mr. Cross greatly assisted and comforted George Eliot, and married her on the 6th May, 1880, at St. George's, Hanover Square. They spent their honeymoon on the Continent, and on their return to England resided a few months at Witley, coming to town in the early part of December, where they stayed at 4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Unfortunately for both, their union was but a brief one, as Mrs. Cross caught a chill at a concert one night and died therefrom on the 22nd December, 1880, in the sixty-first year of her age.

George Eliot regarded herself quite as an æsthetic teacher, and held that such teaching was "the highest of all teaching, because it deals with life in its highest complexity."

Sir Frederic Burton made a portrait of the authoress in 1864 (now in the National Portrait Gallery), and the lady also sat to Samuel Lawrence in 1860.

SOME LITTLE-KNOWN KENT CHURCHES.

BY H. J. DANIELL.

IN that portion of the County of Kent which forms a peninsula lying between the Thames and the Medway are situated many small villages with little-known, but interesting Churches.

Travellers by the S.E. and C. Railway cannot have failed to notice, soon after leaving Gravesend station en route for Rochester, a canal, which for two or three miles runs almost parallel to the railway. The village, which gives its name to this canal, is Higham, once known as Lillechurch. The parish itself now stretches quite two miles south of the line, but old Higham was mainly comprised of the few cottages which cluster round the little church not more than one mile north of the station. The Manor of Higham was given to William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, by King Stephen, in exchange for the Manor of Faversham, where the King was afterwards buried. In 1150 Stephen had founded a nunnery of the Benedictine Order, and had settled it in that portion of the parish known as Littlechurch, its position nowadays being marked by a farm, but in 1310 the nunnery was moved and set up opposite the Church, a farm on its site being still known as The Abbey. The first Prioress was Mary, daughter of King Stephen, who afterwards left to go to Romsey. The last was Anchoret Owglethorpe, who surrendered the nunnery to Henry VIII in 1522.

The little church is an interesting building, chiefly in the Early English style, but there are a few traces of Norman work in the north wall. It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman burial ground, as several urns, etc., have been excavated in the Churchyard, and there are several pieces of Roman tiles built into the wall.

The most noticeable features inside the Church are the beautiful screen, pulpit, and door. These are all made of age-blackened oak, and date from the fifteenth century, perhaps earlier. The screen now only shuts off the side chancel from the nave; but, doubtless, in days gone by, it was continued right across the chancel itself. In the pillars which support the arch in the wall dividing the chancels, are the apertures into which another screen was fitted. In this side chancel there is

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a fine altar tomb, on which the five crosses are clearly shown. It is said to be "the tomb of the old Abbess," but what old abbess is buried here no one has been able to find out. Another tomb has a brass inscription to Elizabeth Boteler (1615), and on the wall near by is a brass to Robert Hylton, Yeoman of the Guard to King Henry VIII, who died in 1523.

The next village worthy of notice is Cliffe. This village, in Saxon and early Norman days, was a place of great ecclesiastical importance, and is supposed to have contained no less than seven churches. Several Saxon Synods are said to have been held here. Of the seven churches only one, dedicated to St. Helen, now remains. In common with most Kentish churches it is built in the Early English style, but the chancel was re-built later, and is in the Decorated style. In the chancel is a sedilia, and a double piscina. The church contains three or four brasses and the matrices of several more. The fine old pulpit with its hour glass attached, dated 1630, should be noticed, while other features of interest are the miserere seats, the font, a few frescoes, some ancient stained glass, and the remains of the old rood-screen. The houses in the village of Cliffe are mostly modern, having sprung up with the advent of the cement works, which provide labour for a large portion of the inhabitants of this peninsula.

Beyond Cliffe lies the village of Cooling, or Cowling, which is an exception to the rule that these villages are little known. Here come many American visitors and Dickens lovers, for in Cooling Churchyard is laid the opening scene of *Great Expectations*, and the graves of Pip's brothers are one of the sights of the neighbourhood. In reality they are the graves of the Comports, an old Kentish family who lived in these parts. The Church itself is not very interesting, a few frescoes in the south transept, a piscina and squint, and a late brass, dated 1639, to a former Rector, being the most noticeable features. Not far from the Church is Cooling Castle, erected in 1385 by Sir John de Cobham on the site of an earlier manor house belonging to his family. Sir John lived to be a centenarian, and was succeeded by Sir John Oldcastle, the leader of the Lollards, who afterwards suffered death for his faith. The Castle never saw any stirring scenes until the year 1554, when

SOME LITTLE-KNOWN KENT CHURCHES.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, having incited the men of Kent to rebellion, marched on London, and laid siege to and captured the fortalice on his way. On the eastern gate-tower is the following inscription put up by Sir John de Cobham when the castle was first erected.

“Knoweth that beth and schal be,
That I am mad in help of the contre,
In knowing of whyche thyng
Thys is chartre and wyttesyng.”

The first two words are now, unfortunately, missing.

The next village beyond Cooling is High Halstow. This village, as its name implies, is situated on the summit of a hill. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is of no especial interest. It contains a brass inscription to a former Rector (1395), and a late brass to William Palke (1618). These brasses have been moved from their original positions.

Beyond High Halstow lies the uninteresting village of St. Mary's Hoo, and beyond that again is the village of Hoo Allhallows. The Church here is worth a visit. It consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and wooden turret containing one bell. An eleventh century Consecration Cross has recently been discovered in the church. There are two brasses, one to Stephen Thereton, Vicar (1518), the other to a member of the Copinger family, who died in 1594. This family used to have a mansion in the village called “Allhallows Place.” The door and some part of the building are incorporated in the farmhouse which stands on the north-east of the Church.

Almost due south of Hoo Allhallows is the little village of Stoke, with its queer little Early English church dedicated to St. Peter. The tower, such as it is, gives the church a very queer humpbacked appearance, as it is very little higher than the roof of the nave. There are three interesting brasses in the church. The parish of Stoke seems to be mainly composed of marsh-land. From the church, the marshes, the haunt of innumerable flocks of plover and other mud-loving birds, stretch away eastward with no sign of any habitation till Port Victoria, an oasis in the wilderness, is reached.

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The next village to Stoke is another Hoo, this time Hoo St. Werburgh. Here also is an interesting church, built mainly in the Perpendicular style. It contains numerous interesting memorials, the oldest being a brass dated 1465, to John and Maude Cobham. There are also several late brasses to the Plumley family. Just outside the north door a tombstone, with inscription now almost obliterated, should be noticed. It marks the grave of a man who was shot by an unknown hand while sitting by an open window. The epitaph ends in a most curious way. After describing the manner of the unfortunate man's death, and telling about the unknown assassin, it terminates in the line. "Reader . . . , smite your own breast and say, 'It was not me.'"

The last church in this peninsula is Frindsbury, dedicated to All Saints. It was rebuilt by Paulinus, Sacristan of Rochester Cathedral, in the 12th century. It contains few monuments, but there is a very curious wooden inscription to Thomas Butler, "That served Queene Elizabeth All Heere Raine," and died in 1621. In the splays of the chancel windows are some mural paintings, one of which represents St. Edmund, and is specially fine.

We have now made some mention of every Church in this Kentish peninsula. Most of them, with the exception of Cooling, are very little known and difficult of access, but all of them would repay a visit, being good specimens of the architecture of the period at which they were built, and, moreover, being Kentish, they have a charm of their own which is never felt in the churches of any other county.

HERTFORDSHIRE HAUNTS OF LAMB AND DICKENS.

BY J. C. WRIGHT.

THAT delightful letter-writer and essayist of the last century, Charles Lamb, wrote: "We made an excursion together, a few summers since, into Hertfordshire, to beat up the quarters of some of our less-known relations in that fine corn country." Though essentially a lover of the city, Hertfordshire was "seldom from Lamb's thoughts, and never from his heart." Among the many spots so dear to him, "Blakesmoor" held a foremost place. The name was really "Blakesware." Here he came on the visit to his grandmother, Mary Field; and, in later life, he recalls the happy days he spent at "the great house." In the neighbouring churchyard of Widford may be seen Mrs. Field's grave; and as we loiter within this quiet resting place, we remember Lamb's tenderly pathetic poem, "The Grandame," which appeared among his early verses:—

"On the green hill-top
Hard by the house of prayer, a modest roof,
And not distinguished from its neighbour-barn
Save by a slender, tapering length of spire,
The Grandame sleeps."

Outwardly the church is comparatively modern in appearance, but when viewed carefully, and more particularly in the interior, there are many marks of antiquity.

To visit the scenes of Lamb's favourite haunts we must go to Wheathampstead. By rail the course is zig-zag, but well repays the trouble of a torturous journey. How delighted the gentle "Elia" was with that out-of-the-way spot called Makery End, may be judged from one of his Essays, in which he says he would write a poem on it if he were equal to the task; but, in truth, he could get no further than

"Hail, Makery End!"

The farm is still there, though the house has been considerably modernized; and we know the pigeon-house is new, for Lamb in his time spoke of one that had stood near the orchard, though "house and birds were alike flown." But we cannot imagine there has been much change in the surroundings, though some eighty years have elapsed since he loitered in these leafy lanes. How lovingly he writes of it in his

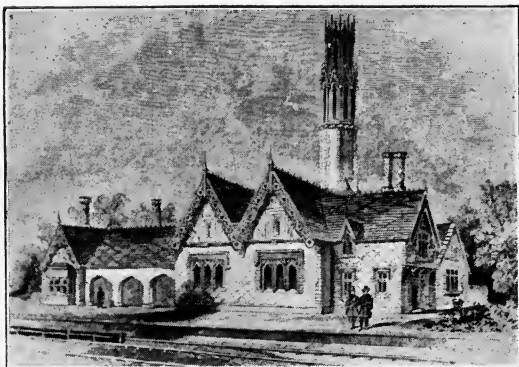
HERTFORDSHIRE HAUNTS OF LAMB & DICKENS.

sketch of Bridget Elia, his sister Mary! "We had never forgotten being there together," he says, "and we had been talking of Makery End all our lives, till memory on my part became mocked with a phantom of itself, and I thought I knew the aspect of a place, which, when present, O, how unlike it was to *that* which I had conjured up so many times instead of it!"

Through fields and across a common we come to a little village rejoicing in the name of Ayot St. Laurence; two miles further is Ayot St. Peter's. The old church at the former place is a ruin, picturesque, but roofless. The modern structure—if we may apply the term "modern" to a building created in 1778—is situated in the adjoining park, and is a pretty specimen of Grecian architecture, the front consisting of a portico with a pediment above, and colonnades running to open pavilions at each end. In the centre of each pavilion is a white marble pedestal.

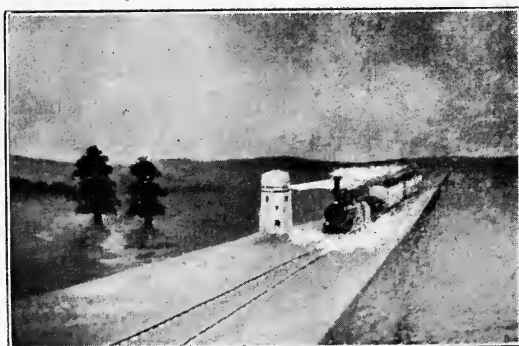
To Wheathampstead is a pleasant walk from here. If it be true that "curved is the line of beauty," then, indeed, Hertfordshire lanes are beautiful. Mile after mile they stretch, leading one along valleys and gently undulating lands; and in the summer, the hedges, festooned with honeysuckle, form a welcome shade.

Leaving Lamb's haunts, let us pass on to that truly characteristic village, Redbourn, with its fine open common, a park-like tract of land quite a mile in extent in one direction, and separating the village from the parish church. Round the latter, however, are to be found a number of cottages, and it would appear that the good folk who dwell here have to go for their provisions to the main street of Redbourn, where the shopkeepers maintain a struggling existence. That is the impression made on a stranger, anyhow; the village has certainly not a flourishing appearance. And yet, in justice to the place, it must be added that the accommodation and food afforded by mine host of The Bull were all that could be desired. There is much of interest in the neighbourhood, and probably it was Redbourn that Dickens had in his mind when he wrote: "Down among the pleasant dales and trout streams of a green English county—no matter what county—enough that you may hunt there, shoot there, fish there, traverse long, grass-grown Roman roads there, open barrows there, see many



Pumping Station on the Atmospheric Railway
near Croydon.

From a rare print in the Croydon Public Library.
Photograph by L. S. Jast.



Fanciful Reconstruction of the Signal-box on the
London and Croydon Railway.

From an oil-painting by G. V. Slinn.
Photograph by L. S. Jast.

OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

a square mile of richly cultivated land there, and hold Arcadian talk with a bold peasantry, their country's pride, who will tell you (if you want to know) how pastoral housekeeping is done on nine shillings a week."

Not far distant is Flamstead, the name being a corruption of Verlamstead, from the Ver, at one time a river, but now a brooklet babbling down the valley. Continue the walk two miles further into Bedfordshire, and you come to the ancient hamlet of Markgate, or Markyate, where there was a Priory for nuns of the Benedictine Order. At the Swan Inn, it is stated in the guide books, a panelled room is to be seen; the panels are there, but, alas! they are modern. Even the church, approached by a fine avenue of trees, dates only from 1734; but it is a delightful spot where one would gladly linger. We do not wonder that Lamb and Dickens were so greatly charmed with the natural beauties of Hertfordshire, for though not famed for lake or mountain, or even river scenery, it has quiet woodlands, winding lanes, and rich meadows which give it a character all its own.

THE OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, AND RAILWAY.

BY W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.

[Continued from p. 34.]

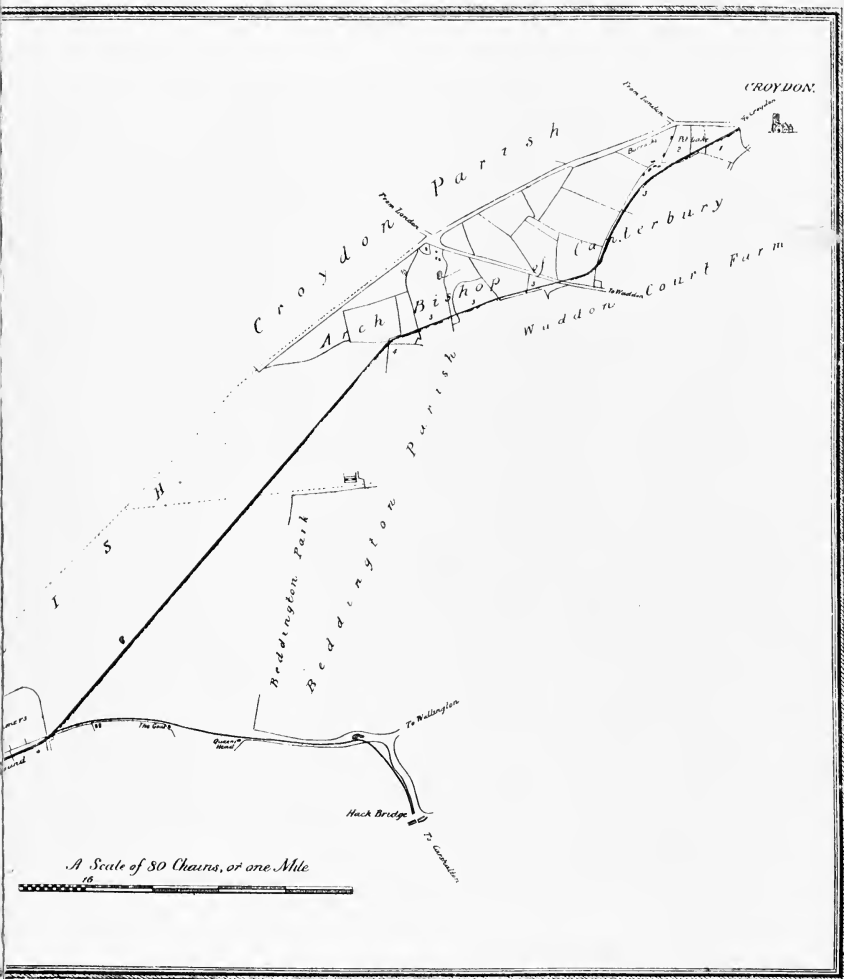
IN 1825 England was in the throes of the railway fever; and one outcome of it was a widely advertised project of a railway to be known as the London, Surrey, Hants, Wilts and Somerset Railway Company, which had as its object the laying of a line from London to Brighton, thence to Shoreham, Portsmouth and Southampton, thence to Salisbury, and still further west to the Bristol coalfields. This high-sounding and ambitious scheme apparently did not find public favour, and we hear no more of it after 1825. But the necessity of an expeditious route to the South Coast was being keenly felt, and no less than six schemes were proposed. Four of these projected lines were to run through Croydon, and one of these,

OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

Rennie's, was ultimately adopted. But before the line to the coast came into being, a less ambitious railway was accomplished. The year 1834, the year that saw the Bill authorising the construction of the London to Birmingham Railway, saw also the adoption of a lesser Bill, promoted by the London and Croydon Railway Company. One of the provisions of the Bill was that the company should buy up the unproductive Croydon Canal, and lay the line along the greater part of its bed—surely the most unusual place for a railway line ever known!¹ The line was duly constructed. Its London terminus was Tooley Street Station, near where the present London Bridge Station is situated; its Croydon terminus was West Croydon Station. Probably the present West Croydon Station is not the original station, but one might easily imagine so when one regards the uncomfortable and ugly structure in the London Road. The line was the second to be constructed south of London, the London to Greenwich Railway having been opened successfully in 1836, in spite of the sagacious remarks of a writer in the *Quarterly Review* that railways with trains travelling at the excessive speed of twenty miles an hour were "visionary schemes unworthy of notice." Great pomp and circumstance attended the opening of the Croydon Railway on June 1st, 1839. The Lord Mayor of London performed the ceremony; and for a time the trains ran seven times daily each way, or once every two hours, from eight in the morning until ten in the evening. The average time occupied for the whole journey was about half an hour. There was a sharp incline from New Cross to Forest Hill, called the New Cross Bank, with a rise of one foot in fifty. For some years an extra engine was stationed here to assist trains in negotiating the steep. Dartmouth Arms Station, now Forest Hill, was at the summit of the incline, and the other stations on the line were Sydenham, Penge, Anerley, Bridge, the Jolly Sailor, which was the name in which Norwood Junction then rejoiced, being, as was Dartford Arms, named after a local inn, and finally West Croydon.

One peculiar feature of the line was the signal box which was erected at Corbett's Lane, where the Greenwich line and the Croydon line separated. It was the first in or near London, and was "an octagonal lighthouse, with powerful parabolical reflectors, from which signals by coloured lights, red and

¹ This was done elsewhere.—EDITOR.



Henry A. Dibb, del. 1906

OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

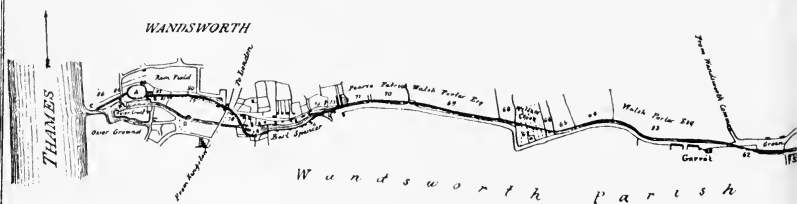
green, can be given a long way off to approaching trains." This was, of course, at night time; in the day time the signalling was accomplished with coloured flags waved from the signal box lantern.

The London and Croydon Company did not pay very much attention to the comfort of its passengers. The carriages were invariably jolting four-wheelers, divided into three compartments, one first-class, two second. The first-class carriages accommodated six passengers, the second-class eight. At first there were no third-class tickets—a tradition which the Brighton Company maintains to-day on some of its trains. Later, third-class carriages were added, open to the elements, in which third-class passengers could travel in purgatorial discomfort at the eminent risk of pneumonia. It was the policy of the directors, apparently, to drive the third-class passengers into the second-class, and for a time the number of second-class passengers was far greater than that of third-class. But the result was the general impoverishment of the lines until more comfortable third-class carriages were provided.

All this time railway enterprise was seeking a railway connection between London and the South Coast. The various schemes previously mentioned did not produce practical result before the South Eastern Company had got into the field. This company obtained, in 1836, powers to construct a railway from London to Dover by way of Reigate Junction, or Redstone Hill, as Redhill was then called. When in 1837 the Brighton Company's Bill received the Royal Assent the presence of the rival company on the route of the proposed railway at Redhill led to complications. These were finally adjusted by the Brighton Company constructing a line from Norwood Junction to Brighton, and relinquishing that part of the line between Norwood and Redhill to the other company. Henceforward this part of the line, a length of nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was jointly worked. Later on the Brighton Company obviated the congestion caused at Redhill by the junction of the two Companies lines, by constructing a new route between South Croydon and Earlswood.

The first part of the Brighton line opened for traffic was that between Brighton and Shoreham, which came into public use in 1840. In the next year the line was opened from London to Haywards Heath. Passengers for Brighton were conveyed

A PLAN, of Wandsworth; Hamlet of Water



LONDONS FIRST TRAMWAY, 1801.

(FAC SIMILE OF ORIGINAL PLAN DEPOSITED IN PARLIAMENT, NOVEMBER, 1800)

— and being the first Railway in England for which an Act was obtained

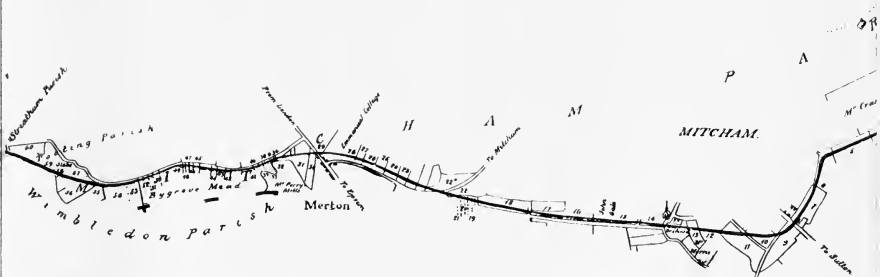
Intended **IRON RAILWAY** from Pilake Mead at Croydon to the River Thames
a Branch beginning at the South West Corner of Mitcham Common to Hack Bridge in the
in the Parish of Beldington and County of Surrey

N The Red Line shews the Course of the intended Iron Railway

AA The intended Basons

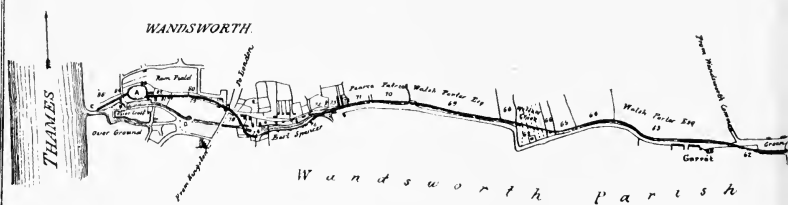
B The communication between the Basons

C The entrance from the Creek into the Cut



was constructed in 1802 by Jessop & Outram; From the latter name, the synonym of tram road has s

A PLAN of Wandsworth Hamlet of Wandsworth



OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

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OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

from Haywards Heath by coach, the whole journey from London occupying about four hours, the fares being 15s. first class, and 11s. second class. September 21st of the next year saw the opening of the completed line from London to Brighton. At the latter town all the musical forces of the town serenaded the first train at the station, the Union Jack was hoisted on the parish church and a merry peal of bells was rung. It is unnecessary to trace any further the early history of the Brighton line except to say that in July, 1846, it amalgamated with the London and Croydon Company, and has since been known as the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.

We must not omit to mention a curious experiment tried on the London and Croydon railway in 1845. The Atmospheric Railway, as it was called, was laid by the company from London to Croydon, and an extension was made at the same time to Epsom. It was a practical application of the theory of atmospheric pressure. A long cast-iron tube was laid between the railway lines. Along this tube travelled a close-fitting piston. One end of the tube, which was in other respects airtight, was open to the air, and at the other end was an air pump. The air pump produced a vacuum in front of the piston, and as a result the pressure of the air behind drove the piston along the tube. The method by which the carriages were driven was somewhat similar to the movement of a sliding pencil case. A slot was made along the entire length of the tube, and along this moved a rod, connected at one end with the carriage and at the other end with the piston. Except at the particular point in the tube where the rod happened to be at the moment, the slot in the tube was sealed by a leather flap, which was fastened by steel rivets on one side and was sealed over the slot by a soluble composition of wax and tallow. The flap was opened for the passage of the rod by two small rollers, and, when the rod had passed, was sealed again by two other rollers which were preceded by a small heating box which melted the composition.

Pumping stations were established at Croydon, Norwood, Forest Hill, and New Cross; but, owing to the steep incline, the atmospheric line was never worked beyond Forest Hill in the direction of London. Various difficulties had to be met. As the train could not be started at the ordinary level, the rails were raised at the entrance to a station, and declined in

1200



The Railway at Wandsworth, 1838.

From a rare print in the Croydon Public Library.

Photograph by J. H. Baldock, F.R.P.S.

OLD CROYDON TRAM-ROAD, CANAL, & RAILWAY.

the starting direction so as to supply the necessary impetus. Another inconvenience was the flying bridge near Norwood Junction. It was occasionally found that the power was insufficient to carry the train over the bridge, and it would come to a standstill near the summit. A primitive method was resorted to. The two front carriages were detached, and it was then found that the power was sufficient to carry them over the top of the bridge. The remainder of the carriages were then connected by a rope, and the momentum of the slope enabled the front carriages to pull them over. It was by no means an uncommon occurrence to see the train arrive at Croydon, one half towing the other half behind it on a rope.

The speed attained on the atmospheric railway was enormous. From Forest Hill to Croydon, a distance of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, was accomplished in 2 min. 47 sec., a speed exceeding 100 miles an hour, and on slopes this was much exceeded. Passengers have likened the sensation of travelling in the trains to that of falling from a height. The weak point of the scheme was the difficulty of keeping the tube valve air-tight. In hot weather the sealing composition would melt, and in frosty weather it froze too hard; hence there was a constant escape of pressure, and after numberless blocks and inconveniences the scheme had to be abandoned. It seems strange that so promising a scheme should have to be discontinued merely for lack of sealing material for the tube. We may well regret that it is not here to-day to carry us to Brighton in less than thirty minutes, to London in five, or to Liverpool in two hours and a half, all because a grease could not be discovered to endure all states of the weather.

From 1847 until to-day the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway presents only the ordinary features of railway evolution. Croydon owes no small part of her present position as the principal suburban town to the railways which served and serve her. "*Sanitate crescamus*"—By health we grow great—is the motto of the town; but given a healthy site and people intelligent enough to develop it, we must look for the most powerful factors in making that healthy position known and accessible to the railways.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 28.]

XXVI.—OARE (*continued*).

1608. Our churchyard is not yet all fenced, nor cannot be, till our steeple be erected, because of bringing in of the timber to be employed about our steeple.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 122).

1615. One half-yard [*i.e.*, half a rood] of ground now in the occupation of William Todd, or Dode, of Oare, which in time past belonged to the church for washing of the linen, but now is with holden away.

On the 30 October, when he appeared in Court, he stated:—That he holdeth it by a lease from one Richard Yate of Faversham.—(Fol. 189.)

1617. Henry Smith, a weaver of our parish, upon Easter Monday last past, did keep in his house tapping of beer and dancing, and other disorderly pastimes by way of a help-ale,¹ and being demanded by the churchwardens and sidesmen to clear his house in the time of evensong, did use very strong words, and said he would answer it wheresoever they would bring him, and that he did know the way over Boughton Hill as well as they; and one, John Harronden, a blacksmith, did take his part with the like words.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 266.)

That Edward Mockett, churchwarden of the parish, upon Whitsun Monday last past, or on some other Holy day about that time, did wash sheep; and also upon St. Matthias day last past, did teene² certain hedges or hedge, to the offence and evil example of others.

That the same Edward Mockett within a year past, coming unto the house of one John Merritt who keepeth victualing, upon a Sabbath day in the time of divine service, found there

¹ A "help-ale" was a rustic festival, or merry-making, in celebration of the completion of some work, done with the help of neighbours.—*Hist. English Dictionary*.

In Kent an "aleing" was an old-fashioned entertainment given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to partake of a brewing of ale.—*Dict. Kent Dialect*.

² To make a hedge with raddles, the green sticks or rods that hurdles or wattles are made of.—*Dict. Kent Dialect*.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

divers guests, drinking, and departed thence again leaving them all there, giving them this admonition, that they must be quiet and make no noise, promising to come hither to them again. Whereupon all the same persons continued in that victualing house both evening and morning prayer time the same day, and yet the same Mockett never presented the persons or any of them, but, contrary to his oath of churchwardenship, hath been contented to wink at the law.—(Fol. 1.)

That Thomas Brayton, Christopher Read, Thomas Parner, of the parish of Oare, William Reynolds of the parish of Linstead, and William Thomas and John Brayton, of Harty, upon a Sunday within this twelvemonth last past, did profane the Sabbath day by being in the house of one John Merritt in the parish of Oare, who keepeth a victualling house, the greater part of the same day, and being absent from divine service both forenoon and afternoon the same day, and present in the said ale-house in the time of divine service, drinking to the great offence of Almighty God, of the King's laws, and evil example of others.—(Fol. 4.)

William Barnes, for keeping company in his house in the time of divine service, on the tenth day of August last past. Also we present him for having company drinking in his house in time of divine service upon the 14th of September last past, he being at home and drawing beer for them.

Ralph Pearson, being found in the house of William Barnes upon the 10th August, who having there drank so much that, being brought from thence to the church, he vomited there in time of divine service.—(Fol. 10.)

1624. Mr. Loweby, curate of the parish, for irreverently catechising in our parish church, in the time of evening prayer, said in our church upon a Sunday in the afternoon, happening betwixt Christmas and Our Lady's day last past, to the scandal of his function and evil example of others.

And further for administering the Holy Communion in the parish church of Ower with beer instead of wine, to divers of the parishioners.—(Vol. 1610-17, part 2, fol. 207.)

1639. That Thomas Danson, late churchwarden, hath disbursed and laid out about the necessary reparation of the church, and railing in a great part of the churchyard, about 40s.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

more than he did or could receive in the time of his churchwardenship. And he also laid out for building and setting up a new pulpit, the sum of 55s. 6d.; and hath received towards the same but 31s., and that he is content to give 10s. to it, which is more than his ability (proportionally considered) will extend unto, and there will remain due unto him 14s. 6d.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 15.)

1683. John Sherwin, clerk, rector of Luddenham, and curate of Oare and Davington, for not residing within either of his parishes, and for reading divine service but once on every Sunday at Luddenham, and on the other Sunday at Owre and Davington; and also for detaining the Register Book of christenings from the churchwarden.

The Court ordered—That he do constantly reside upon his Rectory of Luddenham, where by his own confession he hath a house; that he read divine service in that church every Sunday, both before and after noon, and in the same day either in the morning or afternoon at Ower and Davington, as shall be most convenient, and is to read the service alternately at Davington or Ower the same day he readeth it at Luddenham. That he deliver the Register Book to the churchwarden, to the end it may be safely locked up and kept in the church chest, and that he order two locks and keys to be procured for the chest, for Mr. Sherwin and the churchwarden, for the safe keeping of the book.—(Vol. 1670-93, fol. 107.)

XXVII.—OSPRINGE.

1560. We have no vicar, Sir Robert Holman hath the gift of the vicarage. Our chancel is in decay, also the church.

John Merett hath in his hands £3, which was given by Stephen Fowle to the repairing of the way betwixt Ospringe Church and the street.

John Greenstreet hath in his hands 20s. given to the reparation of the church by Amy Eston, widow.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 45.)

1561. That Sir Robert Holman hath lost our Register Book, as he saith.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 123.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1562. That the chancel is in decay. The fault thereof is in the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College in Cambridge.

The church is in sore decay.

William Swyllyfaunte cometh very seldom to our church.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1563. All is well saving that the church is ready to fall down for lack of reparation, namely, healing [*i.e.*, roofing].

1568. George Stransham for keeping away two kilderkins of beer, which was accustomed to be given to the poor people out of the parsonage, and now hath been kept back three years.—(Vol. 1567-69.)

1569. Rectory.—Impropriator the College of St. John at Cambridge.

Vicar :—Dom. Thomas Moore, he is married, resides there, has one benefice, and is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher nor licensed to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 53 ; Communicants 145.—(Fol. 32.)

1571. That John Dodd will not pay 6s. 8d. to the cess made for the reparation of the church. Also for the like John Efeld, 12d., and Jeffrey Comber, 12d.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 132.)

1575. Our chancel is at reparation, being unglazed and unshingled.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 90.)

1577. The church is at great decay for lack of repairing.

Joan Goddin, widow, to be an evil liver of her body, and also a scold of her tongue by common report.—(Fol. 4.)

1578. Arnold Whitlock, of Faversham, for withholding 12d. by the year, belonging to our church, for the space of eight years behind and unpaid, being of the stock of the church.

William Finch, of Linstead, gentleman, for that he buried his wife in Ospringe church, and hath not paved the pavement again with paving tiles, but lieth unorderly to the great annoyance of the parishioners.—(Fol. 16.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1580. John Stransham, farmer of the parsonage, for fault of repairing the church, in shingling and other defaults as plainly doth appear.

Also for keeping back a barrel of beer, which is of an old custom to be given to the poor out of the parsonage yearly, to be given at Michaelmas.—(Fol. 36.)

That our chancel is not repaired, but lieth more like a pigeon house than a place to minister the communion, and all in default of John Stransham, farmer of the parsonage.

Our Vicar did church Agnes Nicholas, having a child unlawfully begotten, before she had acknowledged her fault openly.

Robert Porrdage for withholding the stock of the church, half a seam of barley yearly, from their church and parishioners, going out of a parcel of land called Blakes, containing about seven acres lying within the parish, being behind one year.—(Fol. 41.)

That Hugh Meyrett oweth unto their church and parish 12*d*. a year, going out of a tenement of his, wherein one Greenfield, a tailor, now inhabiteth, situated near unto the church, being in arrearage about seven or ten years.—(Fol. 42.)

Also see under Badlesmere in vol. vii, p. 212.

1583. We present that our chancel is not sufficiently repaired.

That the churchwardens of the last year have not given up their account as yet.

William Platt to be a contentious and malicious person, never quiet with his neighbours.

The wife of Robert Sowgate for absenting herself from the church.

Robert Pordage for withholding four bushels of barley, yearly to be paid to the church, which is withholden the space of four years.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1586. We say that we have not a Bible of the largest volume.

Our churchyard is not well fenced.

We present the widow of Peter Greenstreet for a portion of money due unto us, viz., 10*s*. for two graves, the ground being broken up in our church according to our custom.—(Fol. 79.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1590. We inform the Court that Mr. Parkinson, our Vicar, hath given warning in the church, and we find our neighbours willing to come; if we find any give evil example by wilful negligence we will hereafter present them. Upon Wednesdays and Fridays the parishioners being some distance one from another come not, and therefore the minister readeth not prayers.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 148.)

1602. We lack a cover for our communion cup, which was taken away by a lewd fellow.

We lack a cushion for our pulpit.

That our church and chancel is at reparation, and is now repairing.—(Fol. 19.)

1603. At one Jeekins house, who keepeth an ale-house, there was great disorder in drinking about the 12th of March last.—(Fol. 59.)

John Bullock, for a common drunkard and swearer, so that his neighbours cannot live in quiet for him; and being warned by the officers doth vehemently rail at them. Also being put from the communion at Easter, hath rudely since thrust himself near the company of the communicants.—(Fol. 63.)

William Peirce for grinding corn on the Sabbath day, and causing some millers of Faversham to grind, by keeping up the mill water on the Saturday night.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 71.)

1606. The usual covering of our communion table is not very seemly.

Simon Greenstreet, lately a recusant, hath, as we understand, gone to other churches at times, but to our church he hath not come, and yet he lieth in our parish when he is in our country.

On the 19 November, 1606, when he appeared in Court he alleged that at such times as he sojourneth at Ospringe, which was but by the space of three weeks, he did frequent the parish churches of Easling, Throwley, and Sheldwich.—(Fol. 2.)

1610. The ridge tiles of our church are of late in part blown off, and the fence of the churchyard in divers places is decayed, for which we crave convenient time to mend.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 210.)

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

1612. Henry Bette for his cess to the church, 12*d.*—
(Fol. 78.)

1613. That their minister doth not read common prayer according to the contents of the said Article on Holydays.

Their minister readeth not the Litany on Holydays.

That their minister doth wear his surplice, but hath no hood that they can tell of.—(Fol. 131.)

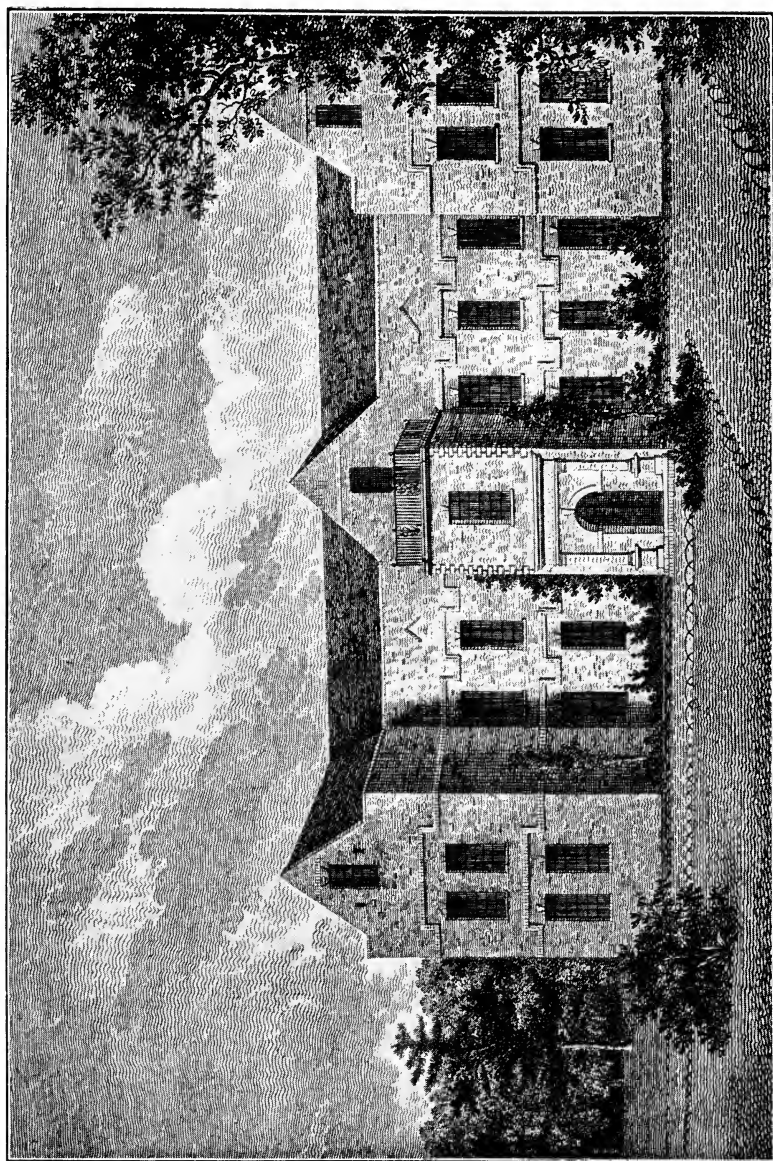
[To be continued.]

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

EAST SHEEN is an undefined portion of the parish of Mortlake, and until the advance of the suburban wave was considered as a hamlet of that parish. Before the reign of Henry VII it was a manor held of the paramount manor of Wimbledon or Mortlake, both these names having been applied to the great archiepiscopal manor entered in Domesday Book as *Mortelage*, the double nomenclature being attributed to the circumstance that the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace was at Mortlake, while the principal church was at Wimbledon. *Temp.* Henry VII, East Sheen was "enfranchised," and Lysons names the holders of the manor—or some of them—between that time and the time he wrote, 1792 (*Environs of London*, i, 367, and see *Hist. of Surrey* by Manning and Bray, 1814, iii, 306).

When attention is directed to these antecedents it is rather a surprising discovery that East Sheen did not form part of the royal manor of Sheen, which—again to retreat to the time of the Conquest—is not named in the Survey, and is taken as comprised in Kingston. Sheen Proper (as, perhaps, may be distinguished the environment of the Palace) had its name suppressed and changed to Richmond by the selfish but shrewd King, who gave it his earlier title derived from the Yorkshire Richmond, after that—as the story goes—he had picked his crown out of the thorn-bush on Bosworth Field. We may regret the loss of the pleasant Saxon name, meaning *bright* or



Lord Palmerston's, E. Sheen, 1798.

From an old print.



TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

shining. It took, however, a full half century to extinguish it, for even when Edward VI was on the throne the boy-King noted in his *Journal* his sojourn at *Shien*.

West Sheen, that part of the manor by the river, three quarters of a mile from the palace, and where Henry IV had founded a monastery of Carthusians, kept its name long after the suppression of the religious house, and, indeed, well into George III's reign. For there was a village, and fine gentlemen had pleasant houses and gardens within the precincts of the demolished monastery. But about 1769 the King obtained possession, made a clean sweep of the houses, and absorbed the gardens in the wide pastures of the Old Deer Park. The Observatory erected by the King at this time has ever since stood solitary, marking the site of obliterated West Sheen.¹

East Sheen, forming no part of Sheen manor, though probably adjoining it, has kept its name, and will probably keep it, but under altered circumstances. For old names are wanted for new suburbs of the ever-spreading metropolis, and East Sheen is slowly but steadily becoming suburban. Convenient to London, and verging on the delectable Richmond Park, several pleasant residences were found within the district; but these no longer suited for retirement in the neighbourhood of small, cheap, modern houses, are being forsaken and sold for demolition; the sad but inevitable fate of London environs. The fine mansion, Sheen House, which, whether or not built by the brothers Adam, showed handsome work of their style, in staircase, mantelpieces, architraves and ceilings, and in late years (1886-91) occupied by the exiled but wealthy prince, the Comte de Paris, has been partly demolished, and its twenty acres of former pleasure-grounds are being sold bit by bit to the speculating builder.² The Duke of Fife and his royal lady are said to have abandoned East Sheen Lodge, although it yet stands intact in spacious grounds adjoining the Park. And Temple Grove, the famous school with an earlier history—

¹ One of the gentlemen who delighted in his gardens at West Sheen was the distinguished statesman, Sir William Temple. This is clearly shown in Evelyn's *Diary*, quoted by me when referring to West Sheen in the article *Royal Residences of Kew*, in this Magazine (vol. vii, p. 12). Sir William has been erroneously placed at *East Sheen*, whereas it was his brother, Sir John, who resided there.

² "*Sheen House, Mortlake*" (Brit. Mus.) contains the result of Mr. John Eustace Anderson's diligent enquiry into its history.

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

the special subject of this paper—will soon know its youths no more; the tide of suburb threatens their recreation area, and there is the alarming rumour of an additional metropolitan cemetery, which would render the situation altogether undesirable for the bodily and mental cultivation of the rising generation. But at this point thus to refer to the fate of Temple Grove is to be what is modernly termed “previous.”

The house, which carries the name of its later owners, the distinguished family of Temple, had originally been the possession of the Cullen family. The Van Ceulens were of Breda in Flanders, and probably formed one of the numerous families which fled to England to escape the religious persecution prevailing in the Netherlands towards the end of the sixteenth century. And, as happened in the case of many of these exiles, the Anglicised Cullens prospered in London as merchants, until in 1661 they attained the dignity of baronets in the person of Abraham Cullen of *East Sheen*. Finding that they were there in 1661, it is not too much to conjecture that they had been in England fifty years before obtaining their honours, and even that the house which interests us had been built by them in 1611, its known date. There were three baronets, and from the third and last, Sir James Rushout Cullen (who had also a seat at Upton in Warwickshire, where he died in 1730), the house was bought by Sir John Temple, Knight. The latter fact we have from Lysons—though without the date—and the other particulars are found in the Baronetages of Burke and G.E.C.

Shoberl, writing in 1813 the Surrey volume of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, about seven years after the front of the house had been rebuilt, says that its original style was that of Holland House. The comparison with that grand mansion may seem presumptuous, but the dates of the two houses almost coincide (1607 and 1611), and the Jacobean character of the East Sheen house is evident in our reproduction of a view of the front, dated 1798, about eight years before that front was demolished. It presents a long house of two stories, with an additional attic story in the roof. There are forward projections at either end, gabled at the roof and each showing an attic-window; a third gable marks the centre of the elevation, where projects a two storied porch, having a flat roof with a railing round it. The circular headed entrance-door in this porch, flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature is in

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

character purely Jacobean. The many windows are plain and rectangular, and would be characterless but that over them runs a continuous label moulding which appears to be original; in other respects the windows seem to have suffered in their adaptation to sashes. No chimneys are in view, a deficiency the English-trained eye can scarcely forgive, and the suggestion arises that possibly the absent features may have been removed when the house was enlarged or rebuilt at the rear in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The date 1611, says Shoberl (*Beauties of England*), formerly appeared on one of the timbers, indicating, it is assumed, the year of building.

The third volume of Manning and Bray's *Surrey* was published in 1814, a year later than Shoberl's continuation of Brayley and Britton's work which we have referred to. Yet the later book says nothing about Temple Grove and the Temples who held it for more than a century. Omitting this, however, it steers clear of the error originated by the elder work, and yet prevailing, that it was Sir William Temple, the Statesman and Ambassador, who resided here. The mistake has been made between the two brothers, both eminent men, Sir William, who lived at West Sheen, and Sir John, who had this house at East Sheen. I have previously, in a footnote, referred to this matter, and will at this point offer a brief account of the interesting family, drawn mainly from Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (v, 225), and the individual notices in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Much stress is not now laid on the Saxon origin that has been attributed to the family. Burke, in last year's edition of his *Peerage*, says: "This ancient family derives its name from the manor of Temple, Co. Leicester, and has its pedigree recorded in the Visitation of Leicestershire, A.D. 1619. That pedigree deduces the descent from Robert Temple of Temple Hall, *temp.* Henry III.¹ Peter Temple, in the latter years of King Edward VI, obtained a grant of the manors of Marston Boteler, Co. Warwick, and Stowe, Co. Buckingham." [I omit marriages as, at present, unnecessary.]

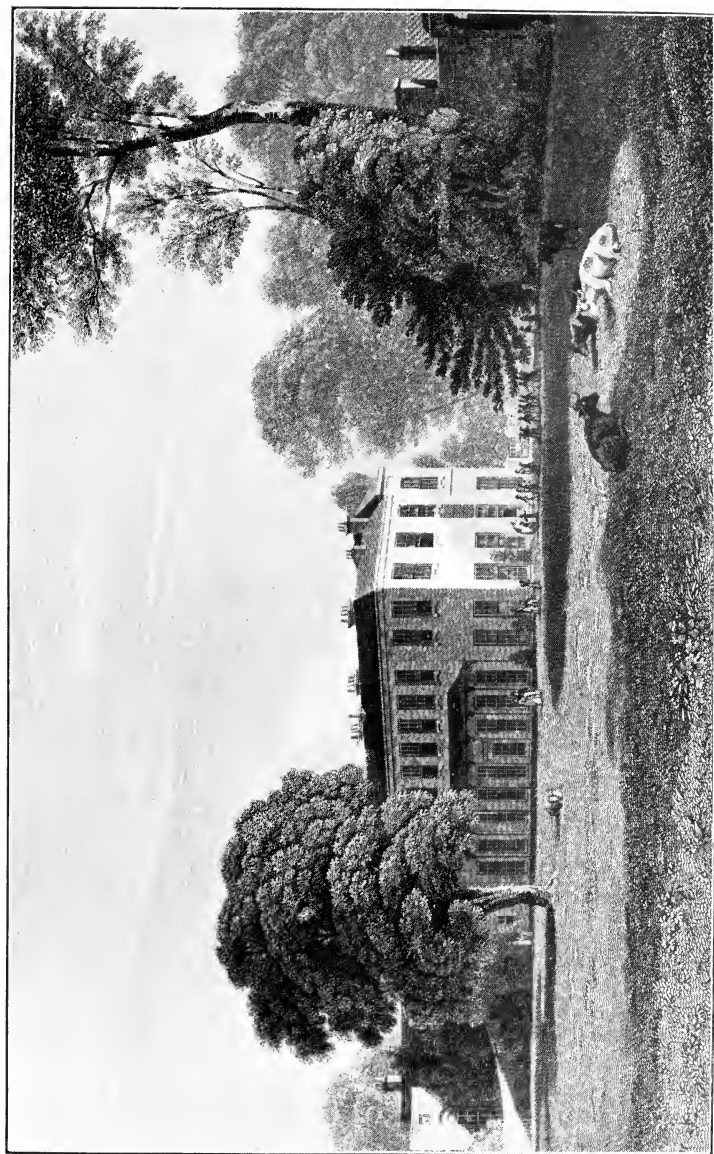
¹ Temple Hall still appears on the map, and is occupied by a farmer. It is in the parish of Sibson or Sibston (formerly Sibbesdon) in the west of Leicestershire, near Market-Bosworth, and about three miles from the county boundary. Nichols (*Leicestershire*, iv, 958) gives an account of the place and the Temple family. The Temple Hall line in the pedigree is not extended later than *temp.* Charles I.

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Thus, at all events, we have the Temples on familiar ground at Stowe, *temp.* Edward VI. Peter, who it is said died in 1577, left two sons, John, his heir, from whom descended the ennobled line of Temple of Stowe, and Anthony, the ancestor of what may be called the Irish branch; for although their English affinity was maintained, their fortunes were made in Ireland, and their acquired nobility signalized by an Irish title. It is with this, the younger branch, that we have now to do. Of Anthony, the progenitor, we learn nothing; his descendants we will notice in their order.

1. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, Knight, was schooled at Eton, passed thence to Cambridge University, and became Fellow of King's College. Afterwards he was master of Lincoln Free School, and thence addressed a Latin essay to Sir Philip Sidney, who, charmed with it, took Temple into his service as secretary, and died in his arms at Arnheim in 1586. He was next attached to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, whose office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may have led to Temple's migration thither. He became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, represented it in the Irish Parliament, was Master in Chancery, and, dying at Dublin in 1627, was buried at his College.

2. SIR JOHN TEMPLE, Knight, son of Sir William, after education at Trinity College, Dublin, travelled abroad, afterwards entered the personal service of Charles I, and in 1640, at the age of forty, returned to Dublin as Master of the Rolls, Ireland. In the contention between King and Parliament he inclined moderately to the latter side, and in 1643, opposing the concession made by the King's party to the Irish rebels, he was removed from his office and imprisoned for a year in Dublin Castle. Having thus gained the favour of the Parliament he returned to England, was in 1646 elected M.P. for Chichester, received the thanks of the House for his services in Ireland, and was made a Commissioner of the Great Seal there. Then in October, 1648, he suffered a second reverse for supporting acceptance of the terms of peace to which the King had acceded. During the tragedy that followed, and for the space of four years, he lived privately in London, and at the end of 1653 returned to Ireland as a Commissioner for the Settlement of Estates, he himself receiving a considerable grant of lands as recompense for his services. At the Restoration he was again



Temple Grove, 1818.
From an old print.

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

Master of the Rolls, and was confirmed in his lands, to which others were added, so that eventually his possessions lay in the counties of Dublin, Kilkenny, Meath, and Westmeath. Thus becoming opulent, he, in his old age, lived hospitably, and on his death in 1677 was buried beside his father, the late Provost, in Trinity College, Dublin. He left two sons: Sir William Temple, Baronet, the eminent Statesman and Ambassador, who for sometime lived at West Sheen, but whose career does not lie in the course of this narrative, and Sir John Temple (the second), whose connexion with East Sheen is an interesting fact to us.

3. SIR JOHN TEMPLE, Knight (the second Sir John), had his education in England, which qualified him for the Bar. Then, returning to Dublin, he became known as "the best lawyer in Ireland," and with such reputation was advanced, at the age of twenty-eight, to the post of Solicitor General. Entering the Irish Parliament, he very soon was elected Speaker, and pursued a prosperous course during thirty years. Then troubles came with the reign of James II; he was proscribed by the Parliament in Dublin, his estates sequestered, and he had to seek refuge in England. But, William III on the throne, he was reinstated and made Attorney-General. He retained that office between four and five years, resigned it in 1695, and sought retirement at the house which he had bought some years previously at East Sheen.

Thus we have Sir John Temple, Knight, at Temple Grove in 1695. It was then doubtless a picturesque Jacobean house, and we do not know that he altered the condition in which he received it from the Cullen family. He enjoyed his retirement about ten years, and dying in March, 1705, was buried in Mortlake Church. It is to be regretted that nothing marks his grave; in the register only is it recorded "Sir John Temple, Knight, was buried March 15, 1704, [N.S. 1705].¹ He left two

¹ At Somerset House, Probate Registry (Gee 154), dated 22 Nov., 1704, is the will of "Sir John Temple of East Sheen in the county of Surrey, Knight." He was in his 73rd year, and after the pious commitment of his soul to God desires his "body to be buried privately in the night, without escutcheons or other funeral pomp, in the churchyard of Mortlake in a vault to be made for me and my family, or else in the church under the gallery where I usually sit." Besides his wife's jointure of £800 a year, he leaves to her his coach or chariot and coach horses, the plate and jewels

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sons, Henry, who as the next possessor of the House at East Sheen will now have our attention, and John, who by marriage with his cousin Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Sir William Temple, sometime of West Sheen, and afterwards of More Park, had that property *jure uxoris*.

4. HENRY TEMPLE, 1ST LORD PALMERSTON. As the first three Temples of Ireland had obtained high positions, acquired estates, and become wealthy, the fourth, Henry, was born to enjoy the fruit of their abilities. But although no strenuous exertion on his own part was demanded, he appears to have been their fully capable successor. Evidence of the natal "silver spoon in the mouth" appeared in the grant to him, 21 September, 1680,¹ when no more than seven years old (such was then the system), of the office of Remembrancer of the Irish Court of Exchequer, jointly with another. And thirty-six years later, in 1716, his colleague having died, the same office, worth £2000 a year, was granted to him and his son, Henry, for life. So we may conclude that he failed not to maintain the position in Ireland made by his forebears, of which proof lies in his creation as an Irish peer many years after his father's death, and when he himself was forty years of age. The Patent creating him Baron Temple of Mount Temple, Co. Sligo, and Viscount Palmerston of Dublin, dated 12 March, 1722-23, states (in Latin) his descent from illustrious ancestors, and that his grandfather and father had discharged public duties in Ireland with fidelity, prudence and abstinence [Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, v, 225].

Ennobled and wealthy, his after years were passed in England, where, soon after becoming Lord Palmerston, he purchased for his country-seat, Broadlands in Hampshire, near

she had brought or he had given her, £100 for mourning, and as much of his plate and household goods as she should make choice of to the value of £100, in case she should think to live apart from his son. He had settled on his sons Henry and John his lands in Counties Surrey, Northampton, and York, also house and land in Palmerston [Dublin] and other estates in Ireland. Mentions four daughters, Lady Portland, Lady Berkeley, Lady Dixwell, and Lucy Temple, to whom £3000 for her portion. His gold watch and one of the two seals to his son Harry's wife, the other seal to his son John's wife. Legacies to his servants, the poor, etc.

¹ The pedigree in Nichols' *Leicestershire* (iv, 962) names the grantee as "Henry Temple of East Sheen." If this be literally quoted it indicates the occupation of Temple Grove by the family as early as 1680.

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Romsey ; it had belonged to the St. Barbe family, of which Sir John, the first and last baronet, died in 1723. This seat, it is said, he much improved, and as more convenient to London—where he had his town-house in St. James's Square—he had the house at East Sheen inherited from his father, to which—says Lysons—he built the garden front. In the English House of Commons he sat for twenty years, and having reached the age of eighty-four he died, at none of the residences above mentioned, but at Chelsea, 9th June, 1757. [*Gent. Mag.*]¹

5. HON. HENRY TEMPLE. The first Lord Palmerston, though prosperous, had had his troubles. He suffered the loss of his first wife in 1735, and in 1740 that of his only son, Henry, whom we now notice. He had travelled, and had sent to his father from Italy fine marble tables, which by the father's will were made heirlooms. He married twice, lost his first wife the year after marriage, and, having married again, died two years afterwards : August 18, 1740 [*Gent. Mag.*]. By his will, of two lines only, he left £3000 to his wife ; he lived at East Sheen, and was buried at Mortlake.²

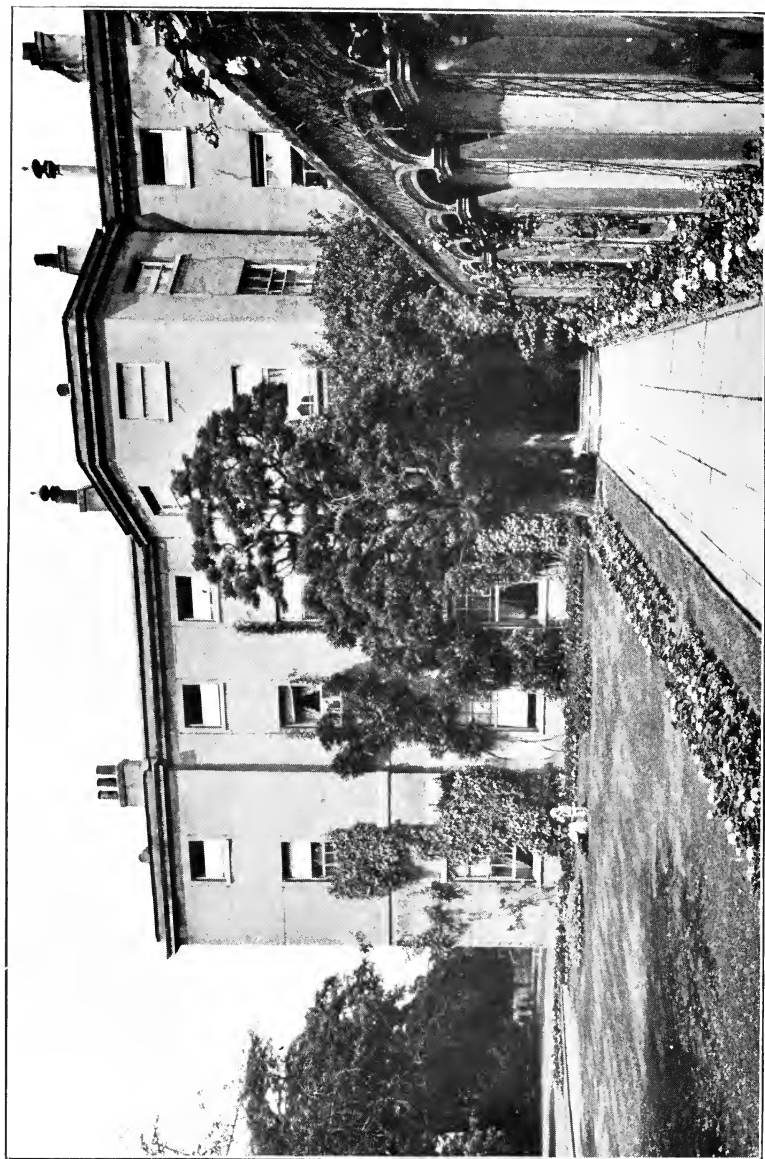
¹ The will of Henry, 1st Lord Palmerston, dated 26 Oct., 1754, [Somerset House, Probate Registry, Herring 201] directs his burial to be in the vault he had made in Romsey Abbey Church. His provision for his wife Isabella, Lady Palmerston, includes his house in St. James's Square for life, with certain pictures, plate, furniture, etc., absolutely, also any two of his coaches, all his coach-horses and harness. The pictures in the great room and all family portraits to be heirlooms, as also the fine marble tables sent by his late son from Italy. His estates at Mortlake, Northampton, divers lands in Ireland granted by Letters Patent of Charles II, dated 9 July, 1681, to his father, Sir John Temple, and in Co. Dublin, Palmerston, Chapel Izod, and Ocmanton Hill, are left in trust for his grandson, Henry Temple, then under age. His books, furniture, and chattels in his houses at Broadlands in Hampshire and at East Sheen in Surrey to said grandson, also the house in St. James's Square after death of Lady Palmerston. [The Broadlands estate had doubtless been settled on the grandson.] Charitable bequests.

² This Henry Temple's second marriage was with Jane Barnard, daughter of Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor of London, 1737-8. It is interesting as accounting for that eminent and worthy man's connexion with Mortlake and his burial there ; for Henry Temple and his wife lived in his father's house at East Sheen in Mortlake. Yet even shortly before her daughter's marriage, and in the year of her husband's Mayoralty, Lady Barnard died and was buried at Mortlake. The daughter was left a widow two years after marriage, with an infant son—the future second Lord Palmerston—to whom Sir John Barnard was guardian ; his visits to East Sheen are thus readily imagined. He lived to an old age, and

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6. HENRY TEMPLE, 2nd LORD PALMERSTON, was probably born at East Sheen, and having lost his father when about a year old, was in all likelihood reared there; his attachments to the place in after years seem to point to that conclusion. He was about eighteen in 1757 when he came to his inheritance and title on the death of his grandfather, who had appointed as guardians his kinsman, John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and Sir John Barnard, his maternal grandfather. His abilities were considerable, though directed to other aims than those pursued by his predecessors. True, he was born to official position, and, as a Lord of the Treasury, held it many years; he had also a seat in Parliament; but neither in office nor in politics does he seem to have gained distinction. His sphere was society, in which he was prominent as a travelled and cultivated gentleman, an acknowledged judge and liberal patron of art, and a collector of pictures, of literary taste, and a skilful writer of verses. His first wife, whom he lost after two years of union, is commemorated in Romsey Church by himself in beautiful lines; having remained a widower many years, he married secondly a wife who is said "like her husband to have revelled in society." And fortunately we hear of the house that interests us. "The house at Sheen, their favourite resort, is described as a prodigious, great, magnificent, old-fashioned house, with pleasure-grounds of seventy acres, pieces of water, artificial mounts, and so forth" [*Dict. Nat. Biog.*,? from Horace Walpole]. Lysons also gives us a contemporary description of the interior: "The rooms are spacious and lofty. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry representing the four seasons. In the dining-room are the portraits of Sir John Temple the younger, his brother, Sir William, the celebrated statesman, and others of the family." Would we had reproductions of them!

The Viscount's town-house was in Hanover Square, and of it Dr. Charles Burney writes in 1799: "I had much pleasure in the assemblies of Lady Palmerston, whose exhilarating character rendered them peculiarly lively. The elegant mansion of her suffered additional misfortune in the death of his daughter, Mrs. Temple, two years before his own demise, which occurred at his Clapham residence, 28 Aug., 1764 [*Gent. Mag.*] His will (at Somerset House) directs his burial at Mortlake near the remains of his wife, and his name is in the register. It is much to be regretted that his grave and those of the Temples are now unknown.



Temple Grove—Front to the Road.
Photographed by A. Cheese, Esq.

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well-known lord, the Viscount, in Hanover Square, was fitted up and furnished with exquisite taste, its walls covered with pictures of the first masters . . . particularly those of Sir Joshua Reynolds" [*Memoirs*, iii, 271.] Also of Broadlands in Hampshire it said that he almost rebuilt the mansion, and that it was adorned with a profusion of pictures, both by old and modern masters.

The second Lord Palmerston's years fell far short of those of the first Lord. He died, aged about sixty-three, on the 17th April, 1802, at his house in Hanover Square [*Gent. Mag.*]; his widow died at Broadlands in January, 1805; both are buried at Romsey.

7. HENRY JOHN, 3rd LORD PALMERSTON. The briefest sketch of the long career of this world-famous Statesman would extend this article far beyond its prescribed limit. In him all the brilliancy of this line of Temple, as gentlemen or politicians, was conspicuous; and, alas! with him, in 1865, it was extinguished. The elder of the two sons of the second Viscount, he was born in 1784 at Broadlands, not at East Sheen, where, however, Temple Grove must have been familiar to him; he was about eighteen when his father died, leaving him an impaired inheritance. This is clear from a codicil to the father's will (at Somerset House), made three weeks before he died, in which he expresses regret that the son's income would be much less than he himself had enjoyed; and under the circumstances he advises the selling of the Broadlands and East Sheen properties, and, if necessary, the London house. Broadlands was retained, but the sale of Temple Grove in 1805 or 1806, that is to say, very soon after Lord Palmerston's coming of age, is accounted for. And here we part from the future Statesman and Prime Minister, and follow the fortunes of Temple Grove.

Lysons tells us in the supplementary volume [1811] of *Environs* [p. 52] that the purchaser was "Thomas Bernard, Esq., now Sir Thomas Bernard." Shoberl, [1813] in the *Beauties of England* [xiv, 108], has the name as Sir Thomas Barnard¹; but neither of these authors, although contemporary,

¹ We have to distinguish between the names Barnard and Bernard; Shoberl is wrong here in giving it as Barnard. The purchaser of Temple Grove in 1805 or 1806 was Thomas Bernard, Esq., who succeeded to a baronetcy in 1809. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* and *G.E.C. Baronetage.*] He was distinguished as a philanthropist in connexion with the Foundling Hospital and kindred institutions.

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afford us the precise date. In the hands of the new owner the old Jacobean front of the house which had been familiar to five generations of the old family—Temples in the luxuriant periwigs and satin sheen of Charles II, and Temples in the sobered bag-wigs and broadcloth of George III—disappeared, and gave place to the style of the time. The rear or garden-front had, as we noted, been rebuilt sixty or seventy years earlier, so that externally at least the house of 1611 was seen no more. Bernard, it is said, added the veranda, but diminishment rather than addition marked his few years possession; he cut off four acres of the grounds by the wall now seen running to the western boundary from the north end of the house (it faces nearly east and west), and these acres he sold to Caroline [Hobart], dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire. But, indeed, the Temple estate had been previously dismembered, if the report were true that it had extended to seventy acres [*ante*, p. 136]; for as but fifteen acres are now attached to the house, if Bernard sold no more than four, his purchase had not exceeded nineteen acres. Shoberl says that Sir Thomas further depreciated the property by cutting down many fine trees, and notably a fine avenue of horse-chesnuts, which had extended from the house to a large ornamental pond, the dry bed of which is yet discerned—the water was in it as late as 1866. Bernard retained the place about six years, and sold it apparently in 1811; his succession to his baronetcy in 1809 had put him in possession of the mansion and estate of Nether Winchendon, Bucks (near Aylesbury); yet Lysons, writing in 1811 and showing that Temple Grove was then “again on sale,” describes, in another place, a villa “in the lane which leads from Barnes Common to Richmond Park as that of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., which occupies the site of a villa some years ago belonging to the Duke of Clarence.” Sir Thomas died in 1818 at Leamington, where he had gone as an invalid, and was buried in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital.

In the valuable interleaved copy of Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, at the British Museum, vol. 21, are several pictures at Mortlake, and among them the view of “Lord Palmerston's, E. Sheen,” now reproduced. There is also a “Map of an estate situated in East Sheen . . . surveyed in 1811.” This is a plan of the Temple Grove property, made probably in view

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of the sale; and it therefore appears that it was in 1811—it may have been in 1810—"The Rev. William Pearson, of Parson's Green, purchased it for a young gentleman's seminary" [Shoberl, 1813]. Then was founded the school of Temple Grove (the name probably then adopted), which, during almost a century, was here to afford the preliminary curriculum to the great public schools of the kingdom, Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Westminster, Rugby, Charterhouse, and the rest, to all of which an extended list of scholarships won is before the writer. The school has, of course, marched with the times, and has had its evolution from the rough school life remembered by elderly men, to the modern degree of refinement, the contrast between which may astonish the old gentlemen of the old times. "A round unvarnished tale" is told by an "old boy" of Temple Grove. The Hon. Henry J. Coke, in *Tracks of a Rolling Stone* [1905], says:

"Temple Grove was a typical private school of that period (1837). We were half-starved, we were exceedingly dirty, we were systematically bullied, and we were flogged and caned as though the master's pleasure was in inverse ratio to ours. The inscription over the gate should have been "Cave Canem." We began our day, as at Dotheboys Hall, with two large spoonfuls of sulphur and treacle. After an hour's lessons we breakfasted on one bowl of milk—sky-blue, we called it—and one hunch of buttered bread, unbuttered at discretion. Our dinner began with pudding, generally rice, to save the butcher's bill. Then mutton, which was quite capable of taking care of itself. Our only other meal was a basin of "sky-blue" and bread as before. As to cleanliness I never had a bath, never bathed (at the school) during the two years I was there. On Saturday night before bed our feet were washed by the housemaids in tubs round which half a dozen of us sat at a time. Woe! to the last comers, for the water was never changed. How we survived the food, or rather the want of it, is a marvel. Fortunately for me, I used to discover when I got into bed a thickly-buttered crust under my pillow. I believed, though never quite made sure, that my good fairy was a fiery-haired lassie—we called her "Carrots"—who hailed from Norfolk."

Well, we are amazed that so much of the methods of Dotheboys Hall should ever have prevailed at the "gentlemen's boarding-school" of Temple Grove. But the description applies to seventy years ago, and, as has been said, elderly men will remember the roughness of their schools, the shortness of "commons," or rather its unpalatableness, the pudding before the meat, and the intermediate scraping of plates by home-

TEMPLE GROVE IN EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

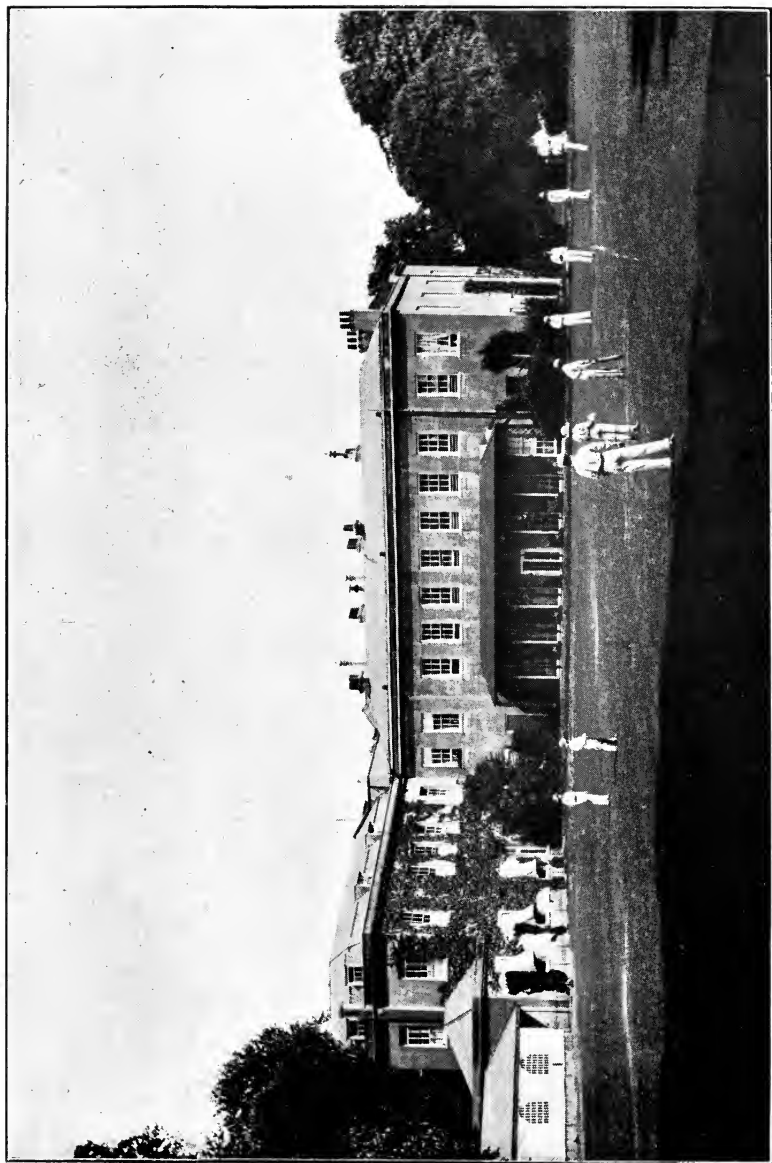
trained boys averse to the operation, the roughness and insufficiency of washing apparatus, and generally the details above described, minus, it may be, the two matutinal spoonfuls of brimstone and treacle. We have another and more genteel sketch by Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, in his *Coningsby*. It is typical, but has been thought to apply specially to Temple Grove; and, indeed, a claim has been founded on it that the brilliant author was an *alumnus* here. But this, as a fact, appears to have no other basis than the work of fiction.

“Coningsby was sent to a fashionable school preparatory to Eton, where he found about two hundred youths of noble families and connections, lodged in a magnificent villa that had once been the retreat of a minister, superintended by a sycophantic doctor of divinity already well beneficed and not despairing of a bishopric by favouring the children of great nobles.”

Here we make an allowance for the sarcastic vein, thinking, perhaps, that the Doctors of Divinity aspiring to Bishoprics were more generally found in the head-masters of the great public-schools than in those of the preparatory “seminaries.” Here appropriately may be named the eight successive head-masters of Temple Grove. They were not all Doctors of Divinity.

Rev. Dr. W. Pearson, *c.* 1811–1817. Rev. Dr. J. H. Pinckney, 1817–1835. J. Thompson, Esq., 1835–1843. Rev. Dr. Rowden, 1843–1860. O. C. Waterfield, Esq., 1860–1880. Rev. J. H. Edgar, 1880–1893. Rev. H. B. Allen, 1894–1902. Rev. H. W. Waterfield, 1902.

Shoberl, writing two years after Dr. Pearson's arrival, says that “no expense had been spared in building school-rooms, making gravel-walks, forming a play-ground, draining wet parts by giving the springs a proper direction into the pond, planting ornamental fences, and erecting outbuildings”; also “that the tasteful use of the area had given a park-like appearance to the grounds.” So the first schoolmaster had been busy. The “building of schoolrooms” probably indicates the wing between the north end of the old house and the public-road, which wing is now mainly occupied by the boys' dining-hall. Evidently a hobby of Dr. Pearson was an observatory. He (says Shoberl) “commenced the erection of an observatory over the roof, which, when finished, will have a semi-globular dome, moveable on ebony rollers, so as to present its opening to any point in



Temple Grove—Front to the Grounds.

Photographed by A. Cheese, Esq.

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the heavens." A little later, however, at a distance of 150 yards south of the schoolhouse, he built a dwelling-house combining an observatory, on the central pillar of which is an inscription stating that the edifice was founded on the 11th of May, 1812, the day on which the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, was murdered, and that the pillar is dedicated to his memory by his grateful friend, W. Pearson. The Doctor lived at the observatory on his retirement from the school, as did also his successor, Dr. Pinckney. The house has long since been separated from the school, and has had various tenants, but is still known as "Observatory House."

At Temple Grove the house now stands in the north-east angle of the fifteen acres remaining to it, and a short distance off the public road. Our photograph shows the front towards the road built *c.* 1806, but not its whole extension, the complete view being obstructed by the arcaded wall running up from the road to the middle of the house, and thus dividing the lawn from the school-court. The garden-front shown in our second photograph, dates between 1723 and 1757. We get a portion of the pleasant grounds enlivened by a group of lads playing cricket. The same view is shown in the reproduction of the old engraving. It is dated 1818, and is "most respectfully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Pearson, the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, and the several noblemen and gentlemen educated in this establishment." But in the later picture we see the wing added to the old house of the Temples in 1861. This wing contains the great schoolroom and the dormitory above it; formerly, as has been said, the schoolroom occupied the present dining-hall. A further extension of the wing in 1874 provided an extra class-room, and the low range of cloisters, where are disposed the boys' school boxes. Our photograph does not take in the full length of the cloisters, nor the Gothic chapel built at their termination in 1890. The grounds are wide and pleasant, and interspersed with some fine trees, chiefly elms, though the chestnuts of former days are still represented; some beautiful cedars grace the lawn near the south end of the house. The pond or "canal" of old times is drained and grass-grown, though its contour is plainly traced, and the mound (made doubtless from the excavation) remains, less the summer house, that once crowned it. Dr. Pearson's playground holds its place, and the modern delight of a swimming-bath is not wanting.

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As regards the interior of the house, the square hall is handsome, though without any distinctively old features. The principal apartments are *en suite*, the largest being the original dining-room, now the library, 35 feet by 24½, and the drawing-room of lesser length. Little remains to remind us of the Temples, yet the old wainscoting still lines the walls of these rooms, though concealed by the canvas and paper-hangings which have taken the place of the tapestry seen by Lysons in 1792. And the portraits he saw hanging here, that of Sir John, the great lawyer who bought the house from the Cullens, and that of Sir William, the Statesman and Ambassador of William III and patron of Jonathan Swift, where are they? At Broadlands? A wide oaken staircase—the banisters and handrail not remarkable—leads to the numerous dormitories above, and higher still are others in which are seen the massive roof-beams and principals of 1611.

From an imperfect list of boys who have had their schooling at Temple Grove some distinguished names are now selected.

Ainslie	Graham	Norman
Ainsworth	Grenfell	Ommaney
Arnold-Foster	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E.	Pakenham
Balcarres, Lord	Guinness	Palmer
Balfour, E.	Guest	Pitman
Benson	Harcourt, Vernon	Portman
Blunt, A. C.	Harland	Purey-Cust
Boyle	Headlam	Ramsay, Lord
Brassey, Lord	Hobart	Rendlesham, Lord
Campbell	Hort, Sir A.	Sandys
Capel	Huntingfield, Lord	Scudamore
Cokayne	Iveagh, Lord	Selborne, Earl of
Coke, Hon. H. J.	Jacob, Bishop	Smith, W. F. D.
Copleston	James	Smith, Heritz
Crabbe	Jenner	St. Vincent, Lord
Cubitt	Jervis	Stuart-Wortley
Cust	Keighwin	Talbot
Dalhousie, Earl of	Knox	Teck, Duke of
De Crespigny	Lathom, Earl of	Teck, Frs. Prince of
Donaldson	Law	Walpole
Dungarvan, Lord	Leahy	Waterfield
Eardly-Wilmot	Lindsay	Wellesley
Earle, Bishop	Littleton	Wellington, Duke of
Falmouth, Earl of	Mordaunt	Wilbraham
FitzClarence	Napier	Yarde-Buller
Fox-Strangways		

We entered on our subject as we leave it, with a sigh. East

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Sheen, the once brilliant, is becoming suburban and vulgar. The school is to be transferred to a situation bordering on the Downs at Eastbourne; the name, Temple Grove, is to go with it, while the name of the old family remains as an asset to be used plentifully in the street-naming of the new suburb. But the house of the Temples, which has also for nearly a century lodged this notable school, will probably be found out of place, and be condemned to obliteration. With such foreboding we would contribute this account, and the pictures that accompany it, *in memoriam*.

The writer, in conclusion, records his thanks for the kind assistance rendered him by the Rev. H. W. Waterfield, M.A., Headmaster of Temple Grove School, and by Philip Norman, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, who, in his early days, was there as a pupil.

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BERKSHIRE, Vol. I.

Edited by P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., and

WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A., 1906.

THE chapter on the Palæolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze ages is by Mr. O. A. Shrubsole, F.G.S. A considerable number of palæolithic implements have been found at various places in the valley-systems of the county, but especially in the main valley of the Thames, where the old gravels have been worked for road-metal. Large numbers have come from Caversham, from a gravel-deposit 114 feet above the level of the Thames. Neolithic implements are found all over the county; a plate shows a fine series of barbed and other arrow-heads from Wallingford. The extremely interesting specimen of a chambered long-barrow, popularly known as "Wayland Smith's Cave" or "Wayland's Smithy," is familiar to all readers of *Kenilworth*. It is situated in a wild and lonely place away from any dwelling, and within a few yards of the remarkable ancient road known as "the Ridgway," a broad, grassy road which leads up over the hill to Uffington Castle. Examples of similar sepulchral structures are found in Wiltshire

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and other neighbouring counties. "It is a gallery-dolmen or chambered tumulus; that is, a sepulchral chamber or chambers approached by a passage or gallery, and originally covered by earth, constructed probably on the plan of the house of the period. As these structures are few in number, they must be supposed to have contained the bones of a chieftain or person of high rank. . . . This ancient tomb was no doubt rifled long ago, as no remains connected with it have hitherto been found. It has lost its earthen covering, and many of the stones of which it was composed have been scattered or disarranged; but the eastern arm of the chamber still retains its covering slab of stone in its original position."

The bronze remains of Berkshire contain some very fine specimens. A hoard of 58 pieces was discovered at Yattendon, near Newbury, in 1878, and another at Wallingford. Roman remains have been found all over the county; villas are fairly numerous, and so are camps, but there are no large towns. The most important villa was that at Long Wittenham, and the most remarkable building is the octagonal temple discovered at Waltham St. Lawrence in 1847.

The Anglo-Saxon remains make a poor show on the map, but they are of great importance. The cemeteries at Long Wittenham, Frilford, Reading, Lockinge, and East Shefford have yielded a large number of most interesting relics. There is a beautiful coloured plate of some of the jewels, reproduced from a drawing by Mr. Prætorius, F.S.A.

Berkshire is rich in earthworks, of which Mr. Harold T. E. Peake furnishes a most interesting account.

Mr. Round writes the introduction to the Domesday Survey, and the Rev. F. W. Ragg gives a translation.

The remainder of the volume is taken up with an account of the industries of the county, written by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, to which Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks adds a valuable paper on bell-founders, with many illustrations.

The frontispiece, by Mr. Hyde, is a view of Windsor Castle.

SURREY, Vol. I.

Edited by H. E. MALDEN, M.A., 1902.

Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., writes on Early Man. Paleolithic implements have been found in a good many places

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in West Surrey, particularly in the valley of the Wey, near Farnham, where hundreds have been obtained. Other localities are Limpsfield, the Wandle Valley, Wimbledon, Earlsfield, and Croydon. Neoliths are found all over the county; and ground celts at Albury, Ash, Chertsey, Chipstead, Croydon, Egham, Dorking, Elstead, Kingston, Mitcham, Purley, Puttenham, Reigate, Titsey, Wisley, and Worplesdon.

Neolithic camps or strongholds are noted at Anstiebury Camp (near Leith Hill), Hascombe Hill (near Bramley), Holmbury Hill, Crooksbury Hill, White Hill (south of Caterham), St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Wimbledon, and Hillyfield, Longdown, and Kinchill, three eminences in the parish of Tilford.

Bronze hoards have been found at Albury, Beddington, Chelsham, Croydon, Dorking, Kingston Hill, and Farnham.

Mr. Reginald Smith deals with the Anglo-Saxon remains in his usual comprehensive and lucid way. The principal cemeteries are at Beddington, Croydon, and Farthing-down, near Coulsdon.

Two important hoards of Anglo-Saxon coins were found at Winterford Hanger and Selhurst. There is a drawing by Mr. Prætorius of some of the principal objects.

Mr. Round gives an introduction to the Domesday Survey, and Mr. Malden a translation of the text.

The remainder of the volume is taken up by a very interesting chapter on the Political History of the county by Mr. Malden.

It is unfortunate that the chapter on Roman remains could not be inserted in this volume.

Mr. Hyde's frontispiece is a view of the Southern Hills.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. viii, p. 290.]

1485-6, February 21. Thomas Padyngton, fishmonger, bequeathed 20s. to be given "percelmele" by his executors to those preaching the word of God at *Poules Crosse*, and there

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praying and publishing his name among other Christian people.—(Sharpe, *Wills in the Court of Husting*, vol. ii, p. 589.)

1486-7, February 13. At the Convocation then held, it was stated that the preachers of the word of God at the *Cross of St. Paul*, London, did greatly cry out against the church and against ecclesiastical persons in their absence, and in the presence of the laity, who were always hostile to the clergy.—(Wilkins, *Concilia*, vol. iii, p. 618.)

1487, November 4. “. . . King Henry [VII] for the accomplishing of the Coronation of his wife, Queene Elizabeth, returned toward London, and on the Saturday next before the feast of All Saints he began his journey with the Queene from Warwike, and in his way at S. Albons kept the feast of All Saints: and on the next morrow removed to Barnet, where he rested: and on the next morrow, as he was coming toward London, in Harnesey Parke, he was met by the Maior, Aldermen, Sheriffes and principall Commoners of the Citie of London, all on horsebacke and in one livery, to attend upon him. . . . Against the Kinges comming into London, the streets were gravelled, and the Crafts in their liveries stood on both sides from Bishopsgate unto Poules Church. The Queene, with the King's mother and manie Ladies, stode in a house without Bishopsgate, neere to the Spittle, and saw the King with his traine come towarde the Citie: Who rode through the Citie to Paules Church, whereinto he was received, *Te Deum* song for joy of his victorie, and then lodged in the Bishoppes Palace. On the morrowe hee went in procession, and heard a Sermon at *Paul's Crosse*.”—(Stow, *Annales*, pp. 473, 474.)

1495 October. “Also the Sondag next before, at *Powles Crosse*, stood iiij Lollers w^t the bookes of their lore hangyng abowte theym, which bookes wer, at the tyme of the Sermond, there brent with the fagottes that the said Loller bar.”—(Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, p. 211.)

This curious practice of bearing fagots seems to indicate an admission on the part of the heretic, or rather an assertion on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities, that he had deserved or incurred the penalty of burning. It continued for many years, as we shall see later.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

1495. "This yere many Lollers stode wyth fagottes at *Poulys Crosse*."—(Fabyan, *Chronicle*, p. 686.)

1496, January 17. "Also the xvij day of January, beyng Sondag, at *Powles Crosse* stood ij heretykes w^t fagottes, which were named Richard Myldenhale and James Sturdy. . . . Also upon Sondag folowyng [after Candlemass] stood at *Powles Crosse* a man disgyssed in paynted papers, which was convict of perjury; and w^t hym an other w^t a fagot, abjoured for heresy. And the Sondag folowyng stood there a woman with a tapir in her hand for like mater. . . . Also upon Passyon Sondag one Hugh, a glover of Chepe side, stood at *Pawles Crosse* for heresy."—Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, p. 208.)

1496, January 17. ". . . In the year of our Lord, 1497,¹ and the 17th day of January, being Sunday, two men, the one called Richard Milderale and the other James Sturdy, bear faggots before the procession of Paul's, and after stood before the Preacher in the time of his sermon. And upon the Sunday following stood other two men at *Paul's Cross* all the sermon tyme; the one garnished with painted and written papers, the other having a faggot on his neck. After that, in Lent season, upon Passion Sunday, one Hugh Glover bear a faggot before the procession of Paul's, and after with the faggot stood before the Preacher all the sermon while at *Paul's Cross*. And on the Sunday next following, four men stood and did their open penance at Paul's, as is aforesaid, in the sermon time, and many of their books were burnt before them at the *Cross*."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. i, p. 829.)

1499, June 16. "This yere, the Sondag beyng the xvj day of Jun, stode at the *Crosse of Powlis* iiij heritikes beryng fagottes; and upon the next Sondag folowyng stode there viij herytykes, which all were brent upon the left cheke, and upon their garmentes or gownes was set a rede crosse and a brawderid [embroidered] fagot, which said crosse and fagot they were enjoyned to were all the tyme of their lyves, upon payne of goyng to the fyre yf they were founde w^t out the said conysaunce."—(Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, p. 226.)

¹ Fox is wrong in the year: it should be 1496. January 17, 1497, was a Tuesday.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

Fabyan says, "and this yere [1499], upon the xvj of July, beyng Sondag, & upon the Sondag folowyng, stode xii here-tykes at *Poules Crosse*, shryved with fagottes."—(*Chronicle*, p. 687.) He is wrong in the month; July 16th was a Tuesday, June 16th was a Sunday.

1499. "In the foresaid papers of ancient record [*i.e.*, certain old papers and records of William Carey, citizen], is furthermore declared, how in the year above preferred, which was An. 1499, in the time of one Persevel, many were taken fore hereticks in Kent, and at *Paul's Cross* they bear fagots and were abjured; and shortly after the same year, there went thirteen Lollards afore the Procession in Paul's, and there were of them eight women and a young lad, and the lad's mother was one of the eight, and all the thirteen bear fagots on their necks afore the Procession."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. i, p. 877.)

1500, May 24. "Also this yere, the xxiiij day of May, were objoured at *Powles Crosse* two heretykes, doying the opyn penance."—(Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, p. 229.)

1502, January 25. "Duryng the tyme of these justes and triumphe [for the marriage of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Aragon], were receaved into London an Erle, a Byshop, and dyverse noble personages, sent from the Kynge of Scottes into England for the conclusion of the mariage betwene the Lady Margaret, the Kynges daughter, and hym. Whiche Erle, by proxie in the name of Kynge James, hys master, affied & contracted the sayd fayre lady. Which assuraunce was published at *Paules Crosse* the day of the Conversion of Saynct Paule, in rejoysynge wherof *Te Deum* was songe, and great fyers made through the Citie of London."—(Hall, *Chronicle*, p. 494.)

1502, January 25. "The 25 of January at *Paules Crosse* was declared the assurance of James, K. of Scots, & of the lady Margaret eldest daughter to King Henry of Englande, in rejoicing whereof *Te Deum* was sung, and bonefiers made through the City, and at 12 of the bonefiers were set 12 hogsheds of Gascoigne wine, to be drunke of all men frelie."—(Stow, *Annales*, p. 484.)

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1502, February 20. "And the second Sonday of Lent after, Sir Edmonde de la Poole was pronuncyd acursed opynly, wyth boke, belle and candell, at *Poweles Crosse*, at the sermonde before none."—(*Chronicle of the Grey Friars*, Camden Society, p. 27.)

1502, October 23. "The Sonday before Saint Symond & Jude [October 28th], was shewed a Bull, by virtue whereof were denounced at *Poules Crosse* as accursed, Syr Edmond de la Pool, late Duke of Suffolke, Syr Robert Curson, Knyght, & v other persones, and all such as ayded any of them again the King." This curse was repeated in 1503: "Upon the fyrst Sonday of Lent [March 5th] was solemnly accursed at *Poules Crosse* wyth bel & candell, Syr Edmonde de la Pool, Syr Robert Curson, & other, & all that then ayded agayn the kyng." (Fabyan, *Chronicle*, p. 688; Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, pp. 258, 259.)

1503, April 7. Thomas Thwaytes, Mercer of London and Burgess of Calais, directs proclamation of his decease to be made at *Poules Cross* and in either of the two parish churches of Calais, for the purpose of adjusting any wrong he may have done any person during his life.—(Sharpe, *Wills in the Court of Husting*, vol. ii, p. 621.)

1506, March 8. "Upon the second Sonday of Lent, stood at *Poules Crosse* the Pryour of Saynt Osyes & v other heretykes."—(Fabyan, *Chronicle*, p. 689; Kingsford, *Chronicles of London*, p. 261.) The Prior's name was George Launde. Fox, in his account of the martyrdom of William Sweeting on October 18th, 1511, says: "From Boxted he [Sweeting] departed and came to the town of St. Osithe, where he served the Prior of St. Sithes, called George Laund, the space of sixteen years and more. Where he had so turned the Prior by his perswasions, that the said Prior of St. Osithe was afterwards compelled to abjure. This William Sweeting, coming up to London with the aforesaid Prior, for suspicion of Heresy, was committed to the Lollards' Tower, . . . and there, being abjured in the Church of St. Paul, was constrained to bear a fagot at *Paul's Cross* and at Colchester; and afterwards to wear a fagot upon his coat all his life."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 21.)

QUARTERLY NOTES.

1508-9, February 12. Dame Thomasina Percyvale, citizen and freewoman of London, and widow of Sir John Percyvale, Knight, deceased, gave 2s. 4d. yearly to the Churchwardens of St. Mary Wolnoth for providing wax tapers at Easter, and other sums to "conductes" or clerks, and to preachers at *Paul's Cross* and St. Mary Spital for sermons, etc.—(Sharpe, *Wills in the Court of Husting*, vol. ii, p. 619.)

1514, December 10. On December 4th, 1514, Richard Hunne, a citizen and Merchant Tailor of London, who had been arrested for heresy and imprisoned in the Lollards' Tower at St. Paul's was found hanged in his cell. There was a great outcry in the City, and an inquest was held. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Dr. Horsey, the Chancellor of the Bishop of London, Charles Joseph, the Sumner, and John Spalding, the bell-ringer. In the mean time certain allegations of heresy were drawn up against the dead Citizen, which were read by the preacher at *Paul's Cross* on Sunday, December 10th. The Bishops of London [Fitz James], Durham [Ruthal], and Lincoln [Atwater] held a Court on December 16th, and condemned the dead body to be burnt. The sentence was carried out at Smithfield on the 20th.—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii. pp. 8-17.)

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE Bishop of London, taking advantage of the present vacancy in the Church of St. Margaret Pattens, brought forward a proposal to unite that benefice with the present united benefice of St. Mary at Hill and St. George, Bottolph Lane. The proposal would probably entail the destruction of St. Margaret's in the near future. The Bishop, no doubt, considered the scheme desirable from the spiritual and financial needs of his Diocese; but there are other points of view. We are glad to see that the Court of Common Council, on the motion of Mr. Sheriff Dunn, seconded by Mr. T. H. Ellis, decided that the historical and antiquarian

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aspects of the case were deserving of some consideration, and decided not to entertain the proposal. We sincerely trust that the Common Council will long continue in this very proper frame of mind; far too many city churches have been wantonly destroyed as it is.

The terrible explosion at Woolwich Arsenal in February did an enormous amount of local damage. Among the buildings injured was the ancient church of St. Nicholas, at Plumstead. The roof seems to have been badly shaken, the windows at the west end of the church have been forced outwards, and considerable portions of the ceiling have fallen.

Crayford, Kent, has once more distinguished itself by the discovery of gold armlets. Last year eight armlets were found there; the present find consists of nine more. They were found in a sand-pit, close to the surface. We have not seen these armlets, nor has any expert opinion been made public as to their date. They are probably of the Bronze Age, but may be earlier.

A find of Roman urns and bronze relics is reported from Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

We strongly advise our readers to be cautious in accepting the alleged new portrait of Shakespeare as genuine. The panel is stated to bear on its face the inscription "Æ. Suæ 24, 1588," and on the back the letters "WXS." Shakespeare was born in 1564, it is true, so that he would be 24 in 1588, and "W. S." may certainly stand for William Shakespeare. But other people were doubtless born in 1564, and "W. S." may mean many things. As to the mystic "X." we have seen no suggestion, and are not prepared to make any. If we ask what Shakespeare was doing in 1588, we are at once struck with an improbability. He came to London in 1586 or 1587 (the exact date is uncertain), and all writers are agreed that for his first few years there he must have been in a condition little removed from penury. Whether we accept or reject the traditions of his acting as horse-holder or call-boy, it seems clear that in 1588 his means of living were meagre in the extreme. So far as is known he had written nothing, published

NOTES AND QUERIES.

nothing, and no plays of his had then been produced. What are the probabilities that a young man in such a position would have had his portrait painted? On the other hand, we know that Shakespeare forgeries are fairly plentiful, even in this critical age. It is only a few years since we saw a carved oak rail, apparently from the top of a settle, which had the initials "W. A." carved in relief. Some ingenious forger had noticed that there was room for another letter between and above the "W." and the "A." He proceeded to insert an "S." in this vacant space, but the background being cut away, the "S." had to be *incised*. Notwithstanding this palpable mark of fraud, the rail was sold to an enthusiastic collector for a large sum, as a relic of William and Anne Shakespeare, and the proud possessor was in a mood to assault us *vi et armis*, when we denounced his treasure as a forgery.

We learn that East Sheen is to lose the notable school which has been located at Temple Grove for almost a century. The school, which is mainly preparatory for Eton, Harrow, and the other great public schools, is being transferred to Eastbourne. Formerly the house was the seat of the Palmerston branch of the Temple family during the space of a century and a quarter, until it was sold, *c.* 1805, by Lord Palmerston, the illustrious Prime Minister. A full account of the place, by Mr. W. L. Rutton, F.S.A., appears in this number.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CROPPENBERGH FAMILY.—I should be much obliged if any one could give me information as to the marriage of Ann Croppenbergh and George Sherard. She was the daughter of a London Merchant, and her husband, George Sherard, was born in 1626, and their eldest son William in 1652. Mary Croppenbergh (mother to Ann) in her Will (proved 1652) describes herself as a widow. Any information as to Ann Croppenbergh's father also would be welcome.—PEIRCE G. MAHONY, *Cork Herald*.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

SHOREDITCH.—During the reconstruction of the tram-rails in High Street, Shoreditch, E., a well, about forty feet deep and five feet in diameter,

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was discovered close to the road surface in the centre of the up-line opposite No 173. The top was domed over in brick and covered with a flag-stone; leading from the water was a drawn lead pipe with a wiped joint leading towards the pavement on the opposite side of the road where, until 1864, stood a pump.—GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE.

FRANCIS HOLMAN, MARINE PAINTER.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Mr. Lionel Cust, who writes most of the biographical notices of deceased artists, makes two mistakes which are worth correcting. He gives the date of this artist as 1760-1790, and he states that he was of Cornish family. As a matter of fact Francis Holman was a son of Francis and Ann Holman, of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate. A family of that name had been settled in that neighbourhood for many centuries engaged in maritime pursuits. He was baptised at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, November 14th, 1729, and died at St. George's, Middlesex, November 29th, 1784, aged 55 years, and was buried at Ramsgate, December 4th, 1784. Mr. Cust may have been misled by the fact that there were a number of Holmans settled in the Stithney, Crowan, and Perranzabuloe neighbourhood of West Cornwall, bearing the Christian name of Francis. I can trace no connection between the Ramsgate and Cornish branches. Neither Boase, Courtney, nor Pycroft, who have written largely on west country artists, mentions Francis Holman as one of them. Holman appears to have resided either at Bell Dock, Wapping, or Broad Street, St. George's. Either place would give an uninterrupted view of Limehouse Reach and the Lower Pool on the River Thames, and would be an ideal position for the studio of a marine artist, these parts of the river being always full of moving shipping. I shall be glad to hear from anyone having any of his works.—

4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

H. WILSON HOLMAN.

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THE SKAIFE FAMILY (vol. viii, p. 136).—The following document may interest "M. W. B." Enrolled deed, dated September 16th, 1646; mentions Anthony Skaife of Chester, co. Suffolk, son and heir of Robert Skaife, late of Carrowe Abbey, near Norwich, gentleman, deceased; the will of Robert Skaife is set out, and the following other children of his are also mentioned, Edward, Ellen, Anne, Frances, and Mary. Coram Rege Roll No. 1697, Michaelmas Term, 22 Charles I, m. 116.—EDITOR.

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THE GOSTWICK EPITAPHS AT WILLINGTON (vol. viii, p. 229).—This inscription, as printed, shows a serious misunderstanding of what a chronogram should be. The rule is, that every letter which is a Roman numeral must count, and these only should be of larger size than the others. These letters are I=1, V=5, X=10, C=100, D=500, and M=1,000. As there is no W in Latin, it is usually put as VV, which = 10. A full copy of the inscription, with the chronogram corrected, will probably interest your readers.

To the memories of Sir Edward Gostwyke, Knt. and Baronet, and Dame Anna his wife, eldest daughter of John Wentworth of Gosfield in Essex, Esq., by whom he had issue 3 sonnes and 5 daughters. (They lived vertuously and died religiously). Shee in her widowhood, like a true Turtle, never joying after his departure till her dyinge day.

In obitum Dⁿⁱ Edwardi Gostwyk Equitis et Baronetti. Chronogramma.

EDVARDVS GOSTVVYK DEFVNCTVS EST. [=1630]

20° Die Septembris, Ann: Dom: MDCXXX. Ætat: 42.

In obitum selectissimæ D^{nae}—Chronogramma.

ADPROPERATQVE VIRO CONIVNGIER VXOR AMATO. [=1633].

6° Die Julii Ann: Dom: MDCXXXIII. Ætat: 42.

Epitaphium.

Eximium fidei exemplum et socialis amoris

Gostwyki inscriptum nomine marmor habet,

Vixerunt pietate pares nullisque secundi.

Alter in alterius totus amore fuit.

Ille prior fato cessit, ne cederet illa

Nec tamen illa suo cessit amore viro.

Ille ubi sex annos numerâret terque quaterque

Anna, meos vixi dixit et occubuit.

Illa ubi complêrat dilecti conjugis annos,

Vixi Edwarde meos dixit et occubuit.

Sic animis vixere pares cum conjuge conjux

Sic vitâ atque animis occubuerunt pares.

Translation. On the death of Sir Edward Gostwyk, Knight and Baronet. Chronogram.—Edward Gostwyk died 20th September, 1630, aged 42.

On the death of the most select lady. Chronogram.—And the wife hastens to join her beloved husband, 6th July, 1633, aged 42.

As a bright example of fidelity and social love, this marble is inscribed with the name of Gostwyk. They lived equal in piety and second to none. The one was quite wrapt up in the love of the other. He first yielded to fate that she might not yield. She, however, was not a whit behind her husband in love. He, when he had numbered both thrice and four times six years [=42], said, "O Anna, I have lived out my days," and fell asleep. She, when she had completed the years of her beloved husband, said, "O Edward, I have lived out mine," and fell asleep. Thus, while they lived alike in mind, husband and wife, thus in life and in years alike they died.

Here, it will be observed, the first chronogram tells us in four words who is dead; these words also contain the date in Roman numeral letters. The second chronogram tells us in a few words that the lady died soon after; and they also contain the date. Each contains the exact number of numeral letters required. I must direct attention to the word *conjungier* in the second chronogram; it is the archaic form of the infinitive *conjungere*. The usual form would not suit the chronogram; another letter I was wanted to make up the date, and

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consequently the spelling which appears in the chronogram was adopted. The word "turtle" in the English part of the inscription means the turtle-dove, a bird noted for the constancy of its affection.—JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NORTHWOOD (vol. viii, pp. 102, 161). I venture to contribute a few remarks upon the paper by Mr. M. J. C. Meiklejohn, which appeared in the April and July number of this Magazine, as the subject is an interesting one, and in the last few years considerable light has been thrown upon it through the researches of the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Mr. W. H. Duignan, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and other scholars. Mr. Meiklejohn's principal authority is the late Canon Taylor's *Words and Places*; but although the general principles enunciated in that book, and followed by Mr. Meiklejohn, are usually sound, there are many errors in matters of detail contained in it. Some of these were recanted by the author before his lamented death.

BROXBOURNE (p. 102).—Prof. Skeat (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, 1904, p. 15) devotes some space to this word. The conclusion at which he arrives is that it cannot be derived from the A. S. *broc*, a badger, but from a personal name *Brocc*. This name is discussed by Napier and Stevenson, who regard it as a pet-name for Brōc-heard, or some similar form containing *Broc* (with long *ō*) as the prototheme (*Crawford Charters*, p. 70).

ING (p. 105).—Prof. Skeat (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, vol. x, p. 110) has shown that this word, in the sense of meadow, is confined to the north of England. It is not an Anglo-Saxon word. Bovingdon, which is given by Mr. Meiklejohn as an illustration, was formerly Bovendon, and is the A. S. *Bofan-dun*, i.e. Bōfa's down, Bōfa being a known A. S. name (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 23).

RICKMANSWORTH (p. 106).—This does not mean "the farm in the rich or fertile mereland or marshland," but the farm of Ricmær, an Anglo-Saxon name. The Domesday spelling is Ricemareworde. A similar corruption is seen in Ashmansworth in Hampshire, which means Æscmær's farm (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 56).

EDGWARE (p. 106).—This name has nothing to do with an *edge*, but means the farm of some one called Ecga. *Ecga* is one of the component protothemes in Anglo-Saxon, e.g. Egbert. In *Batchworth*, A. S. Bæcces-wyrth, Mr. Meiklejohn has given the right derivation. (*Crawford Charters*, p. 135; *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 54).

CASSIOBURY (p. 107).—This word has no connexion either with the Cassivellouni or with the river Chess. The original form was *Caeges-ho*, to which *byrig*, or bury, was subsequently added. The meaning is "the burgh or fort at the hill-slope (ho) occupied by Caeg." (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 17).

HAMPSTEAD (p. 107).—This was *Hām-stede* in A. S., and not *Heanstede*, and does not mean "at the high place." It is exactly the same as the English *homestead*.

KENTON (p. 109).—The Celtic *cenn* does not appear in this word, which is the *tun* of Ken. This was a common prototheme in Anglo-Saxon names.

NORTHALL, NORTHOLT (p. 110).—The Rector of Northolt is undoubtedly right in differentiating these names. The A. S. *healh* means a nook or corner. Northall would therefore mean the north corner, and Northolt the north wood.

HAREFIELD (p. 163).—The Domesday spelling of the word was *Herefelle*, and it never occurs as Hertfield. It probably means the field of some man whose name possessed the common prototheme of *Here*, e.g. Herebert, Herewald.

REPLIES.

ENFIELD (p. 163).—This name was anciently spelt *Enefeld*, not *Eneadfield*, and cannot mean "the field of ducks." *En* for *Ean*, a common prototheme, is found in A. S.

HARLESDEN (p. 164).—The old name of this place was invariably Harleston, *i.e.*, the tūn of Heorowulf. In quite modern times it has received the spelling Harlesden, perhaps out of sympathy with its neighbour, Willesden. The A. S. *denn* means a vale, but in later days *den* and *don* have frequently got intermixed.

BRISTOL, BRIXTON (p. 165).—These words are not derived from the A. S. *brig*, a bridge, but from the personal name Brihtric: *Brihtrices-stow*, *Brihtrices-tūn*. As for Uxbridge, Tunbridge, &c., the fact that the names end in *bridge* is no proof that the bridges were erected at a comparatively modern date. Mr. Meiklejohn should read Prof. Skeat's account of the devolution of the name Cambridge in *A Student's Pastime*, pp. 393-401, or in *The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire*, 1901, pp. 29-32.

CHELSEA (p. 165).—The Domesday name of this place was *Cealc-hyth*, and it never occurs as *Chesil-ea*. This was one of the heresies recanted by Canon Taylor before his death.

SARRAT (p. 166).—Prof. Skeat characterizes the identification of this place with *Scergeat* as "wild" (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, pp. 64, 65). From the earliest forms it would appear to be French; perhaps derived from a Low Latin *serratum*, which may mean a cultivated enclosure.

DRAYTON (p. 167).—This cannot mean "dry town." Prof. Skeat discusses the name in his *Place-Names of Cambridgeshire*, p. 9. The earliest spelling is *Drag-tun* (Kemble *Codex Dipl.*, vol. vi, p. 139), and a possible sense of *drag* may be a retreat or shelter, *lit.*, a place in which people are drawn together. It may however be noted that *Drag* or *Thrag* occurs as a prototheme in some A. S. names (Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, p. 169).

WATFORD (p. 169).—This means neither the wet ford nor the wade ford. Mr. Meiklejohn says no early form of the name is existent, but it was spelt as it is at present in the will of Æthelgifu, about A. D. 946 (Birch, *Cart. Saxon.*, vol. ii, p. 572), and the dative *Watforda* occurs in the *Crawford Charters*, p. 25. Prof. Skeat thinks that Watford is probably short for *Watan-ford*, on the analogy of *Watanscomb* in Birch. *Wata* as a proper name is found in Searle, p. 479 (*Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 28).

HENDON (p. 170).—This does not mean "Poor Hill" but "High Hill"; A. S. *Hean-dūne*.

ELSTREE (p. 170).—Not the *Stre* or dwelling of *Heag*, but the tree of Eadwulf. This derivation is worked out by Prof. Skeat in his *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, p. 50.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD (p. 170) is Hemale's homestead. (*Ibid*, p. 44).

RUISLIP (p. 170) cannot take its name from a family called Ryeslip, who possessed the manor in the fourteenth century. More probably the family took its name from the place. Under the forms *Rislip* and *Risslipe*, it is found as early as the time of Henry III. (*London and Middlesex Fines*, ed. Hardy and Page, pp. 17, 30). Simon de Riselip was a land-owner in the neighbourhood in the early part of the reign of Edward I.

I have not ventured on these remarks with the object of criticizing Mr. Meiklejohn's interesting paper, with the general principles of which I fully agree, but of bringing the readers of THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE abreast with the latest information on this fascinating subject.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

DANISH EARTHWORKS AT WILLINGTON, BEDS. (vol. viii, p. 232).—Miss Isherwood's interesting paper contained two words which have perhaps puzzled other readers besides myself. I refer to "waterburg" and "brynga." Having looked the matter up, I thought the Magazine

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might like to have the benefit of my researches. The recently published *Victoria County History of Bedfordshire* contains a full account and plan of the earthworks at Willington, which seem to have included not only accommodation for troops, but wet and dry docks for ships. It appears, in fact, to have been a naval depôt—hence the term “Waterburg.” Perhaps Miss Isherwood’s experience of earthworks in other localities will enable her to express an opinion as to the usual presence, or otherwise, in Danish camps, of a conical mound, motte or burh—for Sir J. H. Ramsey, in his *Foundations of England*, declares this to be a typical feature of a Danish stronghold.

As regards “brynga,” I cannot do better than refer your readers to Du Chaillu’s *Age of the Vikings*—an exhaustive work on early Scandinavian matters. There they will find, in the description of the berserkers’ arms and armour, that a “brynga” was a kind of ring-mail coat of varying length.—C. A. B.

PETER THE WILD BOY (vol. viii, p. 232).—Your readers may be interested to know that there is a good account of “Peter the Wild Boy,” in Chambers’ *Miscellany*, 1845, number 48. The account contains an allusion to Dean Swift’s paper on the Boy, to his being placed under Dr. Arbuthnot for tuition, his arrest on suspicion of being a spy from the Scottish Pretender, the visit to him of Lord Monboddo, and other details.—ARTHUR HARSTON, F.S.I.

REVIEWS.

MEMORIALS OF OLD KENT. Edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., and George Clinch, F.G.S. Bemrose and Sons; pp. viii, 335; many illustrations; price 15s. net.

Whether it is that Kent has proved a particularly inspiring county, or whether it is that the editors, as they say in the preface, have been particularly fortunate in securing the assistance of “writers whose special qualifications and researches have enabled them to write monographs of real and permanent value,” we cannot say, but the fact remains that this is the best volume of the “Memorials” series that we have yet seen. The first paper, by Mr. Ditchfield, on “Historic Kent,” is an excellent piece of work; to write a sketch of the history of any county within a limit of eighteen pages, to make it readable and accurate, and to exercise a wise discrimination in picking out his salient points, is no easy task, but the author has been singularly successful. Mr. Ditchfield also has a paper on Hever Castle, with a sympathetic sketch of Anne Bullen.

Mr. Clinch also contributes two articles, one on “Kentish Insurrections,” and the other on “Romney Marsh in the days of Smuggling.” These are both written in Mr. Clinch’s interesting style. The insurrections, ranging as they do from 1067 to 1838, are necessarily somewhat condensed, and we could well have spared Northcote’s ridiculous picture of the death of Wat Tyler.

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Mr. Aymer Vallance's article on "Mediaeval Rood-lofts and Screens" is an important monograph on a fascinating subject; it is illustrated by photographs and some beautiful drawings by Mr. J. S. Richardson. It forms a complete epitome of the learning on the subject, with numerous quotations from old wills and other contemporary sources. We heartily endorse the author's protest against turning loose the interesting curate with his hammer and nails, to batter and disfigure old wood-work at the bidding of an admiring crowd of fascinated and fascinating young ladies, engaged in what they are pleased to call "decorations."

Another important paper is that by Mr. Harold Sands on "Some Kentish Castles." Here we have an account of twenty-two castles, big and little, many of them illustrated with plans and photographs; the principal are Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, and Allington. Mr. Sands' paper shows every sign of patient research, and fairly bristles with information.

Mr. Tavernor-Perry contributes two excellent articles on "Seventeenth Century Church Architecture" and "The River Medway and its Mediaeval Bridges," illustrated by some charming pen-and-ink drawings by the author. Space prevents any detailed account of the remaining papers; they are: "St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury," by Mr. Sebastian Evans, junior; "Old Canterbury" and "Penshurst Place," by Mr. Philip Sidney; "Dickens and Kent," by Canon Benham; "Chillington Manor House," by Mr. T. H. Allchin; and "Refugee Industries in Kent," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN BERKSHIRE. By James Edmund Vincent, with illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. Macmillan & Co.; pp. viii, 443; price 6s. net.

It is not easy to place this volume; it is decidedly difficult to place the author. We have patiently tried to find his point of view, but without success. He is no antiquary (antiquaries are "dull," and when "convincing" are "detestable"), he is no lover of churches, his excursions in philology are freakish; in short, he seems rarely at home and happy with his theme. He has his "King Charles's head" in the shape of Colonel Cooper King, whom he follows up and down the county, pointing out with caustic pen the number of foolish mistakes that the Colonel has made in his books. It would be no difficult task for the carping critic to treat Mr. Vincent's statements in the same way, for in truth his openings are many. He has apparently a preference for churches that have been swept and garnished, scraped and done up to look like new. These be churches indeed. He pours out the vials of his wrath upon those unlucky wights who object to "restoration" in inverted commas, "the inverted commas are, of course, bitterly sarcastic," quoth he; he has no sympathy with any protest, "even where a church has been, from the artistic point of view, spoiled." True, on two occasions the "restoration" (we stick to our commas) seems to have been too much, even for Mr. Vincent, so we may take it that they are very bad cases indeed. But the book is by no means dull; we are taken all over the county, and the chat of our guide is lively enough, if not very illuminating. The last chapter, on the Civil War, is decidedly the best; it is a really good sketch of all that happened in the county, well thought out and well written. The chapter on Windsor and its Castle is also excellent, and shows us that the author is capable of doing work equal to any of the "Highways and Byways" series. It is a pity that, having written these two chapters, the earlier part of the book was not torn up and done over again. If this friendly advice should ever be taken, we recommend Mr. Vincent to omit some remarks in questionable taste on p. 181, and to bear in mind that, if he must needs refer to a subject too indelicate to be printed even in Greek, it is undesirable, in a book intended for general circulation, to indicate where the "curious" may find it.

We have quite recently expressed our warm admiration for Mr. Griggs' beautiful drawings; the illustrations in this volume are worthy of Mr. Griggs. There is no more to be said.

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SIR HENRY CHAUNCY, K.T., Serjeant at Law and Recorder of Hertford. A Biography, by William Blyth Gerish, Hon. Secretary of the East Herts Archæological Society. Waterlow & Sons; pp. 114; price 7s. 6d.

As the title-page of this book is headed "The Hertfordshire Historians," we may perhaps conclude that this is the first of a series. The idea is an excellent one, and other counties might well follow the example. The first part is devoted to an account of the Chauncy pedigree, and as to the earlier part of it, Mr. Gerish has apparently contented himself with reprinting what the worthy Recorder had himself written. A good deal of it, as might be expected, is open to hostile criticism. We start off with a citation of the Battle Abbey Roll. A bad start. And soon afterwards we find given as authority, "Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 206, 5th Richard II, 1193-4." Bad again. If we turn to the pedigree, we read that Thomas de Chauncy, son and heir to his father in 5 Richard II (1381-2), had a grandson, John, who died in 22 Henry VIII (1530-1)! But it is not fair to blame Mr. Gerish for these and other statements of questionable nature. When he gets down to Henry Chauncy, the historian's father, he is on firmer ground, and his method is excellent. The life of Sir Henry is pleasantly and accurately written, and the same may be said for the chapter dealing with the *Historical Antiquities*. There are two portraits of Sir Henry, and views of his houses at Ardely Bury and Hertford.

A SAUNTER THROUGH KENT, WITH PEN AND PENCIL, vol. vii. By Charles Igglesden; illustrated by X. Willis. Kentish Express Office, Ashford; pp. 92; 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Igglesden is getting on with his survey; this instalment deals with Cranbrook, Bilsington, and Woodchurch. The previous volumes are well-known for their accurate and picturesque descriptions of places as they are, and this one shows the same careful attention to details. The author, while not neglecting historical research and the works of previous Kent topographers, is more particularly at home in recording old traditions and the present aspect of towns and villages. This is really valuable work, too often neglected by the local historian. Things change very fast nowadays, traditions are dying out, most places are altering, and the trail of the jerry-builder is nearly everywhere; in fifty years time our descendants will bless Mr. Igglesden for preserving a vivid picture of Kent as it exists to-day. Mr. Willis's pretty pen-and-ink sketches add much to the value of the record.

THE PARISH CLERK. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Methuen & Co.; pp. x, 340; 7s. 6d. net.

It was a happy thought of the late Canon Venables to suggest this book, and the idea has been excellently carried out by Mr. Ditchfield. Particularly interesting are the chapters dealing with the early history of the Parish Clerk, his holding minor orders, his share in the ordinary services of the church, and his functions at christenings, burials, and the like. We get a vast amount of information not generally known, and we are able to realise that the Clerk was a very important officer. How far he has sunk in modern times appears later in the book, and we can probably most of us remember Parish Clerks who were very far from adding to the dignity of their office. The author gives us a well selected stock of anecdotes of these later worthies, amusing, most of them, and some pathetic. There is a good account of the Parish Clerk's Company of London. The book is well illustrated; there are good reproductions of Gainsborough's "Parish Clerk," Webster's "Village Choir," Hogarth's "Sleeping Congregation," and other pictures, as well as illustrations from old MSS. and other sources.

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IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES. By J. C. Wright, author of *Bygone Eastborne*, etc. Elliot Stock ; pp. vi, 366.

Mr. Wright tells, in a series of sketches, of the changes that have led up to the present-day state of things. He deals with dress, social changes, highdays and holidays, weddings, funerals, doctors and diet, travelling, defence, pauperism, wages, inventions, law, books, and so forth. He has produced a very readable book, which may be picked up at any time and opened anywhere; the reader is sure to find something of interest. He has the temerity to deal at some length with ladies' headgear, and quotes Hannah More's description of a hat of her day as "an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides slopes, grass-plats, tulip beds, clumps of peonies, kitchen-gardens and greenhouses." We have seen some recently to which a considerable portion of this would apply, and a few days ago we read that small lemons are fashionable in Paris as a decoration for hats! We are surprised to see that so careful a student repeats the oft-exploded theory that the two buttons at the back of a man's coat were to support the sword-belt.

GRAVESEND. By Alex. J. Philip. The Homeland Handbooks ; pp. 124 ; 1s. net.

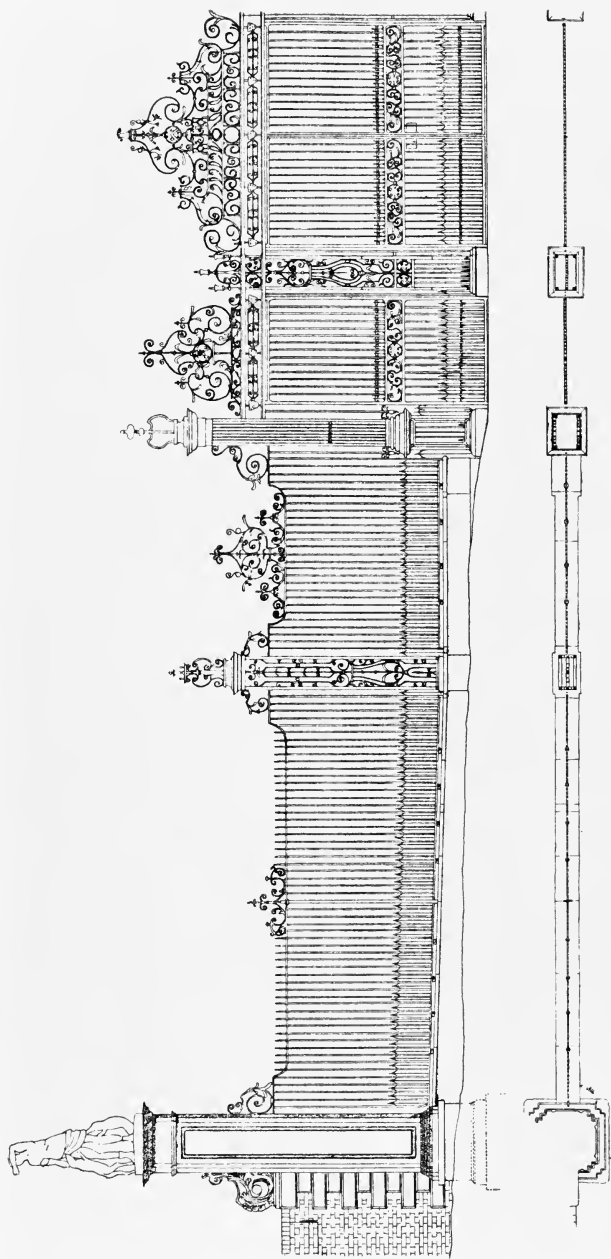
Mr. Philip, the Librarian of the Public Library, has compiled an excellent guide to Gravesend and the neighbourhood, to which Mr. Arnold, the Mayor, has added an historical chapter. It will compare favourably with any volumes of this admirable series.

ON BRITISH STONE CIRCLES. By Edward Milles Nelson, Past President Royal Microscopical Society and Queckett Microscopical Club. Robert Atkinson, Limited ; pp. 32.

This is an extremely interesting pamphlet on the astronomical bearing of the larger stone circles in Great Britain. From a very elaborate series of measurements, Mr. Nelson deduces the fact that the builders of the circle at Hestingot, in Shetland, used a foot of 12.96 inches; he applies this measurement to other circles in Scotland and England, to the Pictish *Brochs*, and to the Great Pyramid, with most astonishing results. His conclusions are that the builders of Avebury, Stonehenge, and other temples were Phœnicians, and that the circles were modifications of the Egyptian sun-temple for the purpose of astronomical observations; that on being driven out by the invasions of the Celtic *Belgæ*, they took ship and went as far as they could go, to Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, and other islands.

It has been the fashion for a considerable time to minimise and ridicule the alleged influence of Phœnician art and science in Britain; it is interesting to note that the modern school of scientists is re-asserting this from many different points of view.

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Wrought Iron Gates, Carshalton Park. *Circa 1726.*

Drawn by Samuel M. Kirkman.

NOTES ON CARSHALTON, SURREY.

BY SAMUEL M. KIRKMAN.

THE visitor to Carshalton will find a village of which the points of interest are more rural than architectural, though in the latter respect it is by no means unworthy of notice; and to these the following notes will be principally confined. In the former, however, it is to a certain extent unique. The two large pools of limpid water, lying in the heart of the old and still picturesque village, it would be hard to match; and the abundance of streams in all directions gives on every hand that beauty which running water almost invariably imparts to a landscape. The pools are one of the principal sources of the Wandle, which, commencing at Croydon, and considerably augmented at one of the most picturesque parts of Beddington, receives further supplies from these springs, many of which may be seen welling up from the shallow sandy bed, rising from the underground streams which, flowing from the north, are here compelled to rise to the surface by meeting the impervious London clay. These pools are mentioned by Ruskin in his *Crown of Wild Olive*, where he deplores their disfigurement by dirt and rubbish. There was formerly one lake, across which ran a ford from High Street to North Street, but, during last century, a causeway was built on its site. In the centre is a low and graceful bridge, under which the water flows in a cascade from the western to the eastern pool. The present arrangement seems a real improvement, from a utilitarian as well as from a picturesque point of view.

There is another pretty spring, known as Lady Margaret's Pool, at the rear of the Police Station. Here Ruskin showed his interest and appreciation of the natural beauties of Carshalton in a thoroughly practical manner. At his own expense he caused the pool to be properly cleansed, and the banks laid out, and invested the sum of £300 to provide for its proper maintenance. This work is now undertaken by the Local Authority.

Opposite the pools stands the Church of All Saints, an ancient and most interesting building, to which a large modern addition has been made—an addition skilfully carried out, indeed, but at the inevitable sacrifice of a great deal of old work. A church at Carshalton is mentioned in the *Doomsday Survey*,

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and it is possible that some portions of that building are incorporated in the present structure; the tower is reported to have some Norman masonry, but, if this is so, it is quite concealed by plastering. The Surrey historian, Brayley, says that the original church consisted of a nave, with tower at the west end. In late Norman times a western addition seems to have been made—a nave with north and south aisles (the latter rather later in date); the previous nave now becoming the chancel. Shortly after, the chancel was either rebuilt or remodelled, as evidenced by the built-up lancets still visible in its south wall. The Perpendicular period has left its record in the east window. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, in accordance with the fashion of the time, the two aisles were raised for galleries, their outer walls being rebuilt in red brick with round-headed windows; the result, as may be seen from the remaining south aisle, is anything but pleasing. The expense for this work was borne principally by Sir John Fellowes and Sir William Scawen, of whom more hereafter. The upper stage of the tower was remodelled about the same time.

Various minor changes, chiefly internal, were carried out during the earlier part of the nineteenth century, but in 1890 a drastic alteration was made, completely changing the character of the Church. The building was in need of repair, and further space was also required. It was at first proposed to pull down the whole Church and build a larger edifice in its place; but this, fortunately, raised considerable opposition among the parishoners, who were unwilling to part with the ancient building. A compromise was finally effected, by which a considerable portion of the mediæval work was retained, and the clever way in which the architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield, has incorporated the new work with the old, is an especially pleasing feature of the reconstructed building. He pulled down the old nave, north aisle, and west porch, and in their place erected a lofty clerestoried nave of three bays with two aisles, a chancel with organ-chamber and vestries on its north side, and a north porch. Another porch was also added on the south side of the tower. The building, therefore, as finally rearranged, consists of a nave with one north and two south aisles (of which the more southern is ancient), chancel with organ chamber on the north, and chapel (old chancel) on the

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south, tower between chapel and south central aisle, north and south porches, and vestries. The west wall of the nave is merely temporary, in order to facilitate extension in that direction whenever it may be deemed necessary.

The most striking part left of the old building is the arcade between the two south aisles. It is late Transitional work, and exhibits in a most interesting manner the beginning of stiff leaf foliage in the carved capital of its octagonal columns and responds. The west respond has a reversed volute and some rude foliage; the two columns are adorned with similar foliage, while the east respond has carving of a later, but still Early English character, in part restored. This carving has been compared in character with certain work at St. Saviours, Southwark, Reigate in Surrey, and New Shoreham in Sussex; and Mr. Edwin Freshfield, in a paper read before the London Institution in 1902, advances the theory that these four churches were erected by the same builders, who, starting at New Shoreham, and working at Reigate and Carshalton by the way, were finally employed at Southwark. The four places, it will be found, lie in an approximately straight line. There is also a tradition that these columns, and those of the north aisle, now removed, originally formed part of Merton Abbey, but this appears to be quite unestablished.

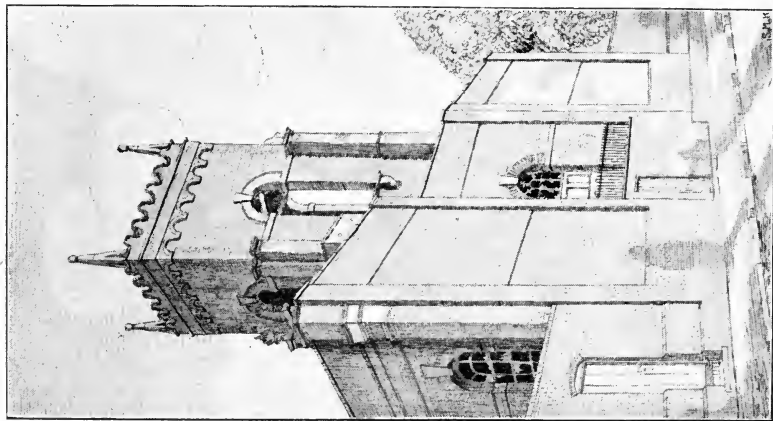
The south chapel has an old roof of a common type—a massive tie beam supporting a post which props up the rafters—a king post in form but not in principle. In this part of the church are numerous monuments, some in situ, others placed here during the 1890 restoration. Chief of these is an altar tomb standing near the east end against the north wall, to the memory of Sir Nicholas Gaynesford and Margaret his wife. He was "Esqyer for the body" to Edward IV and Henry VII, and his ~~wife~~ was "gentlewoman" to their queens. Above the tomb on the wall is a slab of Purbeck marble bearing brasses of Sir Nicholas and his family, all in the attitude of prayer. He is represented in armour, with his sword and gauntlet at his feet, while behind him are his four sons—a knight, a priest, and two merchants. His wife kneels at a prayer-desk, and wears a head-dress remarkable for its size; the brasses of four daughters have disappeared. The whole forms an interesting series of fifteenth century dress, and the omitted dates of deaths left in the inscription prove the monument to have been erected during

NOTES ON CARSHALTON, SURREY.

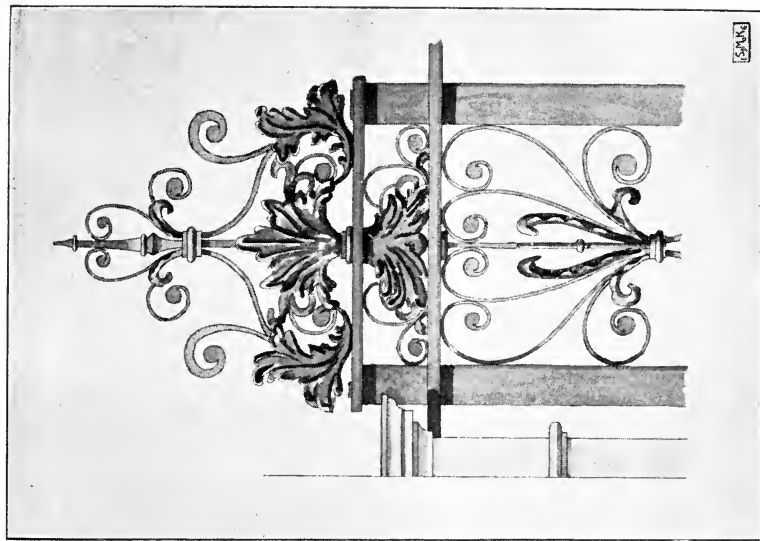
the lifetime of Sir Nicholas and his wife. Another brass, fine originally, but exceedingly mutilated, commemorates Thomas Ellynbridge, gentleman porter to Cardinal Morton, and his wife. The figures stand under beautiful crocketed canopies, but the brass of the lady has completely disappeared, as well as most of the inscription and other parts. Close by is a small brass to a priest. It is without inscription, but a sketch preserved in the British Museum identifies it as commemorating Walter Gaynesford, nephew of the above-named Nicholas Gaynesford, and a chantry priest attached to the church. It is probable that he is the person referred to in the epitaph of a former vicar of the parish whose monument is attached to the south wall close by. That inscription reads: "Under y^e middle stone that guards y^e ashes of a certayne Fryer, some time vicar of this place, is raked up ye doste of W. Quelche B.D." (ob. 1654) "whose lott was, through God's mercy, to byrne incense here. . . . after y^e Reformacion." This has given rise too, to much speculation as to whether the burning of incense "after y^e Reformacion" was a rite actually performed, or merely a figurative expression.

Two monuments of some local interest stand in the old south aisle. At the east end is an elaborate Georgian erection to the memory of Sir William Scawen (ob. 1722) and his wife. He is represented as arrayed in wig and flowing robes, reclining on the tomb and fondling a skull on his knee. Above is an entablature supported by Corinthian columns, and the whole is plentifully garnished with lamenting cherubs and other emblems of eighteenth century grief. In front is a very fine wrought iron grille, a portion of which is shown in one of the illustrations. Sir William was the owner of Carshalton Park, of which more hereafter.

At the other end of the aisle is an urn of veined marble (its original position was at the east end of the old north aisle) commemorating Sir John Fellowes (ob. 1724), Sub-Governor of the notorious South Sea Company, and formerly owner of Carshalton House. This estate stands at the west end of the village, and was formerly the property of Dr. Radcliffe, the famous benefactor of Oxford University, and founder of the library there which bears his name. He was a physician of considerable importance in his day, and attended both William III and Queen Mary. He was also summoned to



The Waterhouse.



Iron Grille, Scawen Tomb.

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Queen Anne when she lay on her death bed, but refused attendance, saying that she was beyond his help, and in consequence was obliged to hide himself from the infuriated populace. His own death took place the same year as the Queen's, at Carshalton, after which the house was pulled down, the property passing into the hands of Sir John Fellowes. He surrounded the estate with the brick wall which now stands, and erected the wrought iron entrance gates, which formerly bore his monogram, as well as the present mansion—a tall building of red brick not unlike some parts of Kensington Palace.

As a summer-house and orangery, too, he erected the building now known as the Waterhouse, which stands close to the eastern boundary of the estate. It is a curious structure of red brick with stone dressings, which has passed through many vicissitudes, having been licensed for use as a chapel in 1867, and now being used as a school. The tower, a lofty and picturesque structure, has several unusual features—the pinnacles cleft into four at their bases, the elaborate parapet, and the buttresses, arranged in pairs after the Gothic fashion. These last were formerly surmounted by elegant carved stone urns, but several have now disappeared. The whole forms a picturesque object from many points of view, and when seen from a distance, side by side with the tower of the parish church, is particularly pleasing.

It is worthy of mention that at the beginning of the eighteenth century Sir John Fellowes largely contributed towards rebuilding the aisles of the church, in a style somewhat resembling that of the Waterhouse; but here the result is by no means so satisfactory. His monument now stands at the west end of the southernmost aisle, to which it was removed in 1890 from its original position in the old north aisle, now demolished. It is in the form of a marble urn, with coat-of-arms above, and dated 1724.

At the further or eastern end of the parish lies another and larger estate of some 150 acres, formerly called Mascalls, but now known as Carshalton Park. After passing through the hands of various owners it came into the possession of Sir William Scawen, whose monument in the church has already been noticed. He left it by will to his nephew, Thomas Scawen, who conceived the idea of building a magnificent

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mansion in the park. To this end he secured the services of James Leoni, an eminent architect of the day, who prepared designs showing a truly palatial building in Doric and Corinthian orders, with a noble vestibule. These drawings he engraved and published in his edition of Alberti's *Architecture*: they consist of a plan of the house and garden, and plans, elevation, and section of the house, offices, and greenhouse, and are contained in eleven plates. Carshalton Park bade fair to be numbered amongst the stately homes of England; but the mansion never assumed a more substantial form than on paper, for when some preliminary works—the enclosing wall, three miles long, the entrance gates, and the stabling—had been completed, funds suddenly failed, and the great house was never even commenced; the ambitious owner had to be contented

with the stabling, remodelled, as his abode.

The estate is now being gradually disposed of to the speculating builder, its fine timber is being felled, and the encircling wall has in many places been thrown down. The great entrance gates stand alone in Park Lane, the wall having been removed right up to the piers on either side, and prim modern villas have advanced dangerously near.

These gates are of more than local interest, they may safely be taken as one of the finest specimens in this country of the work of an age famous for the excellence of its art in wrought iron, while the stone work and statuary of the piers are no less worthy of notice.

These piers are of Portland stone, their bases and capitals

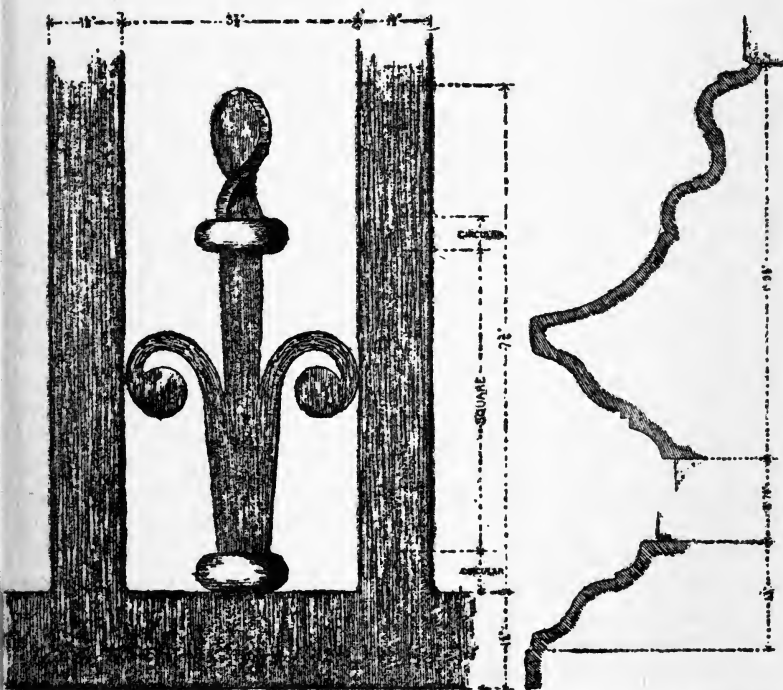


Ornament on the Stone Piers.

NOTES ON CARSHALTON, SURREY.

adorned with beautiful carving—leaves, flowers, and the egg and tongue ornament. On three sides of each pier is a long narrow panel, enclosed by a double border of conventional foliage. Two of these are plain, but that at the back is filled with carving in high relief, representing dead game, fish, and all manner of sporting appliances, excellently wrought and in good preservation. Each pier is capped by a spirited group of statuary in lead, representing the legend of Actaeon and Diana. On the left stands Actaeon, with sprouting horns, attempting to ward off the attack of his dogs, while on the right hand pier is Diana, a hound at her side, and distinguished by the crescent moon on her forehead.

There is a space of 112 feet between the piers, culminating in the middle in three gates—two single and one folding, all surmounted by masses of iron work wrought into intricate and



Ornament on the principal gates.

Moulding of iron gate-post.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

beautiful designs. A prominent feature over each of the side gates is a circle containing the initials T.S. so arranged as to read from either side, as is very usual in gates of this date. Over the central gate as a crowning feature is the crest of the Scawen family—a hand holding up an uprooted tree—the same as may be seen over the tomb of Sir William Scawen in Carshalton Church. It is a curious coincidence that during some stormy weather towards the end of 1893 a large tree standing in the park was uprooted by the wind, and fell, completely destroying the central gates. They were, however, carefully restored by Mr. Taylor, the owner; he re-used, as far as possible, the old ironwork, so that now their appearance is practically the same as before the accident.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from p. 51.]

CHARLES BLOUNT, Lord Mountjoy, to which title he succeeded in 1594, the new owner of Wanstead, was a soldier of some distinction, and had seen a considerable amount of active service. He was present at the Battle of Zutphen in 1586, where Sir Philip Sidney received his fatal wound; he fitted out a ship at his own expense to join in pursuit of the Armada in 1588; he accompanied Essex on his voyage to the Azores in 1597, and on his return was made a Knight of the Garter.

In November, 1599, he succeeded Essex as Lord Deputy of Ireland, and after a lengthy campaign, Tyrone submitted on December 22nd, 1602. In the following May, Mountjoy returned to England, bringing Tyrone with him, and the victor and the vanquished lived together at Wanstead until August, when Tyrone was allowed to return to Ireland. In consideration of Mountjoy's successes in this matter, he was created Earl of Devonshire on July 21st, 1604. He died on April 3rd, 1606, at Savoy House in the Strand, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

On December 3rd, 1605, the Earl had gone through a ceremony of marriage with Penelope, the divorced wife of Lord Rich, and sister of the Earl of Essex. He left no legitimate issue, and his titles became extinct.

In 1604, February 10th, Lord Mountjoy, as he then was, had executed a settlement of all his estates, which were very numerous, and included the historic Castle of Fotheringhay. The Wanstead property is described as "the Lordships and Mannors of Wanstead and Stonehall, and the Parke commonly called Wanstead Parke, and the advowson of the Church and Rectory of Wainsted in the County of Essex." The whole was settled on his sons successively in tail, and, in default, as he should appoint by his will. The Earl, as already stated, had no legitimate children. By his will, dated April 2nd, 1606, the day before he died, the Earl gave nearly all his property, including Wanstead, to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and other trustees, for the life of "the Lady Penelope, one of the daughters of the late Right Honourable Walter, Earle of Essex, my very deare and loveing wife, upon especiall trust and confidence which I repose in their Lordships for and in behalf of the said Lady Penelope, who is hereby to have her chiefest maintenance and stay of livinge, most heartely beseeching their Lordships to accept of this estate for her good." After her death, "Sir Mountjoy Blount, alias Ryche, one of the sonnes of the said Lady Penelope," was to have the property, and the other sons and daughters of the Earl and Lady Penelope are named in succession; in default of all these Lady Penelope's own heirs were to take.

Lady Penelope did not long survive to enjoy her life estate, for she died at Westminster on July 6th, 1608, and the property passed under the Earl's will to his illegitimate son, Sir Mountjoy Blount, who was created Baron Mountjoy in 1618, and Earl of Newport in 1628.

King James seems to have had a great affection for Wanstead, and visited it frequently. He could get to it easily from Greenwich by crossing the river, and it was conveniently near Theobalds, his favourite house in Hertfordshire. Nicholls, in his *Progresses of James I*, records many occasions on which James was at Wanstead, but as most of these notes do not throw any light on the history of the place, only a selection are printed here.

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

The first of these visits was in September, 1607; "The King's Majesty hath beene here at Tibbolles and Wanstead since his return from the Western Progress, and removes not hence till Munday to Whitehall, and Tuesday to Hampton Court, where the Queene is." This was after the Earl of Devonshire's death and before Lady Penelope's; it would have been interesting to learn who was the host or hostess on the occasion. It can hardly have been Lady Penelope herself, for the Court had refused to receive her after her divorce from Lord Rich. The house may have been let, as it certainly was a few years later.

On September 11th, 1611, Sir Roger Aston writes "from Wenssted" to Lord Salisbury: "I send yo^r L. here in closed his Ma^{ty}s letter to the K. of Denmarke; his plesoure is yo^r L. shall cause it to be coppeed and seled, and derected this day. His Ma^{ty} keld a stag, and derected that it mough [might] be presently sentt to yo^r L. to send to Docter Jonas."

In 1612, James was again at Wanstead. John Chamberlain, writing on June 17th to Sir Dudley Carleton, says:—"The King hath been coming and going to Eltham all the last week. He went thither on Saturday and came back on Monday; and yesterday went thither again, and is this night to lie at Wanstead, which house the Master of the Rolls hath taken, and entertained him there, with the charge, it is said, of £700."

The Master of the Rolls here referred to was Sir Edward Phellips, so appointed in 1611, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1604 to 1611. He had already built the beautiful manor house at Montacute, in Somerset (still standing, and still owned by the Judge's descendants), and Wanstead was probably only rented by him.

The house had apparently not a very good reputation for healthiness. The Earl of Northampton writes to Viscount Rochester, on August 17th, 1612: "I beseech yo^r Lo. that the state of thinges at Wanstedd may be well considered and examined before the K[ing] come thether; for we saw that very many have bine dangerously sick, and one deade at the laste, which proves that the place is in no very good plight for such a Kinge to resort unto."

On December 20th, 1617, Chamberlain writes to Carleton:—"Younge Blount, Rich, or Montjoy, heyre to the Earle of Devonshire, is shortly to be made a Baron, for the w^{ch} he parts

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

wth the house and land at Wansted, but whether to the K. or Earle of Buckingham I know not." Buckingham was the recipient of this handsome bribe, and Blount duly got his Barony, being created Baron Mountjoy on January 31st, 1618.

In 1627 Lord Mountjoy married Anne, daughter of John, Lord Butler. Her mother, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Sir George Villiers of Brokesby, Leicestershire, and a half-sister of Buckingham's, which perhaps accounts for the fact that Mountjoy was created Earl of Newport in 1628. He died on February 12th, 1666, and was buried in Christ Church, Oxford.

In 1630, as we shall see later, he tried to regain Wanstead, on the ground that he was a minor when he parted with it.

George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, the new owner of Wanstead, like Leicester, seemed to fill the period of history in which he lived. The younger son of a Leicestershire gentleman, he succeeded, by his good looks and courtly manners, in captivating not only James, but later on his son and successor, Charles I. No romance writer of the times can let Buckingham alone, and even the French writers (notably Alexandre Dumas) have wrapped him up in a halo of glory, which certainly he did not deserve. His assassination, by Felton, relieved England of one of the most profligate, contemptible, and base Court favourites that it has ever suffered from. Handsome in person, with a superficial grace obtained at the French Court, he was mean and treacherous, and particularly so in relation to women.

His rise was phenomenal. Born in 1592, he was created a Knight of the Garter in 1616, Viscount Villiers in the same year, Earl of Buckingham in 1617, Marquis of Buckingham in 1618, and Duke of Buckingham in 1623. He was assassinated on August 23rd, 1628, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

On June 26th, 1618, Camden records in his *Annals* that the King was entertained most splendidly by the Marquis of Buckingham at Wanstead House, which he is said to have then presented to the King. Rumour was wrong this time, for Buckingham did not give his property away.

The King was again at Wanstead in July, and while there (on the 11th) the Letters Patent creating Sir Francis Bacon, the Lord Chancellor, Baron of Verulam, were sealed.

Buckingham did not retain Wanstead very long, for he sold it early in 1619 to Sir Henry Mildmay.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

On June 19th, 1619, Chamberlain writes:—"The King came unlooked for from Theobalds to Whitehall on Thursday. He went hence yesterday morning very early to Theobalds, and at night was entertained by young Sir Henry Mildmay at Wanstead, which he hath lately purchased of the Marquis of Buckingham."

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 71.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Stephen, Coleman Street.

TWO silver tankards, with the date mark for 1630, and a maker's mark I. A., with a mullet below in a plain shield, and inscribed with the weights and the parish badge, a cock in a hoop, as shown here, and "S. S. C."



Two silver cups, with the date mark for 1624, and a maker's mark R. C., with an arrow head below in a heart-shaped shield.

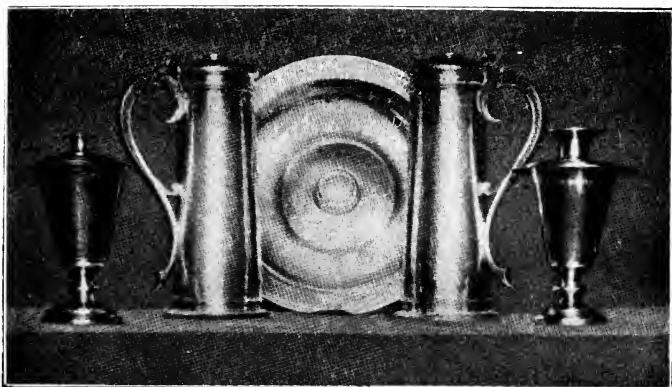
One is inscribed with the weights and "I G her gift."

A silver cup, with the date mark for 1630 and a maker's mark T. F. in monogram, and inscribed with the weight and "The guift of Sir Morris Abbott Knight and Alderman of London."

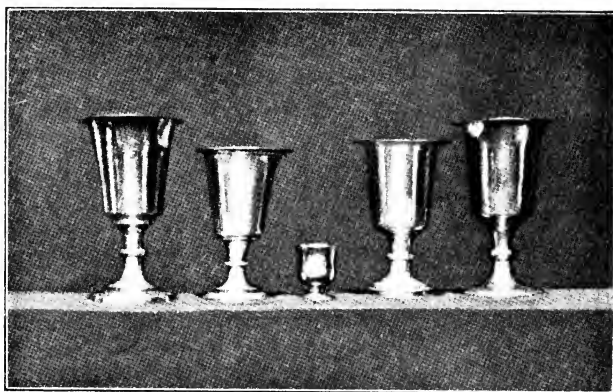
Three silver patens belonging to the three cups. The date marks on two are for 1624, and on the third for 1630. The



S. Stephen, Coleman Street.



S. Stephen Walbrook with S. Ben'et Sherehog.



S. Vedast with S. Michael le Querne,
S. Matthew, Friday Street, and S. Peter, Westcheap.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

two former have the same maker's mark as the first two cups, and the third the same maker's mark as the third cup.

Two silver patens, with the date mark for 1705 and a maker's mark Ja., and inscribed with the parish arms and "Ex dono Johis: Abington gen: Rico: Lucas S. T. P. Vicar, Franco Eggleton, R^{co} Trevitt, guardiani Anno 1705."

A silver alms dish, with the date mark for 1690 and a maker's mark E. V., in linked letters, crowned, with a pellet below in a lobed shield.

A silver spoon, with the date mark for 1706 and a maker's mark L. A., crowned, with a pellet below in a lobed shield.

A beadle's staff with a brass head; the head is pear-shaped with a medallion on the top of it. On both sides of the medallion is a cock, and on the stem is engraved the figure of a charity girl, and "W. L. Holden, C. Hatchett churchwardens 1736, restored, 1861."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type 2*. The maker's marks, R. C., T. F., Ja., E. V., and L. A., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1624, 1609, 1716, 1683, and (?) 1704 respectively, and R. C. on plate at S. Dunstan in the West, T. F. in very many churches, and E. V. at the Holy Trinity, Minorities. In the Appendix of *Old English Plate* Ja is given as the mark of Henry Jay, and L. A. as that of John Ladyman (?). This church was destroyed in the Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. The parish arms, a cock within a hoop, here reproduced, are taken from a tracing of the engraving on the foot of the paten of 1630. The suggested explanation of this device is that the parish owned a tavern called "The Cock in the Hoop."

S. Stephen Walbrook with S. Ben'et Sherebog.

Two silver tankards, with the date mark for 1616, and a maker's mark T. F., and a goose, fish, or some other object, in a shaped shield. The handles are inscribed "1616," and the letters S. S., linked, are inlaid in blue enamel on the boss of the lids.

A silver-gilt cup (a) and paten cover with the date mark for 1559, and a maker's mark, a fleur-de-lis in a shaped shield, and inscribed: "Praes we the Lorde with all our hartes." The

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

date mark on the paten cover is for 1562, and a maker's mark, (?) a holly leaf.

A silver-gilt cup (*b*), with the date mark for 1633, and a maker's mark H. B., in linked letters, with half a sun in splendour in a shaped shield, inscribed: "The guift of Richard Winston to the parish of S. S." The paten has the date mark for 1567, and a maker's mark, a demi lion sejant (?) holding a flag.

A silver dish, with the date mark for 1619, and the same maker's mark as the flagons. The centre boss has the letters S. S., linked, inlaid in blue enamel.

A wand of ebony with a diminutive silver cross and orb, inscribed with the names of the parishes and the date 1826.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type, with little or no foot. The cups belong to *Type 3*, a modification of *Type 2*. The bowls are very conical and large in proportion to the stems. The flagons and dish have the letters S. S. in blue enamel. The mark, the fleur-de-lis, will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under date 1562, and (?) the lion sejant on plate at S. Augustine. Stow, 6th edition, 1754, p. 548, says, with reference to the plate of S. Ben'et Sherehog: "The plate, bells, and other ornaments of the church which they had before the Fire were imbezzled by the churchwardens many years ago." Whatever be the derivation of "Shere-hog," it has nothing to do with pork. Hog is the technical term for a sheep in its second year. The adjoining parishes, it will be remembered, are S. Mary Woolchurch Haw and S. Mary Woolnoth. Both churches were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Stephen's church was rebuilt by Wren.

S. Swithin with S. Mary Bothaw.

Two silver-gilt tankards, with the date mark for 1623 and a maker's mark R. S., with a heart below in a plain shield, inscribed: "This flagon pott and case was given to the Parishe of S. Swithine by London stone the 24 December An^o Dom. 1623 by Edmond Plumer, citizen and Marchantalar of London."

Two silver-gilt cups and covers, with the date mark for 1711 and a maker's mark G. A., in monogram, in an ornamental shield and inscribed: "S. Swithins 1711." This maker's

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

mark will be found on Communion Plate, the gift of Queen Anne, at Trinity Church, New York, U.S.A.

A silver-gilt paten, with the same date and maker's marks as the cups, and inscribed : "S. Mary Bothaw."

A silver paten, with the date mark for 1849, the gift of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bennett.

A silver-gilt dish, with the date mark for 1627 and a maker's mark R. C., with an arrow-head below, in a heart-shaped shield, inscribed : "S. Mary Bothaw."

Two silver-gilt spoons. One has the date mark for 1631 and a maker's mark D. C. in monogram, in a plain shield ; the other has the date mark for 1662, and a maker's mark I. I., with a pellet between the letters and a mullet below. Both are inscribed : "S. Swithins, London, 1685."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups are similar in shape and general appearance to those at S. Clement, East Cheap. The silver paten presented by Mrs. Bennett is a little salver or tray on three feet. It has obviously been worked up from an old piece of plate, and on the back is the date mark, which is effaced, and the letters A. I. M. The spoons have seal-heads. The makers' marks, R. S., G. A., R. C., I. I., and D. C., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1619, 1709, 1624, 1640, and 1604. G. A. is given as the mark of Fras. Garthorne ; R. S., R. C., and I. I., will also be found on plate at All Hallows, Barking, S. Augustine, and S. Mary Abchurch respectively. S. Swithin and S. Mary Bothaw were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Swithin was rebuilt by Wren.

S. Vedast with S. Michael le Querne, S. Matthew, Friday Street, and S. Peter, Westcheap.

Four silver tankards. Two have the date mark for 1641, and a maker's mark R. M., with a cinquefoil below in a shaped shield, and are inscribed with the weights and "The guift of John Bancks citizen and mercer of London 1630. Thinke and thanke God," and the crest of the Mercers' Company, a demi-virgin couped.

The third has the date mark for 1641, and a maker's mark R. M., with a cinquefoil below in a shaped shield, and is inscribed with the weight and "This pott was freely given by

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Edward Bradborne, silkman, 1642, to the parish church of S^t Vedast als: Foster for the use of the Holy Communion there."

The fourth has the date mark for 1660 and a maker's mark G. D., with a pellet below in a heart-shaped shield, and is inscribed with the weight and "The Worshipfull Francis Manning, citizen, goldsmith and merchant of London, an antient inhabitant of this parish of S^t Vedasts alias Fosters Samuel Manning Esq^{re} his eldest sonn borne in this parish dedicates this memoriale for his deceased parent."

Four cups and paten covers. A silver-gilt cup (*a*), apparently Edwardian or early Elizabethan, with maker's mark (?) R. D. in monogram, and a paten cover for it with the date mark for 1707, and a maker's mark (? what), with a trefoil below in a heart-shaped shield, and inscribed with the weight.

A silver cup (*b*), with the date mark for 1559 and a maker's mark H. W., with a pellet above and below in a lobed stamp, and inscribed with the weight and "This cupe and kiver xx oz 11d," and a cover to it with the same date and maker's mark.

A silver cup (*c*), with the date mark for 1630, and a paten cover to it, with the same mark and inscribed with the weight; the paten cover has an elongated stem with a little bell-shaped foot. The maker's mark on both pieces is indistinct, but it probably is W. C., with a mullet below, in a fancy shield.

A silver-gilt cup (*d*), with the date mark for 1656 and a maker's mark C. S., with a dagger between the letters, in a plain shield, and inscribed with the weight and "The gift of William Hall, goldsmith, to the parish of S^t ffosters London y^e 28th March 1657," and a paten to it with the same marks.

A small silver cup (*e*) made in 1798 or 1802 for private use, inscribed: "S^t Vedast Foster and S^t Michael le Quern."

A silver paten, with the date mark for 1645 and a maker's mark D. W., with two pellets above and a mullet below, in a heart-shaped shield, with the same inscription as on the first two flagons, and inscribed with the weight and the "armes" of John Bancks.

A silver-gilt paten with a corded rim, with a date mark for 1664 and a maker's mark W. H., with a cherub's head below, in a plain shield, inscribed with the weight and "Deo sacrum in usum Ecclesiae S^ti Vedasti London 1665."

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

A silver-gilt dish with the date mark for 1607, and a maker's mark A. B., in linked letters, in a shaped shield, inscribed with weight.

Two silver dishes, with the date mark for 1650 and a maker's mark M. M. in monogram, in a square stamp, inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Anthony Tuckney D.D. late pastor of this church M.Q. 1650."

A silver-gilt spoon inscribed: "Sir James Halletts gift to St Vedas als: Foster 1708."

A silver spoon with the date mark for 1792.

A beadle's staff with a bronze top. The top is a ring in which four hands are clasped crosswise, and on the top of the ring is a heart. The inscription is: "May hand and heart for ever join. The gift of John Walker to y^e united Parishes of S. Michael Le Quern and S. Vedast Foster 1737."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. John Banks gave plate to S. Michael Bassishaw and to the Mercers' Company, of which he was a member. The cups belong to *Type 2*. Only the maker's mark is visible on cup (a), and it is apparently two letters in monogram in a plain shield, probably R. D. From the curious hyphen ornament on the knob of the stem, usually found in early cups, I am inclined to think that this is an early Elizabethan or possibly an Edwardian example. The maker's mark R. D., will be found on the Edwardian cup at S. Peter le Poor. William Hill's gift, it will be seen, was made during the Commonwealth to match cup (a); notice the difference in the stem. The makers' marks, R. M., G. D., R. D., H. W., W. C., C. S., D. W., W. H., A. B., and M. M., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates (?) 1634, 1627, 1552, 1563, (?) 1633, (?) 1661, 1640, 1669, 1602, and (?) 1665 respectively. The staff will be found illustrated in vol. iii, p. 268. All these churches were destroyed in the Fire. S. Vedast and S. Matthew were rebuilt by Wren. The latter was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act.

AN EAST CITY VISITATION.

BY PERCY C. RUSHEN.

IN the British Museum, Harleian MS. 544, fo. 111, is an interesting manuscript in Stow's handwriting of which the following is a copy. The MS. appears to be a copy of a record, but there is no statement as to where it then existed.

A Visitation made the 27 of Marche, the 24 yeare of Henry the 8, by Clarendieux, Kyng of Armes of the South parte of England.

In St. Mary Abbey at the Towre Hill in the Chaple of Owr Lady liethe buried S^r Th. Mongomerye and his two wives; William Bolt Esquier, Lord of Knebt, and one of the heires of Raffe Butlar, Lord of Sudley and Treasurar of England; nere in a tombe one of the dowghtars of y^e sayd Mongomerye, which was maried to one of the Mortimores. Also Alice Spice, sistar and eyre to the sayde S^r Thomas, whiche had two husbands, first Clement Spice of Black Notley, in Essex.

On the south syde the quier for Nicholas Leveyn, sume tyme Lorde of Easte Smithfield, and besyd hym in the flore his wyfe, dowghtar to S^r William Poultney, which S^r William was first Lord of Easte Smithfelde, and she was first maried to S^r John Palsbyge, knight; before the highe altar lyethe Dame Elyzabeth, one of the dowghtars to Edward, late Duke of Buckyngham, she was wyfe to Robart Lord Fitzwatar, Earle of Sussex; and besyde hir liethe George Batelyse, second sonn to the sayde lorde and lady, which died without ysshue; and right before the highe altar undar a stone lieth Dame Jane Stafford, dowghtar to Humphrey, Duke of Bokyngham, and wyfe to S^r William Knyvet, knight. Also there lyes on the north syd the quire in a tombe Lewes John, Esquiere, and his wyfe, dowghtar to the Erle of Oxforde. And besyde his tombe liethe Elianor, dowghtar to Lewes John, which had foure husbands, to wite, John White, S^r William Tirell, S^r Henry Fitzlewes, and Thomas Garthe, Esquiere, Treasurar to Edward, late Duke of Buckyngham.

In a Chaple without the quire on the southe syd lieth S^r Thomas Charles, somtyme Lyfetannant of the Towre of London. Also at the quiere dore lay Waltar Hayward,

AN EAST CITY VISITATION.

Secretary to the Lorde Treasurar. Also Elisabeth Rowley, gentlewoman.

In a tombe in St. Ann's Chaple on the south syde S^r John Montgomery, eldar brother to S^r Thomas. In the same Chaple lieth S^r Andrew Cavandyshe and Dame Rose his wyfe.

On the north syde liethe Richard or John Waldan, Esquire, and Elisabeth his wyfe.

Seynt Katherines by the Towre.

There lyes in a tombe on the north syde of the quiere John, Duke of Execstar, and Dame Anne, Countis of Huntington, his first wyfe, and Anne, Countes, dowghtar to the Earle of Stafford.

In Our Lady Chaple, in a tombe of marble, liethe Dame Anne, wyffe to John, Duke of Execstar, dowghtar to John, Erle of Salysbury. On the southe syde the quiere lyes in a tombe of marble Thomas Strydolfte and Elisabethe his wyffe. In the quiere lyes Ser Stephen Scrope, knight, and besyde hym undar an othar stone lyes Johan his wyffe and Ser John Scrope. There lyes also in the sayd quire undar dyvars stones Thomas and Edward Sydney, William Rollyssley,—Ellys, Thomas Walsyngham, Robart Wydd, and Thomas Ballard.

Owre Lady of Barkynge Chaple by the Towre.

At the northe ende of the highe autar lyethe in a tombe S^r Robart Tate, knight, Maior of London, Marchaunt of the Staple of Calleys, and Margery his wyfe, dowghtar to—Wod. At the southe end of the sayd autar lyse John Carvell, Marchaunt of the Staple, and in the quiere lyes William Spayne, Thomas Mowbray of Yorkshire, Esquire, John Crosse, William Brytton; and without the quiere dore, within a trylys barred with yron, lyse S^r John Rysley, knight, and on the othar syde in a tombe lyse William Beawffyse, Esquire, and by hym Thomas Frowyke, Esquiere, and betnethe them in the wall on the northe syde lyes Robart Yonge and Agnes his wyfe.

The Crossed Friars in London.

Beried before the highe autar S^r John Skevyngton, knight, late Shrive of London, in a Tombe. In the northe syde of the sayd church lyes John Reste, late Mayor of London, in a tombe of marble. Also undar a stone lyes Margarat, late the

BULSTRODE.

wiffe to John Sakevyle of Sussex, whiche Margarat was on of the dowghtars to Ser Wylliam Bullayn, knight. Also there lyes Robart Plomer, some tyme Shreve of Essex, S^r Thomas Bawde, Edward Wrothe, S^r Fraunces Maison, stranger, Nicholas Kyryell, Esquier, Olivar Turner, Portar of the Towre of London, and fre of the Vintonars in London, Thomas Elmer, esquiere.

Saint Buttolphe without Aldegate.

In Owr Lady Chaple on the north syde the quiere undar a stone the lady Elizabeth Tyrell, widdow; before the highe aultar undar a stone S^r Waltar Mancell, knight. In the walkynge place Steynold Bassett, gentleman.

S^t Olyfe bysyd the Crossed Friers.

At the southe end of the highe aultar in a tombe William Sely and Agnes his wyfe, and at the northe end in a tombe S^r Richard Haddon, knight, Mayor of London. In the southe Chaple Thomas Bokyngham, gentleman, William Bellys, gentilman, and Margery his wyfe. In the northe Chaple Richard Wod, gentleman, Maior of the Staple, and Alice his wyfe, dowghtar to Robart Tate,—Rawper, gentleman, S^r John Brerton, knight, of Chesshere.

Before the hyghe aultar are Thomas Waggan, gentleman, and before the quiere dore John, sometyme Claranciaux Kynge at Armes, and Henry Morton, gentleman.

BULSTRODE.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL.

[Continued from p. 98.]

ELIZABETH ROBINSON was born on the 20th of October, 1720, and she married in August 1742, Edward Montagu, a son by a second wife of Charles Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich. She was not only a prolific but a talented letter-writer, and from her early years she corresponded with the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley,

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who, as has been before mentioned, married in 1734, William, 2nd Duke of Portland, up to the time of the death of the Duchess in 1785. Miss Robinson is described as of a high-spirited and somewhat restless disposition, and was very fond of dancing. As a young girl she received from the Duchess, who was of course of more mature years, the pet name of "Fidget," and she was sometimes addressed by Her Grace under the title of "*Ma petite Fidget*."

It is quite worth while looking through the Letters of Mrs. Montagu (which were published after her death, and a new edition of which has just been issued) and selecting from them a few of the passages they contain, relating more especially to Bulstrode, or which are dated from that place.

In a letter to the Duchess, dated December 17, 1738, when Miss Robinson, as she was then, was in her eighteenth year, she refers to the "surprising and interesting incidents so frequent at Bulstrode." So she had probably been a visitor there before that date.

In a letter from her great friend, Mr. Donnellan, with whom she had become acquainted at Bath, which was then the fashionable watering place of the day, dated 11 July, 1740, he writes:—

"I heard from Mrs. Pendarvis that your day was fixed for Bulstrode."

And about this date, writing to the Duchess, Miss Robinson says:—

"There are long tables in the room" (where the room may be is not mentioned) "that have more feet than the caterpillar immured at Bulstrode. Why so many legs are needful to stand still I cannot imagine, when I can fidget upon two."

In a letter to her sister, dated from Bulstrode, October, 1741, she writes;—

"We arrived on Sunday at the most charming place I ever saw; a very magnificent house, fine garden, and a beautiful park. A part of the apartments I inhabit would make you and me a very comfortable house in the state of our virginity when we are poor old maidens. A philosopher, pretty much of a stranger to me, as I don't remember his name, said to some one who objected to the smallness of his room, that it was as

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large as he could fill with friends. By that rule ancient virgins may be content with scanty architecture; solitary, serious puss, being their constant companion, will not complain of the narrow quarters. Old virginity is certainly Milton's Hell.

'Where hope ne're comes, that comes to all.'
For my part it is my prudent resolution—
'To gather the Rose of Love'
'While yet 'tis time.'

I hope you will likewise make hay while the sun shines, or, to render the phrase more polite and applicable, 'Make love while eyes sparkle.' "

Young ladies who write to their sisters in this strain, are not very likely to allow themselves to be landed upon the serene shores of spinsterhood, and in less than a year after writing this epistle, Miss Robinson had embarked with "a full sheet and a flowing sea," upon the somewhat uncertain, but in her case evidently much desired, ocean of matrimony.

To her mother she writes on the 30th of October of the same year (1741):—

"Bullstrode.

"Love has a good right over the marriage of men, but not of women, for men raise their wives to their rank; women stoop to their husbands, if they choose below themselves."

Again, she shrewdly remarks in the same letter:—

"I do not wonder that old C. and Mrs. G. should dispute about settlements—where there is no inducement but money, it is reasonable to make a good bargain."

If this remark is original, it deserves to rank with Emerson's saying that "Experience is oftentimes so dearly bought that there is no money left to buy anything else with."

In a letter to Mrs. Donnellan, dated from Bulstrode, August 21, 1741 (O. S.), she writes:—

"The last spark of life and vanity are at length extinguished in Lady R.—to whom she has bequeathed her complexion I don't know. I suppose she has desired to be buried in—the last wish of an antiquated beauty—cherry colour."

In another letter, dated "B., 1741," she writes:—

"Poor Dr. Young has got a terrible cold, to my great

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mortification, for he is hoarse and can scarcely be heard. A wise man of three score loses a good deal by being only seen."

In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Frend, dated "B., November 15," she writes :—

"I wish you could see the table I am writing at ; it is adorned with four of the Duchess's children ; they are as beautiful—and what is not always the happiness of the beautiful—as innocent as angels. They are building card-houses, and I think at the grand Tower of Babel there was not a greater confusion of tongues."

And in another letter to the same Reverend gentleman, she writes :—

"Bullstrode—Alas! the time is over that the price of a virtuous woman is above rubies ; and, as for me, I have nothing but myself in the scale, and some few vanities that make me light."

In a series of letters to her sister, written probably in 1741-1742, from Bulstrode, the following passages occur :—

"A cruel, barbarous postboy, robbed me of your letters for a while. My chief exercise is laughing, but whenever the weather permits I take a wholesome, bleak walk round a terrace."

In another she writes :—

"The Duchess and I intend to become speculative and read the *Spectacle de la Nature*, with a treatise on butterflies. As for the tawdry, human butterflies, they are not worth studying, for a microscope has never been invented to discover their brains."

It is to be hoped that when this was penned, she had not yet discovered her future husband.

Here is rather a pretty New Year's wish from "Bullstrode, 1 January, 1742," addressed to her friend, Mr. Donnellan :—

"May the sun every day this year, when it rises, find you well with yourself, and, at its setting, leave you happy with your friends."

Of the Duchess of Portland's fondness for making collections of different kinds, she writes :—

"I believe the managerie at Bulstrode is exceedingly worth seeing, for the Duchess of Portland is as eager on collecting animals as if she foresaw another Deluge, and

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was assembling every creature after its kind, to preserve the species."

A somewhat sadder strain than Mrs. Montagu usually indulges in, occurs in a letter to Mr. Gilbert West, well-known for his Translations of the Odes of Pindar, dated "the 25th, 1753," when she was but 33 years of age:—

"I do not find that the scenes of Bulstrode, though they bring back to my mind the cheerful days of youth, bring back the vivacity of that happy season."

What is this but the oft-told regret, so well expressed in the pretty Italian lines—

"Ah! Primavera, gioventu del anno

Ah! Gioventu, primavera del vita."

As has been previously mentioned, Mrs. Montagu married in 1742, and early in 1744 a son was born, an only child, and it died in September of the same year. As Mrs. Montagu, she enjoyed for many years almost undisputed sway as a hostess in London society; and it is generally said that it was at her assemblies that ladies first wore blue stockings as a supposed mark of literary distinction.

Mr. Montagu died in 1775, and at his death, "*La Petite Fidget*," of the Bulstrode days, found herself in possession of an income which probably amounted to about £10,000 a year. In 1781 Mrs. Montagu began to build the house still known as Montagu House, at the north-west corner of Portman Square, where some of the paintings, by Angelica Kauffmann, still linger on the walls, and here it was that she died in 1800, when Bulstrode was in the hands of William Henry Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Portland.

Among the various visitors whom the second Duchess of Portland used to entertain also at Bulstrode, was the well-known Mrs. Delaney, who came there every year until the death of the Duchess in 1785. In the Memoirs of Madame D'Arblay may be found some interesting details of her own acquaintance with Mrs. Delaney, and as Miss Burney she writes to her father:—

"Among the many inferior losses which have been included in her great irreparable calamity" (the death of the Duchess) "has been that of a country house for the summer, which she" (Mrs. Delaney) "had at Bulstrode, and which for the half of every year was her constant home."

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This lady's connection with Bulstrode deserves something more than a mere mention of it, and her Autobiography and Correspondence which were published by the late Lady Llanover in 1862, is so full of local colour and personal reminiscences of Bulstrode, and throws so much light upon a good deal that is interesting with reference to the House and Park of that period, that it is well worth while looking somewhat carefully through the hundred letters or more which were written to her friends and relatives by Mrs. Delaney when she was residing there.

The Dowager Duchess of Portland, who was at that time in possession of the Estate, was, as has already been mentioned, a great lover of animals and of birds, and she seems to have converted the Park into a sort of open-air menagerie, after the somewhat artificial fashion of a period in which Strawberry Hill was Gothicised by Horace Walpole.

The life of Mrs. Delaney was not altogether an unchequered one; but its chief events, so far as the present purpose is concerned, may be summed up in a few words. Born in 1700, she was the daughter of Bernard Granville, a brother of Lord Lansdowne. Her first husband was Mr. Alexander Pendarves, of Roscow, in Cornwall, whom she married at the early age of 18. He died in 1724, and his widow married in 1743 the Rev. Mr. Delaney, who was made Dean of Down in 1744, and who died at Bath the 6th of May, 1768.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Delaney passed, as has been said, a considerable portion of the year at Bulstrode. The Duchess of Portland died on the 17th of July, 1785; when the King granted to his "dearest Mrs. Delaney," a house at Windsor, with a pension of £300 a year. She did not live long, however, to enjoy it, and died on the 15th of April, 1787. A little literature went a long way with ladies in those days, and Mrs. Delaney has been allowed to take her place with Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Montagu, Madame D'Arblay, and other intellectual women of that period.

The first of Mrs. Delaney's letters from Bulstrode is dated the 6th September, 1768, a few months after the death of her husband, and as her first impression, she writes, that in her "tour round the grounds" nothing pleased her more than "the gold and silver fish I have seen in shoals, thousands I am sure."

On the 4th of October, she writes that she "went for a very

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pleasant airing through a riding the Duchess has had cut through a wood three miles and a half long, that joins to her Park and goes out on the Common." She also narrates that she noticed "15 or 16 hares feeding with pheasants and guinea fowl."

There is a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen to Mrs. Delaney, written in May, 1769, in which that lady writes of feasting her eyes upon the hawthorn, and her ears with "the song of nightingales which were at Bulstrode."

On the 3rd of September of the same year, Mrs. Delaney writes of the comet which was observed at Greenwich about this time. "We have seen it twice, but had not Mr. Lightfoot assured me it was a comet, I should have taken it for a stream of the Northern Lights. Smith says the last comet appeared as big as the moon, this is not bigger than a shilling; but, to make up for that, Mrs. Anne (Mrs. Anne Astley, Mrs. Delaney's waiting-woman) says 'its tail is as long as the gallery at Bulstrode.'"

On July 8, 1770, she writes:—

"I went yesterday morning . . . to the cave, attended diligently till one, was then visited by the enchantress of the Grotto. She has invited me to take a turn in her chaise, to smell her sweet hay on her hay fields. . . . We called at the Lodge on the lawn; went into the house to settle the plan of transposing it into a Gothic mansion."

A view of this Grotto is given in Grimm's series of Drawings of Bulstrode, and in Buckler's Drawings, as will be mentioned further on. It is said to have been made about the year 1759, but this date is doubtful.

Again, in a letter of the 19th November, 1771, to Mrs. Port, of Ilam, Mrs. Delaney writes:—

"We took a turn yesterday to look at the Plantations on the Common, which thrive and have a very good effect; ended with the cave, where the Duchess has directed a Plantation of some trees on the right hand, which will be a great improvement."

During Mrs. Delaney's residence at Bulstrode, the Duchess was visited occasionally by some of the Royal Family while staying at Windsor. On the 14th September, 1772, one of these visits took place of which Mrs. Delaney writes as follows:—

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"A gracious visit from Her R.H. Princess Amelia, [the 2nd daughter of George II, who died unmarried in October, 1786,] has made some little disturbance even in this Palace."

And again, in August 1776, she records that the King and Queen "came to drink tea"; and again, on the 12th of the same month, she sends an account of this Royal visit to a friend, which, though no doubt of much interest at the time, has now lost much of its savour, and there is no occasion to narrate it here in detail; but there is a touch of humour in one remark she makes which may not be unworthy of being recalled:—

"All things," she writes, "were prepared for their reception, and the drawing-room divested of every comfortable circumstance."

Two years afterwards, on the 12th of August, she mentions again that Bulstrode was visited by Royalty; and in November, 1781, there was a grand meet of the staghounds at Gerrard's Cross by the command of the King, who attended on the occasion, together with the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and two of the Princesses, and after the meet was over the Royal party went to breakfast at Bulstrode. The Duke of Cumberland, Lady Mary Forbes and her family, and many other guests were also present, and it is expressly mentioned that the Lady Mary took three rooms at the Bull Inn, the well-known hostel on Gerrard's Cross Common, and entertained thirty of her friends to breakfast there.

In September, 1793, Mrs. Delaney writes to the Right Hon^{ble} Vincent Andover:—

"I must say, after all I had seen" (at Luton Park), "that Bulstrode is unrivall'd—'tis still among ten thousand (pre)eminently bright."

On leaving Bulstrode for a time in 1774, on the 21st of October, she writes:—

"I am a little sorry, too, to bid adieu to the sociable hares. I counted thirty last night as they were regaling themselves at the round table under the window," which, it may be presumed, should be taken as a figure of speech.

In 1795, on the 8th of May, she refers to the death of Mr. Edward Montagu, the husband of the Mrs. Montagu whose letters from Bulstrode have been previously mentioned:—

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"Mr. Ed. Montagu," Mrs. Delaney writes, "is dead. He has left his widow everything, real and personal estate, for ever, only charging it with a legacy of £3,000. If her heart proves as good as her head, she may do abundance of good; her possessions are very great."

On the 9th of July, 1778, Mrs. Delaney again expresses her fondness for, and admiration of, Bulstrode in these words:—

"This place is now in full beauty, and if any situation can bear a resemblance to Paradise it is this."

And again, a year later, she writes:—

"I shall be very sorry to leave this delightful place, such woods and groves and lawns and terraces not to be described, and all enlivened with such a variety of animals hardly to be enumerated; beautiful deer, oxen, cows, sheep of all countries, besides mouflons [*ovis mutimon*, a large sheep with re-curved horns, a native of Corsica], horses, asses, all in their proper places. Then, hares and squirrels at every step you take, so confident of their security that they hardly run away."

There is a considerable note of artificiality in these heterogeneous collections of animals, and it is curious that, with the exception of the nightingales, or, rather, their song, she never mentions any birds in her accounts of Bulstrode.

Mrs. Delaney died of exhaustion after a deadly course of bleeding and blistering in accordance with the fatal medical custom of that period, at her house in St. James's Place, on the 15th of April, 1788.

The last letter dated from Bulstrode in this correspondence, addressed to Mrs. Sandford, is dated July 11, 1785, and the last words were:—

"I wish I could send you some of our sweet air."

The asses, sheep, and mouflons have, fortunately, disappeared from the Bulstrode of to-day, but the sweet air, of nearly 400 feet above the sea level, still remains.

It was during the days of the 2nd Duke of Portland that Horace Walpole—the 3rd son of Sir Robert Walpole—who took over the lease of Strawberry Hill, and afterwards purchased the fee simple of the Estate by Act of Parliament, visited Bulstrode, and in two of his letters this visit is referred

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to. In a letter to Richard Bentley, the Publisher, dated from Strawberry Hill, July 5, 1755, he writes :—

“Last week we were at my sister’s, Lady Mary Churchill’s, at Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, to see what we could make of it ; but it wants so much of everything it would require much more than an inventory of five thousand pounds, that we decided nothing, except that Mr. Chute has designed the prettiest house in the world for him. We went to see the objects of the neighbourhood, Bulstrode and Latimers. The former is a melancholy monument of Dutch magnificence ; however, there is a brave gallery of old pictures, and a chapel with two fine windows of modern painted glass.

“The ceiling was formerly decorated with the assumption, or, rather, presumption of Charles Jeffreys, to whom it belonged, but a very judicious fire hurried him somewhere else.”

The remainder of this letter affords no clue to the meaning of this somewhat cryptic sentence.

In another letter, addressed to George Montagu, Esquire, and dated from Arlington Street, 26th January, 1762, Walpole writes :—

“The Duchess of Portland has lately enriched me exceedingly—nine portraits of the Court of Louis Quatorze—Lord Portland brought them over ; they hung in the nursery at Bulstrode ; the children amused themselves with shooting at them. I have got them, but I will tell you no more, you don’t deserve it ; you write to me as if I were your godfather.”

And in a note it is mentioned that at the British Museum is a list of the Bulstrode pictures, communicated to Sir William Musgrave by the Duchess of Portland ; but these nine portraits are not mentioned in it.

[To be continued.]

ROUND ROCHESTER WITH DICKENS.

BY E. BASIL LUPTON, LL.M.

CHARLES DICKENS' acquaintance with Rochester commenced at the age of four, when his father left Portsmouth to enter upon employment at Chatham Dockyard, and the family resided at Chatham for the next five years.

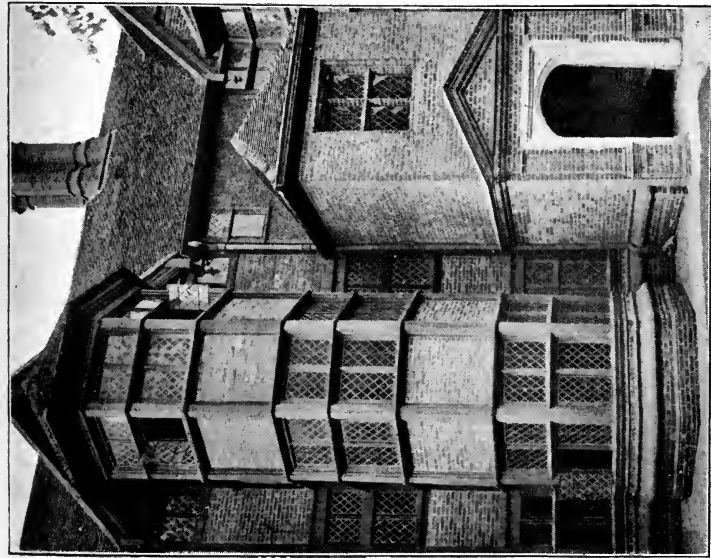
One of the walks which the boy took with his father in those early days was to Gads Hill, about three miles from Rochester, on the road to Gravesend and London. The house known as Gadshill Place was near to the road side at the top of the hill, and Dickens used to admire the house, and one day said to his father that he thought if ever he was rich enough he would like to live there. His father told him to persevere, and that some day his wish might be fulfilled. It is not often that a boyish aspiration is realised so exactly as was that of our novelist in this instance. In subsequent years he wrote of himself as "a very queer small boy" in the Chatham days, and describes an imaginary scene, in which the boy points out Gadshill Place to the narrator, and says he admires the house and has ambitions to live in it, to which the narrator replies that he himself occupies the house.

Dickens always had an affection for this neighbourhood, and in the year 1840 he spent a few days at Rochester and Cobham with John Forster and Maclise.

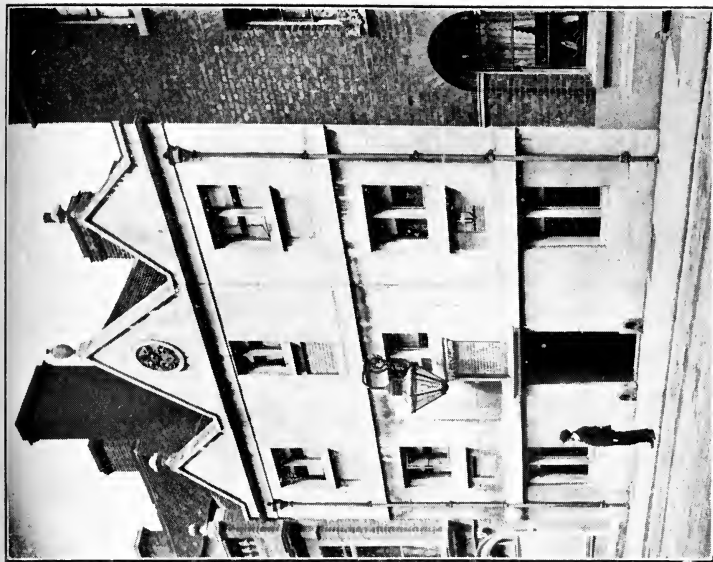
Gadshill Place had been the property of Mr. Lynn, the incumbent of Strood; on his death his daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. Lynn Hinton, had the house for sale, and in 1856 Dickens became the purchaser, and took up his permanent residence there in 1859. It was a convenient place from which to take his frequent trips to the Continent, or to visit his favourite Broadstairs.

Gads Hill in early days was the scene of many highway robberies, and here occurred the famous one related in the play of Henry IV, Part I. The supposed site is now occupied by the Sir John Falstaff Inn, and almost opposite the inn is Gadshill Place. Dickens had the following quotation from the play illuminated and framed and hung up on his first floor landing:—

"But my lads, my lads, to-morrow morning by four o'clock, early at Gadshill; there are pilgrims going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and traders riding to



Eastgate House.



Watts's Charity.

Rochester.

Photographs by H. J. Glaisher.



ROUND ROCHESTER WITH DICKENS.

London with fat purses; I have vizards for you all;
you have horses for yourselves."

Many of our readers will remember the sequel; how in the dark Prince Henry and Poins purposely separated themselves from Falstaff and their other companions, and when the latter had robbed the travellers, the Prince and Poins set upon the robbers and frightened them so much, that they ran away leaving the booty behind. We quote the conclusion:—

"*Prince Henry*. Got with much ease. Now merrily to horse :

The thieves are scattered, and possess'd with fear

So strongly, that they dare not meet each other ;

Each takes his fellow for an officer.

Away, good Ned. Falstaff sweats to death,

And lards the lean earth as he walks along ;

Wer't not for laughing, I should pity him.

Poins. How the rogue roared !"

We will now quote two descriptions of Rochester from our author's works; the former is from *Pickwick*, written in his young and buoyant days, and the latter is from *Edwin Drood*, the unfinished book, and the words quoted are almost the last put on paper by the writer:—

"Magnificent ruin," said Mr. Snodgrass on viewing Rochester Castle. "Ah! fine place," replied Jingle.

"Glorious pile—frowning walls—tottering arches—crumbling staircases—old cathedral too—earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—confessionals like money takers' boxes at theatres—queer customers those monks—Popes and Lord Treasurers, and all sorts of old fellows, with great red faces and broken noses, turning up every day—buff jerkins too—matchlocks—sarcophagus—fine place—old legends too—strange stories: capital."

"A brilliant morning shines on the old city. Its antiquities and ruins are surpassingly beautiful with the lusty ivy gleaming in the sun, and the rich trees waving in the balmy air. Changes of glorious light from moving boughs, songs of birds, scents from gardens, woods and fields—or rather, from the one great garden of the whole cultivated island in its yielding time—penetrate into the cathedral, subdue its earthy odour, and preach

ROUND ROCHESTER WITH DICKENS.

the Resurrection and the Life. The cold stone tombs of centuries ago grow warm; and flecks of brightness dart into the sternest marble corners of the building, fluttering there like wings."

Round Cobham skirting the park and village was one of Dickens' favourite walks from Gadshill. The Leather Bottle Inn at Cobham is made the scene of Mr. Tupman's retreat, when he had been jilted by the spinster aunt. When his friends found him at the inn, he had sufficiently recovered his equanimity to be discovered enjoying a hearty dinner and a tankard of ale.

Another of our author's walks was by Chalk or Shorne to Gravesend, and another to Cooling. This neighbourhood is introduced into *Dombey and Son*; and in *David Copperfield* it is related how David tramped through this part of the country on his long walk from London.

The way from Rochester to Cobham is thus described in *Pickwick* :—

"The three friends set forward again in the afternoon to walk to Cobham. A delightful walk it was: for it was a pleasant afternoon in June, and their way lay through a deep and shady wood, cooled by the light wind which gently rustled the thick foliage, and enlivened by the songs of the birds that perched upon the boughs. The ivy and the moss crept in thick clusters over the old trees, and the soft green turf overspread the ground like a silken mat. They emerged upon an open park, with an ancient hall displaying the quaint and picturesque architecture of Elizabeth's time. Long vistas of stately oaks and elm trees appeared on every side; large herds of deer were cropping the fresh grass; and occasionally a startled hare scoured along the ground, with the speed of the shadows thrown by the light clouds which sweep across a sunny landscape like a passing breath of summer."

The ancient hall here alluded to is Cobham Hall; it is well worth a visit, and is open to the public on Fridays. In 1559 Sir William Brooke entertained Queen Elizabeth here. His son and successor, Henry, Lord Cobham, was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, but being implicated with Sir Walter Raleigh, his estates were forfeited to the Crown. They were granted by

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James I to the Duke of Lennox. Additions were made to the Hall by Inigo Jones, which scarcely harmonise with the original Tudor style. The present owner is Earl Darnley of the Irish Peerage, some few years since known in the cricket field as the Hon. Ivo Bligh. In the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V the estates were owned by Sir John Oldcastle, called Lord Cobham in right of his wife. He was a prominent Lollard or follower of Wycliffe, and there are good grounds for believing that the character of Sir John Falstaff was intended as a caricature of him.

Cobham Church, which has been restored under the supervision of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, contains a most excellent series of brasses, commemorating the families of Brooke and Cobham, and the Masters of the College. Adjoining the church are some ruins of the old College or Chantry, and further south is the new College built after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The Chantry was founded in the fourteenth century for seven priests or chaplains, and richly endowed. The new College or Almshouse contained twenty sets of rooms, and a large hall. It was restored in 1875 by the then Lord Darnley. The line of ancient Watling Street is very conspicuous on the North side of the park. Half a mile to the West is St. Thomas's Waterings, a well used by the pilgrims on their way to and from Canterbury.

Richard Watts' Hospital in the High Street of Rochester is celebrated by Dickens in his Tale of the Seven Poor Travellers. It was founded in 1579 in accordance with the will of Richard Watts, which provided that an almshouse should be established containing six rooms with a chimney in each, for the comfort and abiding of the poor within the city, and six good mattresses or flock beds, with sufficient food and other furniture, for poor travellers or wayfaring men to lodge in, being no common rogues or proctors, for no longer time than one night, each of whom should have four pence, and should warm themselves at the fire of the poor dwelling in the said house, if need be.

It is thought that the name "proctors" here used applied to a class of beggars who acted as agents of a religious brotherhood.

Another building that attracted our author in Rochester was Eastgate House, which he describes in *Edwin Drood* as the Nuns' House. This is now the property of the City, and is used as a museum.

ROUND ROCHESTER WITH DICKENS.

Another house in Rochester referred to by Dickens is Restoration House, occupied in 1660 by Sir Francis Clark, who entertained Prince Charles there in that year. Our author describes the house in *Great Expectations* as the residence of Miss Havisham, but in the book calls it Satis House. The real Satis House was the abode of Sir Richard Watts, and adjoined the Castle wall. Here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, and it is said that when he apologised to the Queen for the poor accommodation of the place, she replied, *Satis*; it is enough! Hence the origin of the name.

The Bull Inn in the High Street, the scene of the eventful ball described in *Pickwick*, was honoured by a visit from the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, our late Queen, on one of their journeys through Kent.

Rochester Bridge is where ancient Watling Street crossed the Medway. Here Mr. Pickwick leaned over the balustrade one June morning, and contemplated nature while waiting for breakfast. When the old bridge was taken down, and the present one built in its place, Dickens then living at Gadshill, the contractors presented him with one of the pillars of the balustrade of the old bridge, and this he erected on the lawn behind his house, surmounting it with a sun dial.

Chalk, on the road from Gravesend to Gadshill, has an old church with a grotesque carved figure over the door, holding a jug and looking up at another quaint figure above. Near here are some underground chalk workings known as Dene Holes. At Chalk, Dickens spent his honeymoon, and heard of the success of *Pickwick*.

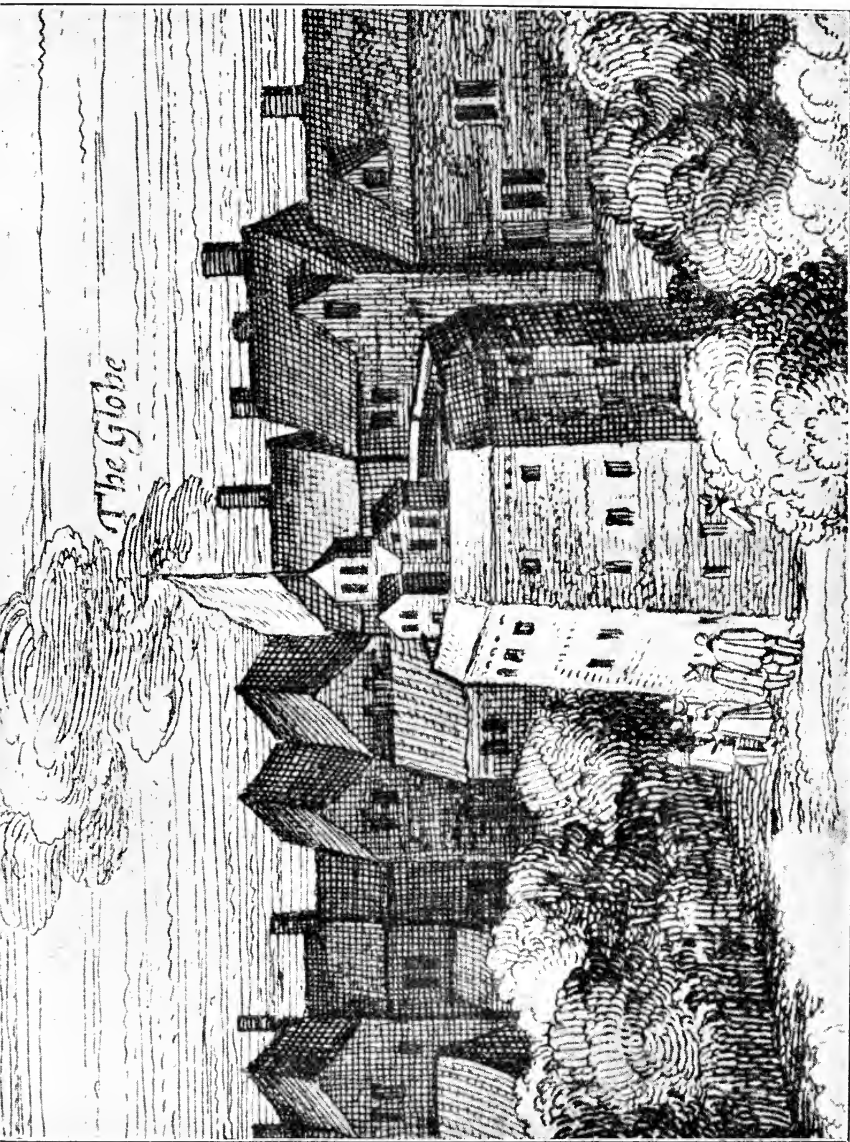
The neighbouring village of Shorne contains an interesting church, and was, as we have said, a favourite resort of our author.

The marshes round Gravesend and Cooling were a source of inspiration to him. In *Great Expectations* he says that the old battery out on the marshes was a place of study.

He regarded the country between Rochester and Maidstone as one of the most beautiful districts in England, and here he placed Muggleton and Dingley Dell, described in *Pickwick*. Dingley Dell has been identified with Sandling.

He was particularly attached to Cobham, and used to visit with the Lord Darnley of his day. This was rather exceptional on his part, as he strongly objected to being patronised by the

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The Globe Play-House.

THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE OF BANKSIDE.

aristocracy. The Swiss Chalet which once stood in his garden is now in Cobham Park.

On June the 9th, 1870, Charles Dickens passed away at Gadshill, the day after he had written the page which we have quoted from *Edwin Drood*.

His own wish was to be buried in the small graveyard adjoining Rochester Castle, or in Cobham or Shorne churchyard, but the nation willed it otherwise, and his remains now rest in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey, in the company of England's illustrious dead. A tablet to his memory has been placed in Rochester Cathedral.

THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE OF BANKSIDE.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

[Continued from p. 88.]

(2) The Visscher Group—based upon Visscher's panoramic view of London, 1616.

OF the second or Visscher group of views, there are many editions and imitations. Visscher's panorama of London, "commonly called the Antwerp view," is dated 1616, and consequently purports to illustrate London as it appeared subsequent to the destruction of the first Globe in 1613.

The Globe, *eo nomine*, see the "Cutting" herewith, is shown as hexagonal or octagonal—it is not clear which—together with gabled huts rising from the open interior, huts which, as before stated, are often absent from the first group of views. The playhouse stands in a field divided from the River by a single row of houses. Rows of windows in the walls point to the internal galleries. No entrance is shown, but the collection of people would appear to indicate its situation. The Rose in this panorama has, in name, been entirely suppressed, although it may have been in existence in 1616, and even later. The Globe Theatre has been placed in this view upon the site of the Rose, the real site of the Globe being, as far as it is at present ascertained, near to or outside of the lower edge of the picture. There is a doubt, therefore, as to whether what is styled the

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Globe may not in reality be the Rose. An edition of Visscher in a debased form, and showing, *inter alia*, new St. Paul's, was engraved by Johannis de Ram. The picture, as in Visscher's panorama, still bears the names of "The Globe" and the "Bear Gardne" although the Globe had been razed some fifty years previously.

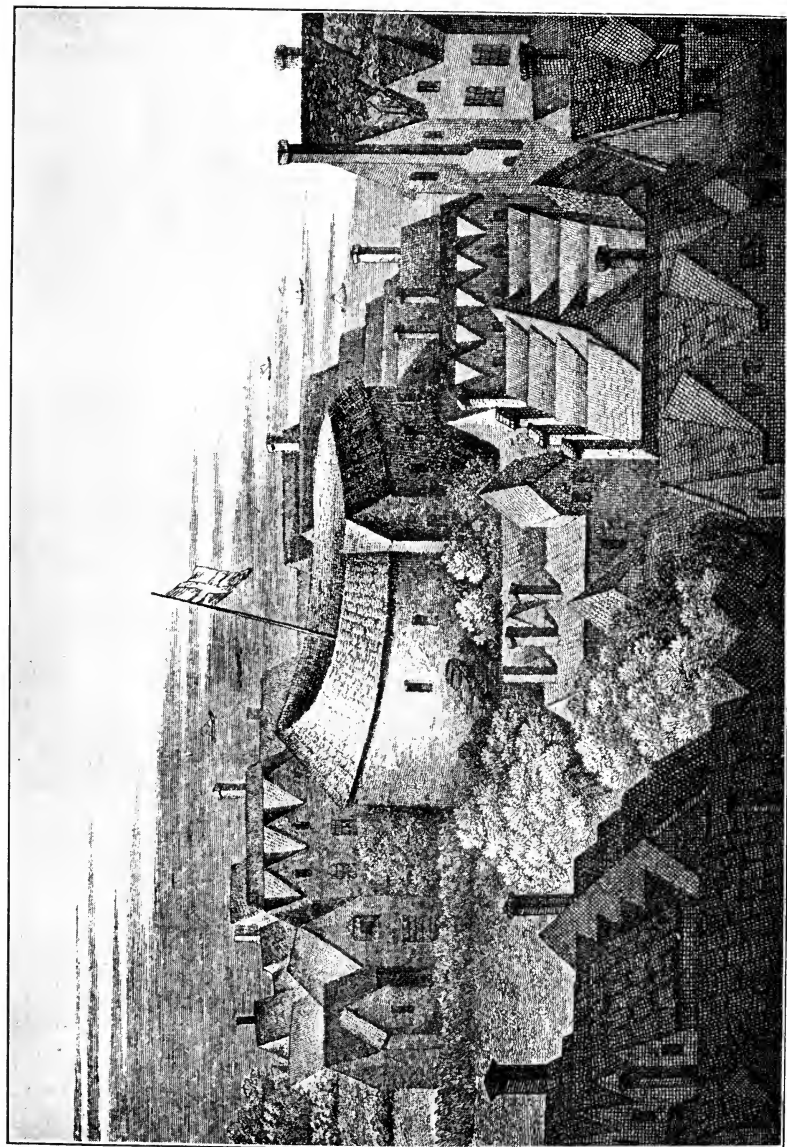
To this group is allotted the view of London which, here reproduced, appears on the title-page of the Bible by "Roger Daniel, Printer to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1648." The three polygonal buildings shown on the south of the Thames, should send the view to the next, the "Triple-house" group, but the view differs in some particulars from the common type of that group. Probably the three buildings are the Swan, the Bear-garden, and the Globe of Visscher, and have been huddled together so as to include them within the border-line of the picture.

In Crowle's "Pennant," now in the British Museum, there is a colour-tinted sketch of the "Globe, Southwark," in which the playhouse appears as polygonal, the colour being an integral part of the sketch. It may safely be asserted that the sketch was not drawn from nature but originated in Visscher. For historical purposes it is valueless, being in all probability a late eighteenth century or early nineteen century production.

(3) The Triple-house Group—where the Globe, the Rose and the Bear Garden appear together in proximity, *circa* 1650-60.

We come now to the third of the present division of views, viz., where upon Bankside a triple arrangement or group of houses of entertainment presents itself. Both the Globe and the Bear-Garden appear in this group as usual, and are depicted under their respective names. Between them, and sometimes connected by a curtain-wall with the Globe, is to be seen a smaller but unnamed building of the same class. There can be but little doubt that this is intended for the Rose playhouse. It is, of course, possible that this intermediate building is the "Hope" playhouse, the Hope which took the place of one of the four bear-gardens that Taylor, the Water Poet, remembered as having existed upon Bankside. If this is so, then the Rose is absent from this group also. The impression which accompanies this article is taken from a view subscribed "D. King,

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The Globe Play-House.

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delin. et excudit D. Loggan [1635-1700] fec.," and dated 1658. Neither the original nor its date appear to be known, but it may have been projected before the suppression of the playhouses in 1647. One of the best of this series is by Danckerts of Amsterdam. Wilkinson gives substantially the same picture in his *Londina Illustrata*, and alludes to it as "engraved by Hollar, and is prefixed to Howel's *Londinopolis*, first published about the year 1620."

Upon this statement it may be remarked that Hollar in 1620 was but thirteen years of age, while Howel's *Londinopolis* was published in 1657 and was unillustrated. The copy in the Guildhall bears below it the name of Matthew L. Merian, written in pencil by a former librarian, Mr. Alchin. The same name has also been written in pencil below one of the triple-house views in the Crace collection. The Dutch origin of the view is apparent, if only from the Dutch-tile-like aspect of the buildings portrayed. The Globe appears as polygonal, and resembles the playhouse in Visscher's panorama. There are also the curious upper gabled lofts, the use of which seems to be unknown, projecting through the open roof together with the unfurled flag. Windows to the galleries are also present. In common with the other pictorial maps, the horizontal scale is smaller than the vertical scale; or, alternatively, many buildings and plots have been omitted with the result that horizontal distances between the buildings have been diminished. In some editions of this view, the wall which connects the Rose and the Globe carries upon it the front of a house. The roadway that runs along the face of the wall lies approximately north-west by south-east. It may be that this position of the road, in conjunction with a plan that appears in Wilkinson, gave rise to the idea of the site of the Globe being now covered by No. 15, Anchor Terrace, at the side of Southwark Bridge Causeway. In fact, Southwark Bridge Approach was stated, soon after the construction of the Bridge, to intersect the sites of the Globe and the Bear-garden. The Globe is shown on the north side of the main thoroughfare, east-and-west, which still exists. In this as in other respects it is probable that the view is incorrect (compare the view by Ryther *supra*).

Although, as suggested, this view may have ante-dated the suppression of the playhouses in 1642 and 1647, yet its authenticity is not above suspicion. The relative and exact

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positions of the houses of entertainment, the appearance of the hostel, Holland's Leaguer, and the manifest corruption of some original by successive copyists lacking local knowledge, raise doubts as to whether it was engraved while Bankside appeared as represented, or whether Bankside was reconstituted from the artist's knowledge of what, not necessarily at the same time, was known to have been standing in this quarter.

If the view is genuine, or is substantially a true illustration, as may well be wished, it is then one of the most important of the views of Bankside.

There is extant a curious picture which contains suggestions of both the triple-house group and the next, the Hollar group. It does not appear to be a copy of either, but seems to have been projected by an artist who borrowed freely from both pictures, and then pieced out their imperfections with his own thoughts. Clearly the artist, possibly an Italian, had never seen the city which he was endeavouring to reproduce. The view is of little or no assistance in bringing to mind the aspect of the City during the eighteenth century, nor of the Globe except in so far as it reflected current opinion.

(4) The Hollar Group—based upon Hollar's map of London, 1647.

The fourth group of views selected for portrayal of the Globe is what may be termed the "Hollar" group, and, in respect of the appearance of the first Globe, is more allied to the first group of views, although it is later by some forty years. In the view by Hollar, taken from the tower of St. Saviour's, the playhouse is shown cylindrical, but without the enlarged base of the first group. Here, as in the first group, the uprising huts are absent, there being substituted on the south side a heightening of the circular shell, and a gabled rectangular buttress tower upon the eastern side. Presumably the heightened wall was for sheltering the stage from the prevailing winds, and the tower perhaps for the staircase to the galleries. The flag, as in the previous views, is emphasised. The view herewith is taken from Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

A diminutive of the central portion of this map was employed for several editions. Thus, as in the case of views of the other groups, it was used to represent the destruction of London by the Great Fire in 1666.

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From the Cambridge Bible, 1648.



Hollar's Diminutive, after 1666.

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In another edition, the flames are erased and the names of the buildings for the most part omitted. The accompanying view is taken from this edition of Hollar's panorama, an edition which bears the name "Londres" in its upper border, and in which, as may be noticed, the Globe is represented without the heightening of the wall. A version, published in Venice in 1743, was evidently copied from a debased edition of the original Hollar, and shows old St. Paul's on an exaggerated scale. In a grotesque eighteen-century edition which bears the name of Hoffner, the word Globe still appears although no building answering to that name is shown. The Bear-garden, or it may be the Swan, is represented solid with swollen proportions laterally, and with the vertical lines of the polygonal sides as arcs of circles.

In the view showing the Great Fire, which was published by Owerdon in 1667, as an inset to a map of Great Britain, and which, to a considerable extent, was based upon Hollar, Hollar's Globe from the diminutive editions also appears, but the Bear-garden is without the curious roof to the internal hut, so characteristic of Hollar. There are also suggestions of the Triple-house group. Probably the view was compounded of the third and fourth of the pictorial groups.

(5) Miscellaneous.

There are other views and pictorial maps from which, however, little reliable information concerning the Globe is obtainable, the representations therein of the playhouse seemingly not being based upon first-hand evidence. Doubtless an exhaustive collection of these miscellaneous views would suggest convenient groupings. Some of the views are infected with the open-air bull-baiting and the bear-baiting pits, as shown in the maps of Hoefnagel, *c.* 1558, and Agas the later, pictures in little of the affairs on the Bank prior to the erection there of the permanent playhouses. In these instances, the artists have essayed a compromise between amphitheatres and polygonal structures, and have not been sure whether they intended the one or the other, or what the number was.

Among the miscellaneous may be mentioned a view which purports to have been constructed by Norden in 1600. It shows, amid a congestion of buildings, three polygons, which, similar to those of Visscher, may be identified as the Globe, the

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Bear-garden, and the Swan. Owing to the crowd of tenements depicted on Bankside—differing in this respect from the other views of this date—and because of its similarity in other particulars to the Hollar maps, together with characteristics such as the engraving of the place-names in Visscher characters, legitimate doubts arise as to whether it is of the date ascribed to it. In fact it has no place in the sequence of views of this date. The view may be surmised to have been completed about 1650, perhaps with the assistance of maps of the second, third, and fourth groups. It should, however, be mentioned that Mr. Sidney Colvin, when referring in his "Early Engravings, &c." to this as an example of Norden's work, appears to accept the date assigned to it, viz., 1660.

Concluding Remarks.

Of the views of the playhouses which have been given, that group which shows Shakespeare's Globe of 1598-1613 is the most interesting. Unless the artists have copied from an original picture in which the Globe was improperly portrayed, Shakespeare's playhouse was externally cylindrical and formed with a basal enlargement. The absence of known views of the Theatre and of the Curtain, the early playhouses of north London, imparts additional interest to these later playhouses of Bankside.

It is curious that the Globe and the Rose do not, in views of three of the four groups, appear together, although there is a probability that both these playhouses were co-existent. When the Globe is present the Rose is omitted. In the third group, the Globe, the Rose, and the Bear Garden are shown side by side, but the original of this group may not be contemporaneous with the buildings represented. The fourth group shows a Globe approaching in shape that of the first group. The miscellaneous maps and views remain to be classified.

It is difficult to account for the omission of the Rose from three of the groups of engravings, unless indeed the Rose ceased to exist soon after the establishment of the Fortune playhouse in 1601 at Cripplegate. But in the face of Malone's statement, based upon manuscripts to which he had access, that the Rose was used for minor entertainments as late as 1620, this inviting hypothesis is hardly tenable. Equally untenable is that which

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The Globe Play-House.



From Baker's *Chronicle*, 1643.



Loggan's View, 1658.

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would place the Globe, when re-erected in 1614, upon the site of the Rose. The matter is, however, worthy of attention.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the gentlemen of the British Museum and the Guildhall who, among others, have met my requests for information, and for the production of maps and other documents, with unfailing courtesy and ready acquiescence.

Errata.—P. 86, line 14, for *Norden* read *Hondius*.

P. 87, lines 5, 6 and 7 from bottom, note that the hut appears in Delaram's background, and is not absent as there stated.—W.M.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 128.]

XXVII.—OSPRINGE (*continued*).

1615. We have a fair book of Common Prayer, and a large Bible, but not of the last edition.

Our communion table is not very comely.

We have not a standing pewter pot to put the wine in at the communion.

The church fence is not sufficient in some places, and there is a poor man do dwell in the church porch with his wife and children for a small time.—(Fol. 203.)

There is one Mr. Francis Pope teacheth, what licence he hath we know not.

Francis Pordage for detaining four bushels of barley, given as we suppose by one Tayler to the church to good uses, yearly to be paid at Michaelmas out of a parcel of land well known in Ospringe called Blakes, possessed and received many years together of one William Tayler, and since of Robert Pordage, father of the said Francis, who did purchase the parcel of land so charged, and as it appeareth by the church-book of the churchwardens accounts plainly.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 204.)

1617. Within this two months last past we have had lawful service in our church but four times.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Our minister is not yet resident upon his benefice, and hath been now absent some two months from his vicarage, and hath not preached there within that time.

That John Ledger our parish clerk doth in the absence of our minister read service sometimes, and doth also go into the homes of certain women who have been delivered of child in our parish, and there doth also church them at their homes, for which we do present him.—(Fol. 12).

1623. John Ledger, for carrying away out of the church a stool or pearch unto his own house, being an ornament of the same, and for not keeping the church clean.—(Fol. 174.)

We present one Simon Greenstreet for a recusant.—(Fol. 175.)

1624. That Simon Greenstreet and Margaret his reputed wife, are favourers of foreign power and defenders of popish and erroneous doctrine, and we present them for recusants. Also he is noted to have mass books, or books of popery in his house.—(Fol. 211).

1625. We have no curate, but in the absence of the minister, John Ledger, clerk of the parish, reads prayers.—(Fol. 240.)

John Coolbe for teaching of school being not licensed.—(Vol. 1610-17. Part 2. Fol. 241.)

XXVIII.—OTTERDEN.

1560. That our parson doth serve both Otterden and Stallisfield,

One Kingsnothe is had in suspicion of witchcraft.

That my Lady Awcher is patron of our church.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 40.)

1563. The parsonage-house and barn are in great ruin and decay, and also the glass windows of the chancel much broken.

The churchyard is not sufficiently fenced, for that there is controversy between Mr. Ayer and us, where the fence should go.—(Fol. 1563-4.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1569. Rectory, in patronage of the heirs of Edward Aucher, esquire.

Rector:—Dom. John Abbye, who is married, does not live there, has also the vicarage of Stallesfield in the same Deanery. Does not preach, has no license to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 16. Communicants, 46. (p. 37).

1580. See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.

1583. The churchyard lacketh reparation.

Anthony Sampson, gentleman, for the striking of John Ricker, of the parish of Charring, in the churchyard of Otterden, the 28th day of December, which was the Feast Day of the Innocents.

That the arches of our church are not repaired; also our churchyard is not fenced; and some part of our church is unceiled.

1585. That the Bible and Book of Common Prayer are rent and torn, is so much as they are altogether unmeet for the minister to read in.

The church wanteth shingling, by means whereof the rain oft times falleth into the church in time of divine service, to the people's annoyance.

That whereas always there have been three bells appertaining to their church, one of them, that is the second bell, is now wanting, and hath been this two years, and the fore bell (*i.e.*, the first of a peal) wanteth a wheel, so that there is but one bell in use, whereby the parishioners oftentimes are absent from some part of divine service, not having the ordinary means to call them thereunto.¹ Any other thing to present they have not.—(Fol. 16).

James Bunce, churchwarden two years past, let go our bell from our parish, and refuseth to make any satisfaction to us thereof.

On 28 September, when Bunce appeared in Court, he alleged:—That he being churchwarden about two years ago, by the express consent of the parishioners who were present at the time, did put forth two of their bells to shot (or cast) one

¹ There is now only one bell at Otterden, which was cast by Joseph Hatch, who died in September 1639—*Church Bells of Kent*.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

of larger [size], which bells were shot the one twice, and the other thrice, by means of the often casting of the one of them, the metal so wasted that it was not able to yield the metal again.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 32.)

XXIX.—PRESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM.

1560. Our vicar, Sir Edward Perott, hath not preached against the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome, this twelvemonth.¹

He hath not declared nothing (*sic*) against the abuse of images, relics, and fained miracles.

He declareth not the works of faith, and works of man's deceit.

Our sermons monthly he doth none; and we have no sermons or homilies read.

They have not taught the Pater Noster, Creed, and Ten Commandments.

They lack a Bible of the greatest volume, but they have another. Also they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Gospels, because their vicar is not ready to bear and pay his part of the same.

Osmond Gaye cometh not to his parish church, almost throughout the whole year. Also William Ashehurst, gentleman, and his whole household for the like cause.

The Catechism is not taught.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 42.)

1562. The quier (*sic*) lacketh glazing.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1567. . . . Maycott (appeared in the Court and stated), that the churchwardens of Preston left in his hands to be kept to the use of the church, certain goods of the church, which he saith at his departing out of the parish, he delivered to the churchwardens again; and that he hath delivered to them a cope, a vestment, an albe, and other things; and as to the chalice mentioned in the Bill of Presentment, he delivered it to the churchwardens, who since then have converted the same

¹ By the injunctions of 1549, all rectors, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons were to preach four times a year—"against the usurped power, pretended authority, and jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome."

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into a communion cup. John Cauxe also confessed that Maycott hath delivered all the things before mentioned to him and the rest of the parish, and knoweth nothing in his hands.— (Vol. 1567-69.)¹

1569. Rectory—Impropriator, Christ Church, Canterbury.

Vicarage, in patronage of the Queen or Abp. of Canterbury.

Vicar:—William Russell, who is married and resides there, has one benefice, and is hospitable as far as he is able, preaches and has license to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 12. Communicants 62. (p. 32.)

1572. The church is out of reparation, in the default of the whole parish.

That William Russell, vicar and preacher, keepeth in his house a woman servant, a suspect person.

The said William Russell broke the Queen's peace upon William Asheherst, gentleman, and pointed (*sic*) the place at the ale-house where he would fight.

Also it is presented that the said Russell, saith not their service in due time, for sometimes he begineth the service at eight of the clock and hath done by nine; and sometimes begineth at nine and hath not done before twelve of the clock, so that he keepeth no certain hour in his service. He serveth also at Davington and Ower, so that the parish can not be duly served as they ought to be. Further he receiveth children to be godfathers and godmothers, such as never received the communion, contrary to the Queen's Injunctions, viz., one Saven's son and one Gyles' daughter, to baptise one Carter's child.

He is a common fighter and a quarreller, for he hath made four frays besides the one aforesaid, since he was vicar there.

They have no service on Wednesdays and Fridays, nor Saturday, nor half the Holydays.

He is a common cow-keep and one that useth commonly to drive beasts through the town of Faversham, being a town of worship, and in other open places, in a jerkyn with a bill on his neck, not like a prelate but rather like a common rogue, who hath oftimes been warned thereof, and he will not be reformed.

¹ This volume is in the Probate Office at Canterbury.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

He keepeth in his house one Mary Cryndall, a naughty pack,¹ such a one as hath ridden in a cart in Shoreditch by London, who robbed the said Russell of gold, silver, napery, and other household stuff; and was brought and examined before a justice, who confessed the same. And since that time he hath received her into his house again.

The churchyard is unrepaired and open; also he serveth his cattle in the churchyard with fodder and straw, and in the church-porch, so that the church-porch is so defiled with beasts' dung that the parishioners are greatly annoyed therewith.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 733.)

1577. That they lack their communion cup, and our church lacketh some shingling.

William Asherst doth come very slowly to the church with his household, and whensoever we call upon him for his fine we can get nothing.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol 2.)

1580. See under Badlesmere, vol vii, p. 212.

1584. Our minister hath not said service on Wednesdays and Fridays. He doth not usually wear the surplice upon Sundays and Holydays in saying of morning prayer.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 10.)

1606. Our chancel is in some default, and to be repaired by the farmer of the parsonage, viz., Mr. Beale of Faversham, or Mr. Thomas Cuntrey as we suppose.—(Fol. 3.)

We have not any popish or sectary recusants inhabiting in our parish that refuse to come to church and common prayer, except one aged gentlewoman, the widow of Mr. Clement Finche, late of Milton, who now sojourneth with Mr. Hales her son-in-law, we cannot tell how long, but we think about five or six weeks, nor have we yet examined whether hereafter she be willing to come if she be able.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 32.)

¹ A lewd or low person. In the *History of Faversham*, by Edward Jacob (1774) are some extracts from the chamberlain's accounts:—"1555 Thos Dryn, and Elizabeth Hutton, widow, his daughter, had the execution of riding in the cart, and were banished the town for lying together."

William Russell was Vicar from 1562 until he resigned in 1572.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1611. Our churchyard and vicarage-house be well fenced and repaired, but there is fallen great decay in the church by a roof which is covered with lead, for the which we will repair to your Court for order and time for repairing the same presently.—(Fol. 21.)

1614. There is at this time some decay in and about our church, chancel, and churchyard, which hitherto, and as yet, for lack of necessary stuff we could not speedily repair, wherefore we do crave a time for the well and sufficiently accomplishing and repairing all manner of these defaults, before the day of St. Peter in June next.—(Fol. 154.)

1615. We want a flagon¹ for the wine, because being near to the town we have it commonly sent up to the church from the tavern in a pottell or quart pot, as is sufficient.

All things about the church and in the church be well and in good order, saving our chancel, which at this time is much decayed, both in the roof and walls and windows, as hath been before presented. The farmer that hath it in lease is Mr. Beale, of Faversham.—(Fol. 217.)

1616. Our churchyard is well and sufficiently fenced, but the church doth stand in need of reparation, viz., the roof, from which there hath been much lead stolen of late; also some graves in the church be not as yet covered, for these we will repair to the Court to take order for the repairing thereof.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 232.)

1639. We present Mrs. Susan Finch, with Charles Finch her son, Elizabeth Finch her daughter, Susan and Barbara her servants for popish recusants, not coming to the church.

Also John Williams and his wife for the like.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 13.)

[To be continued.]

¹ The silver flagon now used was given in 1759 by the Rev. George Sykes, vicar 1715-66—*Arch. Cantiana*, vol. xxv, 157.

NOTES ON THE EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

BY C. W. FORBES, Member of the Essex Archæological Society.

SOUTH Essex until a few years ago was, with the exception of a few places near the river such as Barking, Grays, Tilbury, practically an unknown country to the majority of people ; even now, although thousands travel daily between London, Leigh and Southend, very little is known of the miles of open country through which they pass daily after leaving the old world town of Barking.

We do not intend to speak of this part of the county except as regards its churches and a few of the well known country houses which may perhaps be of interest to some. The churches are very old ; nearly all date from the Norman period, and in a few cases even from Saxon times, there are also Roman remains to be found in the shape of Roman tiles or bricks in some of the towers, &c.

During the Roman occupation of this country, a good deal of building went on, and many castles and large houses were erected for the dwellings of the wealthy Roman settlers and chief officers of the army stationed here. All these buildings eventually went to decay or were destroyed by the Saxon and Danish conquerors, the country being covered with ruins. Stone being then scarce (there are no stone quarries in the county) Saxon and Norman church builders frequently used the Roman tiles or bricks in their work. Where there is much stone used as in the case of porches, &c., it was probably brought by the Normans from Caen in Normandy. Flint and stone are used in a good many, the insides of the walls being filled with chalk which is fairly plentiful, and in others a coarse kind of rubble. As the whole of the county was in the earlier periods nearly all forest, a great deal of timber was easily obtained, consequently we find that the porches generally and the towers in some cases are built of wood supported inside by immense beams.

If one has the time and inclination, the best way to see the churches, &c., of this part of the county, is to take the train from London to East Ham or Barking, and thence cycle or ride along the main roads. In many cases the villages *en route* are some miles from a railway station, and unless one happens

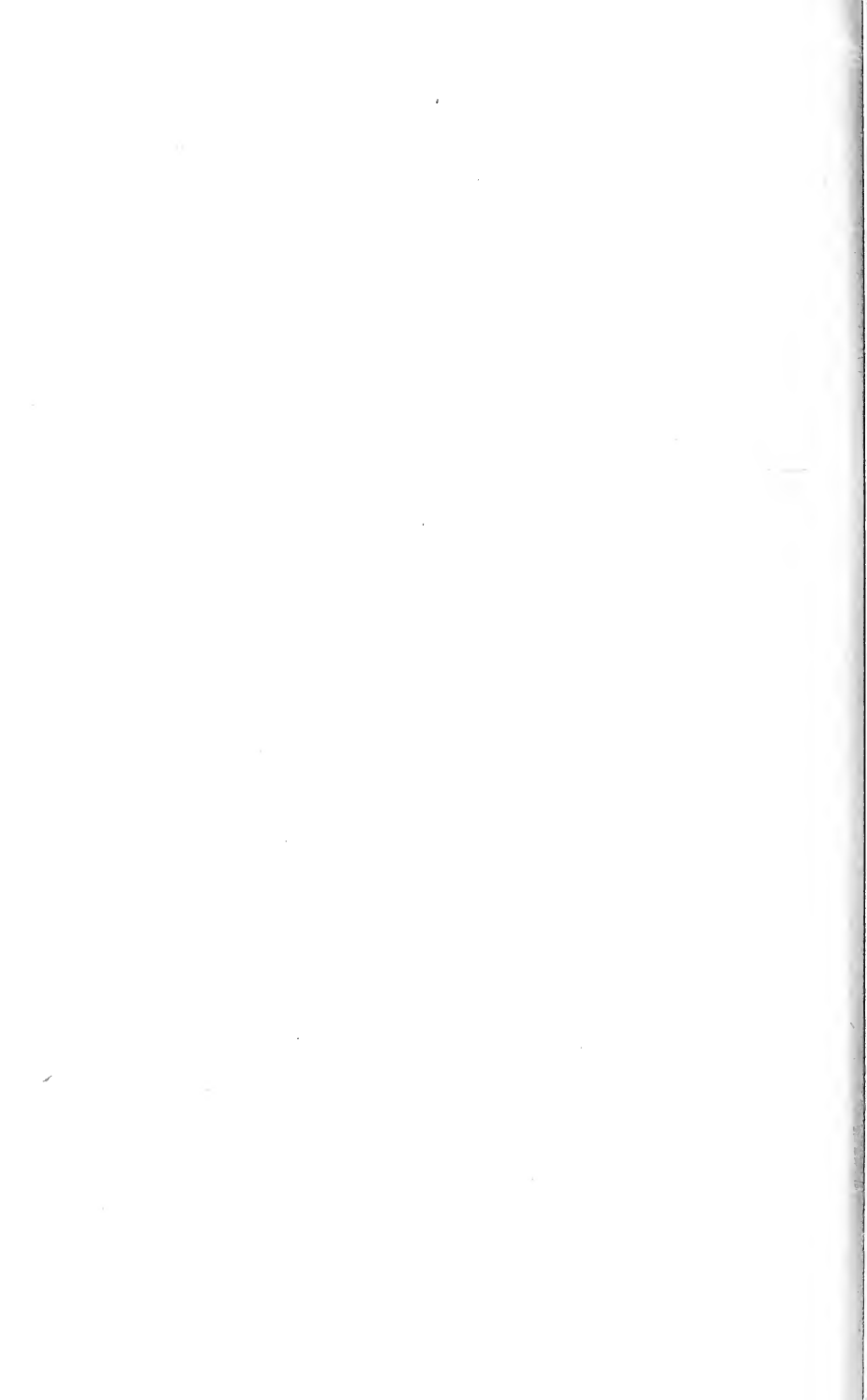


East Ham Church.



East Ham Church; Norman Arcading.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

to be a good pedestrian walking would be rather wearisome. The best route would be *via* Aveley, Stifford, Orsett, Stanforde-Hope, &c., to Southend. It would be advisable, if possible, to stay one or two days here, so as to be able to inspect some of the fine old churches round about, and then return to London *via* Rochford, Rayleigh, Brentwood and Romford. From East Ham to Southend by road is about 35 miles, the roads are fairly good, and it is not very hilly. Starting early in the morning, and taking the day for the journey down if cycling, one would be able to visit at all events the more important places on the way. Let me take you on an imaginary tour through the district, and I will try to point out the chief items of interest, the churches, besides a few of the most celebrated houses *en route*.

EAST HAM.

Taking East Ham for our starting place, we must go out of our way a little to visit East Ham Parish Church. This has many things to attract the historian and archæologist. It stands on a small hill by the side of the road, about two miles from the Town Hall on the road to North Woolwich. The church is kept locked, but the keys can be obtained from the caretaker. I am glad to say that now-a-days the majority of churches are kept open all day, and the visitor will have no trouble in inspecting the interiors of them.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene is of the early Norman period. The walls are of flint and stone with coursed dressed quoins; the tower is of a much later period, and has evidently at a later time still been repaired with bricks and mortar. What a tale this old Norman church could tell if it could speak, of the stirring days of the Nevilles, of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth and many others; also of the tyrant Cromwell. This church being in the old Manor way, the high road between Essex and Kent, must have witnessed many a fine pageant.

The tower and south porch at the present time are sadly in need of repair, but the old church is nevertheless very interesting.

The south porch has been at some time blocked up and is now used as a vestry. There is a round apsidal chancel; these round apses are very seldom seen.¹

¹ Hadleigh Church, seven miles from Southend, has a round apse of which we will speak later.

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The entrance is Gothic, but we notice a fine Norman arch as we enter into the nave. This arch is neatly moulded with columns each side, and is in a very excellent state of preservation. There are no side aisles. The interior contains one small Norman niche window, the rest are modern. In the choir is a good example of Norman interlaced arcading, on the north side behind the modern choir stalls, but the corresponding arcading on the south side has been destroyed to make room for a later window.

In the apse, behind the altar, what strikes one on entering the chancel is a splendid tomb to Edmund Nevill and his family, he who unsuccessfully claimed the Earldom of Westmorland in the time of James I.¹

There are also a number of memorials in various parts of the church to many who were well known in the surrounding districts during their lifetime.

The Font, just inside the nave entrance on the left, is of alabaster, and was the gift of Sir William Heigham in 1639.

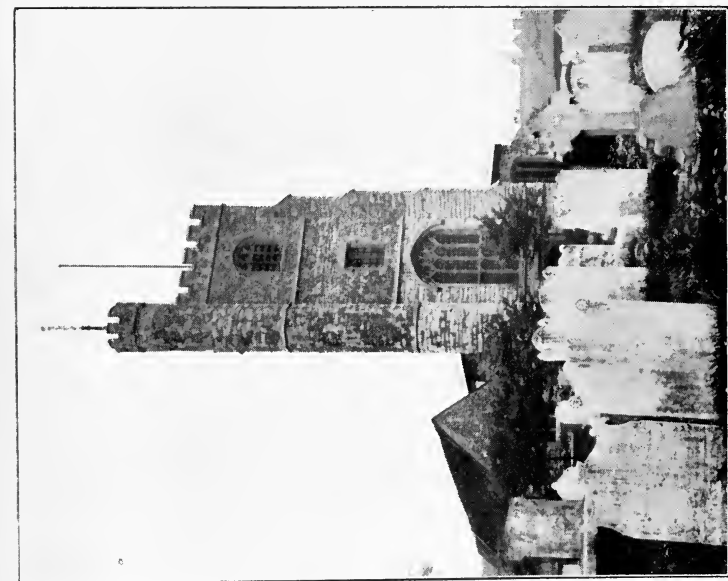
There is a good Decorated piscina, with shelf niche above, in the chancel; this was evidently inserted at the same time as the windows were altered.

The list of Vicars dates back to 1328.

The earliest known Minute Book of the Vestry, dated 1735, is numbered 14, the first thirteen have then either been lost or mislaid. They contain many interesting details of the Parish Meetings.

In the Tower of the Church are hangings for four bells, but only one remains, which is dedicated to S. Gabriel, and evidently dates from the early part of the XVI century. This bell, as the

¹ Edmund Nevill was son of Richard Nevill (son of William Nevill, younger son of Richard Nevill, 2nd Lord Latimer, grandson and heir of George Nevill, 1st Lord Latimer, a younger son of Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmorland), and heir male of Charles Nevill, 6th Earl of Westmorland, who was attainted in 1571 for joining "The Rising of the North." He assumed the title of Earl of Westmorland after the death of the 6th Earl in 1601, and but for the attainder would have been entitled to it. He died at Brussels about 1631. In the inscription on the monument he is styled "Lord Latimer and Earl of Westmorland, being the 7th of that family who had enjoyed the title." His widow died at Mile End in 1647; in her will she styles herself "Dame Jane Nevil, Countess of Westmorland, relict of the Right Honourable Edmund Nevil de Latimer, claiming of right to be, and generally reputed to be, Earl of Westmorland." See Lysons, iv, 142-3; *Complete Peerage*.—EDITOR.

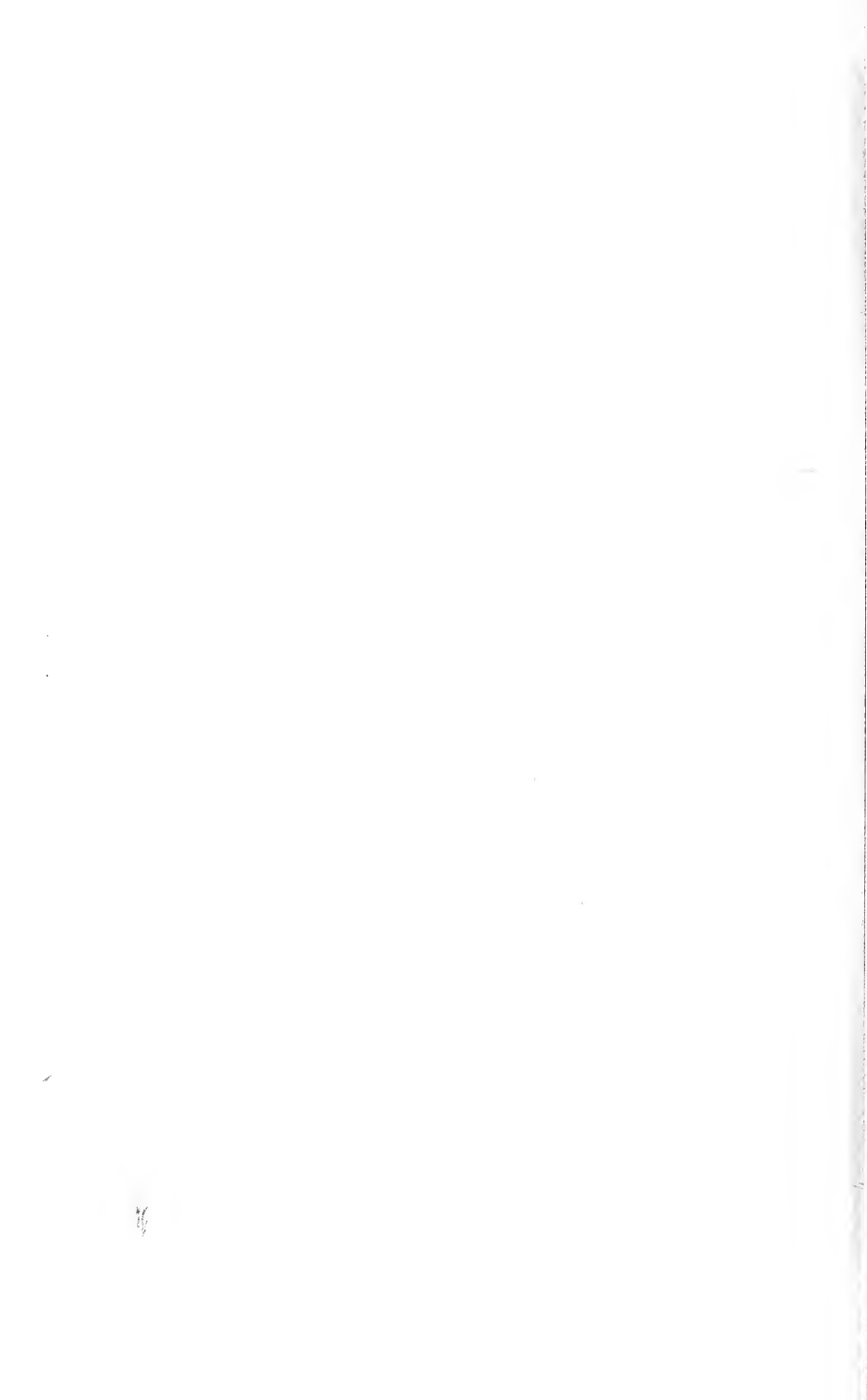


Barking Church.



Barking Abbey; the Curfew Gate.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

name implies, was used as the Sanctus bell. The fate of the other three bells is recorded in the Minute Books. One item refers to an account submitted in 1738 by one Thomas Jersey, landlord of a house close by, called the White House, where the majority of the Vestry Meetings were held, and who was Overseer at that time, for money paid to Thomas Worthem on June 6th, 1738, for mending the bells, £4 9s. 0½d.

On July 1st, 1782, the Vestry, finding that the bells were cracked, useless and dangerous, gave a Mr. Ripley power to have three replaced, providing the expense did not exceed the value of the cracked bells which was estimated at £45 15s. 10d. In 1784 a special vestry was held to consider the fate of the bells, and a resolution was passed authorizing Mr. Wilson, the Churchwarden, to get the value of the bells or a portion of it from the bell founders, Messrs. Patrick & Osborn. The firm, however, having gone bankrupt, the Parish got nothing, and the bells of East Ham Church were lost for ever.

Two very fine brasses were discovered in the apse during a late restoration, one to Hester Nevill, dated 1610, and the other to Elizabeth Harvey of Dagenham, dated 1622.

BARKING.

We must, however, start on our journey for Barking; returning to the main road by the new Town Hall, we cross over the river Roding, and the eyes alight on the fine tower of the parish church of St. Margaret. We are now in the old town of Barking. The parish is, and always has been, one of the most important in the county of Essex. The name dates back from very early times, and we have it called Bereking, Berchingum, Berchingas, etc. It was probably founded by the Romans, as there is near by a Roman camping ground, called to this day "Uphall Camp."

Essex, originally, contained about 410 parishes, and Barking belonged to the Hundred of Beacontree. The Nunnery of Barking held property in various parts of Essex, and the neighbouring county of Herts, for very many years; in the height of its splendour its jurisdiction covered many miles of the surrounding district. The Abbesses were Baronesses in their own right, and were very wealthy and powerful. There were only three other nunneries in England who had the same privileges; they were Wilton, Shaftesbury and St. Mary's at Winchester.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

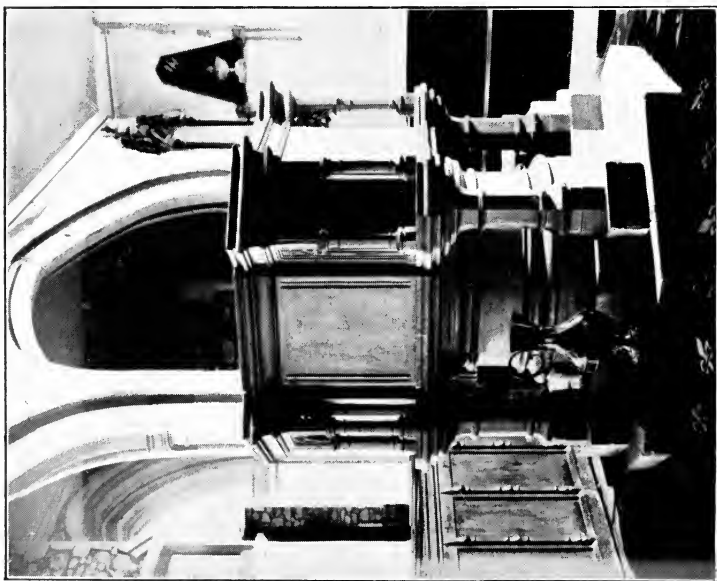
Barking Nunnery was for 850 years if not the greatest at least one of the most influential, having had at one time the sisters and widows of Saxon and Norman kings for its Abbesses, who had immense power and wealth and a large retinue, and now where is it? Gone, and the ground on which it stood desolate and a waste.

The Nunnery was founded in the first instance in the year 666, by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, for his sister Ethelburga. Very little is known of its history. Erkenwald was a very saintly man; he was canonized later, and buried in the first St. Paul's Cathedral, by King Stephen, in the year 1148. The first Abbey existed for over 200 years, and was then destroyed in the year 870 by the Danes. The house was desolate and in ruins for about a century, and the second Abbey was built by King Edgar. William I, or as historians prefer to call him, the Conqueror, came to Barking to receive the fealty of the fallen or conquered Saxons, and I believe resided here for some time while the Tower of London was being built.

The Charter of the Abbey, or Nunnery, is still extant among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. Queen Maud (or Matilda), wife of Henry I, was one of the most important and well known of the Abbesses. She is supposed to have built the first Bow bridge, near Stratford. She also founded the Leper's Hospital at Ilford, which is still standing, while the chapel in the centre is still open for public worship. When chantries, hospitals and monasteries were destroyed by Henry VIII, it was turned into almshouses. The history of this building is interesting; the writer hopes to give an account of it in a future paper.

Another celebrated Abbess was Mary, sister of the famous Thomas à Becket.

The seal of the Abbey was in the shape of an oval. At the bottom was St. Erkenwald standing between his two sisters, Ethelburga and Hiedelitha, and over this a figure of the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus and St. Peter and St. Paul on the sides. The Abbey surrendered to the Royal Commissioners and soldiers of Henry VIII in 1539. There is now little remaining except a fine square embattled tower, with octagonal turret, and a pointed arch. This tower is called the Curfew, or fire bell Gate. The Curfew bell was rung here every evening at 8 p.m., until some few years back. Over the Gateway is the



The Font.



Holy Water Stoup and Old Font.
Barking Church.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

Chapel of the Holy Rood, and on the east side on the wall of the upper chamber is an *alto rilievo* of the Holy Rood. This Gateway is now used as the entrance to the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. Margaret. It is a fine piece of work and is worth going many miles to see. On looking over the churchyard wall to the north, traces of the foundations of the abbey can be seen in the waste field around, and this, after a reign of 850 years, is all that remains of this once famous and wealthy abbey. This wall was probably built out of the ruins of the Abbey, as it contains a quantity of Roman tiles, brought, no doubt, from Uphall Camp.

We now turn our attention to the Parish Church, with its fine square tower, 75 ft. high, which contains at the present time a splendid peal of 8 bells. The church is 115 ft. in length, 65 ft. wide and 26 ft. high. The west doorway under the tower is Perpendicular in style, and the windows were evidently the same; they were until lately filled up with tracery of "churchwardens' Gothic," but have recently been restored to the original Perpendicular design. The interior contains nave, chancel, one south and two north aisles. There are several aumbries in the chancel and some fine ancient brasses. Over the west entrance is a lofty arch in the Early English style; the west window is of the 15th century and has been lately restored.

There are some Norman pillars in the north aisle, and the church contains Early English and Perpendicular work. The ceiling was originally a fine oak one, but has been covered with a plaster decoration in the Italian style, evidently done at the same time as the windows were mutilated, and the stone pillars white-washed; these, however, have all been lately scraped and cleaned.

Attached to one of the pillars on the north side of the nave, near the west door, is what is thought to be a fine piscina with a niche of Gothic tracery; but the writer's opinion is that it is not a piscina, but a holy water stoup. Below this on the floor is an elongated stone Font to which no date can be assigned. It was found many years ago and perhaps belonged to the original Saxon Nunnery. It was no doubt used for immersing infants, as in the mediæval period infants and people who were baptised were dipped into the water, and were not baptised by affusion, as at the present time.

EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

The church is full of interesting monuments and memorials and is well worth a visit. The plate is very fine and curious, and the registers inform us that the world-renowned Captain Cook was married here in 1762. The living belongs to All Souls' College, Oxford.

RAINHAM.

Leaving Barking, we get on the main road again for our next stopping place, Rainham, a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is very little to interest one on the journey with the exception of Eastbury House, which is about half a mile past Barking on the right. This is a fine brick house, dating from the early 16th century, and was evidently built about the same period as the Boleyn Towers at East Ham, which are of a similar style of architecture; the supposed place of incarceration of Anne Boleyn after her short period of favour in the eyes of Henry VIII.

Eastbury House is noted traditionally as being the one in which Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators concocted the famous Gunpowder Plot; this, however, is rather doubtful. It is, however, a fact that Lord Monteagle was residing here at the time, and his name appears in the register of Baptisms at Barking.

As we near Rainham, we notice the fine Norman tower of the church dating from 1150; £2,200 has been spent within the last ten years on the restoration of this building, principally in the interior, but more is wanted, as the tower is in a very dilapidated state and in urgent need of repair.

The church is over 750 years old; the chief exterior object of interest besides the tower is a fine Priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel, in the early Norman style.

There are two Norman arches in the interior, one on the west side of the entrance to the tower, the other being the chancel arch, both with a chevron moulding. There are also some fine Norman niche windows. The piers are oblong in shape and very massive, being 3 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide on their north and south fronts, and 2 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. east and west. The arches are flat, with chevron mouldings.

The basin of the font is very old, being rough hewn stone; on two sides are small projecting pieces of stonework, probably intended for ornaments or to represent handles. This basin is



Rainham Church.



Wennington Church.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.



EARLY CHURCHES OF SOUTH ESSEX.

of a much earlier date than the pedestal, which is early Norman, and probably belonged to an earlier Saxon church. There is a 13th century piscina in the south aisle.

The oak screen has been restored and is nearly all new work. There is a very fine rood staircase on the south side. This, I think, is rather unusual, as they are generally on the north side; underneath this is an oblong hagioscope, roughly hewn out of the stone work.

On the north side of the screen is a round hole cut through the stone, which was doubtless used in pre-Reformation times for a confessional, the priest sitting in the chancel and the penitent in the nave of the church, unseen by each other, the confession and absolution being whispered through this small hole.

In the nave is an old oak muniment box, dating from the 16th century, and a curious chair made up from the old benches; one side has a carved lion, and the other has been made to match this. There is a list of Vicars in the church from 1327; before that date it belonged to the Abbey of Lesnes or Lessness, a house of Augustinian Canons near Plumstead in Kent, ruins of which may still be seen near the railway station at Abbeywood.

On the east side is Rainham Hall, with a fine porch said to have been built from the design of a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The date on the hoppers of the rain-water pipes is 1729; the detail is all copied from that of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was built for Captain John Harles, who also built and founded Rainham Wharf; he was a timber and builders' material merchant. Until the railway was made this wharf was very beneficial and much used; it is not however used to any great extent now. Rainham Vicarage, near by, dates from 1701.

WENNINGTON.

A mile and a half past Rainham we come to the small village of Wennington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, is built of rubble, the interior being of clunch, which is a kind of chalky stone; it was restored in 1886.

Originally of Norman foundation, the chancel still showing traces of Norman as well as of Early English work, it has been practically rebuilt in various times.

In the 15th century the south aisle was pulled down and the

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. III.

arcading blocked up. At the restoration this was opened again.

There is on the south wall of the chancel a plain piscina, and another in the north aisle.

The font dates from the 15th century and is of very curious design, being of roughly hewn Purbeck marble. It is an octagonal basin on a round shaft and plinth. The oak cover is a very good piece of carving.

There are some remains of the ancient oak benches with finials in the tower.

The pulpit is Jacobean; on the top is the frame of an old hour glass, now used for the purpose of holding a pulpit lamp. The date of the pulpit is the same as that at Aveley, 1621. It originally used to stand on an oaken shaft or block.

During the late restoration the ends of a Perpendicular rood screen were discovered embedded in the walls of the nave.

The muniment chest is probably as early as the 13th century. The locks are broken. The Parish registers date from 1606, and are, I believe, complete.

This church in its early days belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster.

[To be continued.]

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. III.

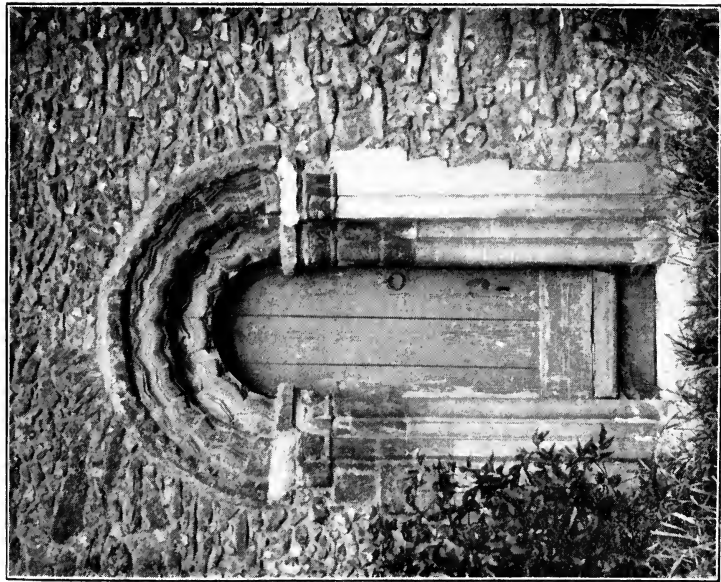
LOVE *v.* MAIDFORD.

Michaelmas Term, 11 Henry VII, 1495.

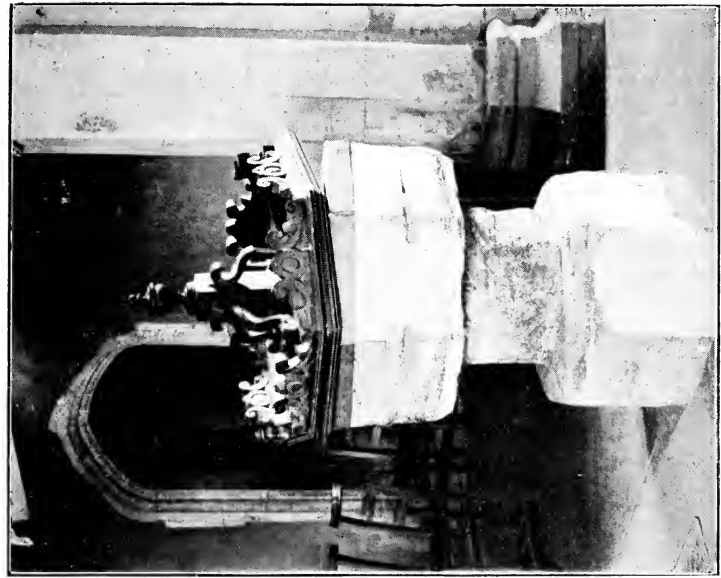
(*Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VII, No. 15.*)

To the King our Sovereign Lord.

PITUOUSLY sheweth unto your Highnesse and the Lordes of your most Honorable Counsell, your feithfull subyet and daily Orato^r, John Love, son and heir unto John Love, late Citezin and Grocer of yo^r Cite of London, that where the said John Love the fader was seased in his demesne as of fee in a mese [messuage] and certen londes



Rainham Church; Priest's Doorway.



Wennington Church; the Font.

Photographs by C. W. Forbes.

1. October 1900 - 1901

2. October 1901 - 1902

3. October 1902 - 1903

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. III.

w^t th'appurtenaunces in Micham in your Countie of Surrey, and so seased thereof enfeffed of grete truste one John Saxby and other, to yo^r suppliaunt unknowen, in fee, to th'use of the same John Love and of his heires, and to th'entent therof to perfourme the last wille of the same John, which John made and declared [his last will that] one Margery, then his wife shuld have and occupie to her and to her assigneys all the said mese and londes, w^t th'appurtenaunces, unto the tyme that your said subyet cam to the age of xxj yeares afor that the said Margery reasounable shuld repayr and kepe the said mese and londes; and over that, the said Margery shuld reasounable fynde the said John Love the son; and if it happed the said Margery to dye that then the said feffees and executours shuld kepe and repayre all the said mese and londes, w^t th'appurtenaunces, and honestly fynde and kepe the said John Love the son till he come to the age of xxj yeres, and then the said John Love the son to have the aforesaid mese and londes to him and his heires; and the said feffees to make astate therof according. And the said John Love the fader delivered all such evidences and munimentes at concernyd the said mese upon trust unto one Xpofer Wood, unto the behove of the said John Love the son. And after, the said Margery caused yo^r said subyet to make astate of the said mese and londes, w^t th'appurtenances unto one Thomas Maidford, the same John Love the son then and yit being wⁱⁿ the age of xxj yeres. And the said Thomas Maidford kepeth your said subyet from the said mese and londes w^t grete myght, and your said subyet [? wanteth] of power to pursue for his right therin after the order of yo^r Commen Lawe. Pleece it therefore yo^r Highnesse, the premisses tenderly considered, to graunt [? yo^r gracious writt undre] yo^r Prive Seel to be directed to the said Thomas Maidford, him commaunding by the same to appere before your Highnesse and the Lordes of yo^r most Honorable Counsell at a certen day and under a certen peyne, there to aunswer to the premisses. And yo^r said subyet shall daily pray for the preservacion of yo^r moste Roiall astate.

This is the Answer of Thomas [Maidford].

The seid Thomas seith that the Bill is insufficient and uncertayne [and is] determynable at the Common Lawe and not by this Courte, wherof he prayeth allowance, and the

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

avauntage therof to hym [saved, he seith] that the seid John Love the fader was sole seased in his demene as of fee of and in the seid mese and lond in the seid Bill of Complaint comprised [and so thereof died] seased; after whosse dissesse, the seid mese and londes discended to the seid John Love the son, as son and heir to the seid John Love [the father, which] seid John Love the son, by his dede insealed and inrolled in the Kynges Courte of his Chauncery, for the somme of xiiij li. to the seid [John Love] by the seid Thomas beforehand contented and payde, enfeffed the seid Thomas in the seid mese and londes and tenementes in fee, to th'use of the seid Thomas [. . . by virtue whereof] the seid Thomas was and is therof seased, and theym occupieth as his owne, as lawfull is for hym to do; and over that [the defendant saith that] the seid John the son was of the age of xxij yeris at the tyme of the said astate made. [Specifically denies the allegations in the Bill, and prays to be dismissed with costs].

There is a Replication, also a Rejoinder, mostly formal.

All the documents are damaged by damp, and are consequently illegible in places.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT ALDERSGATE.

BY HENRY R. PLOMER.

THANKS to the public spirit and energy of the late Deputy, J. G. White, the Guildhall Library now possesses the finest series of local records to be met with in any city in the kingdom, consisting of the parish books, other than the registers, of many of the churches of the City of London.

Most of these records are of comparatively modern date, nor is this a matter of surprise, when it is remembered how large a number of the City churches were destroyed in the fire of 1666; it is rather a matter for congratulation that any of the older documents should now be in existence.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

One of the churches which survived that disaster was St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, an ancient building demolished in the eighteenth century and replaced by another that has no pretensions to architectural beauty. But though the old church has gone, its records have been preserved, and are now in the custody of the city, and may fairly be said to be a wonderful collection. The Churchwardens' Accounts extend from 6 Edward IV (1466) to the year 1830. Down to 1636 the accounts were entered in rolls, of which there are 103, in an excellent state of preservation. In 1637 the accounts were first entered in book form, and a large folio volume, made we are told at the cost of John Johnson, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, who was the senior Churchwarden in that year, and whose arms are tricked on the first leaf, contains the yearly accounts with a few gaps here and there down to the year 1679. The remaining volumes carry the history of the parish to the year 1830.

The Vestry Minute Books, six in number, commence with the year 1601. The Poor Rate Books fill 188 volumes from the year 1743, while the Tithe Rate Books, 100 in number, cover the period from 1826 to 1867. Nor does this exhaust the catalogue of the St. Botolph records, there being many other books of a miscellaneous character, one of which is interesting as containing a list of the monumental inscriptions in the church, a list of gifts, and the copy of the will of a London citizen who died in 1651.

Undoubtedly the chief glory of this fine collection is the series of rolls which contain the Churchwardens' Accounts for a period of one hundred and seventy years.

Churchwardens' account books of an early date are always rare, but to find them in the form of rolls is still more rare, in fact we cannot recall another instance of their being found in this form. These early rolls of St. Botolph's are some of paper and some of vellum, and to each is attached a slip of vellum or parchment, which serves as a cover, and of which something more will be said later.

The first thing that strikes one is the clearness and beauty of the writing, and the neatness with which these accounts were set out. This is accounted for by the fact that the rolls were written up, from the rough notes kept by the Churchwardens, by a special scribe, evidently an educated man, perhaps one of the

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

legal profession, who was paid for his services, a certain sum being entered yearly for this work. These accounts possess this further attraction that they are written in English, though occasionally marginal notes or annotations are added in Latin.

The revenue of the church was derived from various sources. First and foremost were rents received for property belonging to the parish. Amongst these was a quit rent paid by the Abbot and Convent of Kirksted for certain tenements in Raton Rowe without Aldersgate, which had been bequeathed to them by one Ralph Raddespray, Citizen of London, in the 35th year of "King Edward, son of King Henry the First," presumably Edward the First, and the deed of conveyance was enrolled in a book belonging to the church, which has long since disappeared. St. Botolph's also possessed seventeen houses in Black Horse Alley, a brewhouse called the Helm or Helmet in Cornhill, a tenement and garden without Temple Bar, a tenement called the Church House in Aldersgate, and six houses in the Barbican, between the tenement known by the sign of the Great Bell and the Bars, which last named houses were held by the Brotherhood of St. Stephen, attached to the neighbouring church of St. Sepulchre. Like all landlords, the churchwardens had considerable trouble with some of their tenants, one of whom is quaintly described as a "seyntwary" man.

Another source of revenue were the "lights," the "Beme" or "Rood" light being the chief, but in addition to this St. Botolph's received offerings for St. Katherine, St. George, St. Margaret and St. Christopher, some thirty shillings annually being collected for these various lights.

The items entered under the headings of "Pitties and Knells, Hire of Torches and Tapers," are extremely interesting, as they record the names of those for whom the "passing bell" was tolled, as well as those for whom torches were burnt at christening or marriage. Sometimes these entries are quaintly vague in their information, as in the entry for "berying a man that dwelled next the side of the Lyon," or in that which records the burning of tapers "for the berying of Lorymers cosyn," and provokingly so in the following, "at the obit of the Prior of St. Bartholomew's father and mother."

The parishioners were expected to attend the yearly presentation of accounts under penalty of a fine; they were also expected to take upon them the duties to which they were

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

elected at the Easter Vestry, or pay a fine for not serving. All such fines went to swell the church revenues.

One item of the annual receipts was peculiar to the church of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, and it reads thus:—"receuyd of Dyverse persons on St. Bartholomew's Day for standing about the Church." This was, doubtless, in connection with the opening of St. Bartholomew's Fair, the great annual gathering held within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The crowds no doubt found their way through Little Britain into the great open space at Smithfield; but whether the persons who paid for standing about the church were mere onlookers, or vendors of ballads and small wares there is nothing to shew, but there is record of a fruit seller paying for a pitch there for some years.

The expenditure of the Churchwardens included all manner of outgoings. Repairs to the church and church property took a great deal of the money, so did the bells and bell ropes, while the ordinary expenses of the wardens included the purchase of books and vestments, washing and mending the surplices, keeping the parish boys quiet in the gallery on Sundays, purchase of bread and wine for the Altar, oil for the lamps, holly and ivy for the church decorations at Christmas, to say nothing about dinners on various festive occasions and numerous other odds and ends. Such items are common to all churchwardens' accounts and are familiar to all antiquaries, and, except in so far as they illustrate the price of articles and the wages of labour, are of no particular interest and become wearisome by constant recurrence.

But the early Churchwardens' Rolls of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, have many entries peculiar to themselves and well worth noting. For example, in the second year of Henry VII (1486-1487), the Churchwardens bought a new suit of vestments "of cloth of gold," consisting of "a cope, a chesypyll, ii tunycles with the awbes and apparell belonging to the same," at a cost of £35 9s. 5d., not far short of £400 in money of the present day. Truly they must have been "gorgeous raiment." These vestments lasted about ten years, for in 1496 is the record of the purchase of another set "of whyte damaske poudred w^t browderie werke w^t orfreyes browdered werke of golde." This cost somewhat less than the previous suit, the amount paid for it being but £23 17s. 3d., or an equivalent of £280 of our present money.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

Sometimes pious donors added to the church wardrobe, as in 1503, when we read of "a peyre of offreyes for vestmentes made w^t gold and images of Seynt James, saynt Bartilmew and other seynts wrought w^t nedyll werke of the yefte of Richard Cornysshe, gent."

Again in the second roll (1486-1487), is an interesting list of legal expenses incurred by the Churchwardens in prosecuting a certain William Kenningthorp, "for taking away divers jewells out of the church," a few items of which are here noted :—

To Robert Bardesey for making of a byll agenst Will ^m Kenynthorp in theschequier for taking away of divers jewellys oute of this chirche	-	-	xl ^d
To Nicholas Stathom for counseyll in declaryng of the said byll	-	-	xl ^d
Item for a copy of Keningthorps plee to the said byll	-	-	xij ^d
It. to Robert Mildenhall for enteryng of oure replication to the said aunswere of Keningthorpe	-	-	ij ^s
It. to William Barnewaye for attorneyship in the same acion, and for a warrant of attorney	-	-	xvij ^d
It. for a brekfast to the Barons of the King's Exchequer	-	-	vij ^d
It. for divers brekfasts to the said Nicholas Stathom, Robert Bardesey and their clerkes	-	-	vij ^d
It. spent at the Cardynall's Hat in pepyns and wyne upon Nicholas Stathom and Soleyard for the rejoynng to Kenyngthorp's plee	-	-	vij ^d

That the matter was eventually settled to the satisfaction of the Churchwardens, may be gathered from the concluding entry in connection with it :—

Itm. paid for making of obligacons betwix the said William Kenyngthorp and the Wardeyns of this chirche to abyde the awarde of Sir Richard Illingworth and other in all maner matters	-	-	vij ^d
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In Roll 3 (1480-1482), amongst the church repairs was included

for amending the tabernacle of Seynt Botulph x ^s . And to a kerver for half a day for setting up of the image of seynt Botulph	-	-	iiij ^d
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while in the roll for the previous year a sum is entered for taking an inventory and making a valuation of the church goods.

Occasionally items of expenditure occur in connection with public events. On the death of Queen Elizabeth, wife of

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

Henry VII, six shillings and eightpence was paid to the wardens of St. Botolph's, for prayers to be said for her soul, and two years later, amongst the payments is one "for ringinge the dirige of the Queen of Spayne."

Many other curious and interesting entries abound in these rolls, marking all the epochs of our national history; the transition from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism under Henry VIII, back again to Roman Catholicism under Mary, and to Protestantism under Elizabeth, from Laudism to Puritanism, from Puritanism to fanaticism, and yet once more to the Restoration and Protestantism as it was. All these have left their record upon the Churchwardens' Rolls of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, just as did the victory of the Armada, and many a similar event since. To note them all, or indeed to note only a few of them, would fill a volume. But before leaving these rolls a word must be said as to the fragments which serve as wrappers to them. They are all of them earlier than the document to which they are attached. Thus the covering to the roll of the 13-14 Henry VII consists of a portion of an inventory of the goods and chattels of Sir William Berkeley, knight, "late of Bystorne," taken the 10th November, 1484, in which this entry occurs:—

"In the Chappell. Itm. an Englysshe boke of the
sege of Troy in paper - - - xiijs iiijd."

Was this a copy of Caxton's "Recueil"? Another of these fragments is an indenture of sale of property in the 3rd year Henry VII (1487-8), in a good state of preservation and very legible. A third fragment is a portion of an account of expenses kept apparently by the steward of some college in the 6th year of Henry VII, while yet another is part of a tally of wool, giving the names of different Merchants of the Staple, against whom large quantities of wool are entered.

Having now glanced briefly at the "rolls," we may fittingly conclude this article with a short notice of the first of the Churchwardens' "books." As already said it begins in 1637 and carries the record down to 1679. In its general features it has little to differentiate it from the rolls. There is the same clearness and beauty of writing and businesslike arrangement of accounts. The entries too are very much of the same character. But at that time Little Britain, in which the church

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. BOTOLPH.

stands, was inhabited chiefly by printers and booksellers, some of whom took an active part in parochial matters. Thus we find Richard Cotes and Miles Flesher, or Fletcher, two of the largest printers in the City of London at that date, acting as Churchwardens of St. Botolph's, in the year 1645-6. In 1654, Cornelius Bee, an eminent and widely known bookseller, living in Little Britain, was Churchwarden, and in 1664 and 1665 another bookseller in the same thoroughfare held the office. In 1637 the church of St. Botolph's underwent a thorough restoration, and an assessment was made on all the inhabitants of the parish to pay for it. At the beginning of this volume are two lists giving the means of those who paid and the amounts they contributed. Amongst the names we find those of the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Countess of Rutland, Sir Henry Martyn, Sir Nathaniel Brent, and many other wealthy and distinguished people. In these assessments the names of Cornelius Bee the bookseller and Miles Fletcher the printer follow one another, from which it may be inferred that they were near neighbours. They each paid £1 14s. 8d., as did also the booksellers, Lawrence Sadler, Godfrey Emerson, and Thomas Harper, all inhabitants of Little Britain. Each of these assessments realized about £400.

Following these come the disbursements, from amongst which the following items are selected.

Paide for wrytinge xvijj notes to certen noble personages inhabitinge in this parish to demandaund their aunswers for payment of their taxasons towards reparations of the Church by order from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury -	00 03 0
Paid for a supper for the workemen who promised that the parishioners should hear Divine Service in the Churche upon Christmas Day	01 19 0
Paid to Baptist Sutton for making Sir Henry Martin's armes in glasse conteyninge 7 foote $\frac{1}{2}$ at vi ^s a foote - - - - -	02 04 0
Paid to Thomas Culley for nyne foote of wyer for the saide armes - - - - -	00 04 06

Finally, as we close the book, we note this quaint entry which for want of punctuation reads thus:—

"Of Thomas Daniell for being drunk to the use of the poor" - - - - -	000 05 00
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THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 150.]

1520, July 2. Henry Standish, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, began a sermon with soft words about charity, and then broke out into a fury against Erasmus, saying that the Christian religion was destined to total ruin if the translators of the New Testament were not utterly and entirely suppressed.¹

1520, July 31. Erasmus to Herman Busch. Inveighs against Lee. His chief support is a stupid abbat and one Standish, first a Minorite, then a Theologian, afterwards a Bishop. Gives an account of a ridiculous sermon preached by Standish before the Lord Mayor and the Corporation in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in which he inveighed bitterly against the new edition of the New Testament by Erasmus.—(*Works of Erasmus*, vol. iii, p. 562.)

1521. On May 12th, 1521, the Pope's sentence against Martin Luther was formally promulgated at the Cross. "The Lord Thomas Wolcey, by the Grace of God, *Legate de Latere*, Car^{all} of Seinct Cecely, and Arch Bishop of Yorke, came unto Saint Paules Church of London, wth the most parte of the Byshops of the Realme, where hee was received wth procession, and sensid by Mr Richard Pace, then beeing Deane of the said Church. After wh^{ch} ceremonies doone, there were 4 Doctors bare a canope of cloth of gold over him, goinge to the highe Alter, where hee made his obligation; wh^{ch} done, hee proceeded forth, as above said, to the *Crosse* in Paules Church yeard, where was ordeined a scaffold for the same cause; and hee sittinge under his cloth of estate w^{ch} was ordeined for him, his 2 crosses on everie side of him, on his right hand (sittinge on the pace where hee set his feete) the Popes Embassador, and nexte him the Arch Byshop of Canterbury, on his left hand the Emperors Embassador, and next him the Byshop of Duresme; and all the other Byshops, wth other noble Prelates, sate on twoe formes oute right forthe. And then the Byshop of Rochester [Fisher] made a Sermon, by the consentinge of the whole clergie of England, by commandement of the Pope, againste one Martinus Eleuthereus [*i.e.* Luther] and all his

¹ Copied from Marsh; reference not found.

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workes, because hee erred sore and spake against the Hollie Faithe; and denounced them accursed w^{ch} kept anie of his bookes. And there were manie burned in the Churche yeard of his said bookes duringe the sermon; w^{ch} ended, my Lord Car^{all} went home to dinner, wth all the other Prelates."—(Cotton MS., *Vitellius*, B. iv, fo. 115.)

1521. Minutes of the examination of Adrian Dolevyn alias Dyryk, for holding and publishing heretical opinions. He confessed himself to be the author of the book upon which he was examined. Sentence: "In primis that upon Sunday next about viij of the cloke he shalbe brought unto the Blake Friars; and ther at the churche dore to receyve a faggot, bare heddyd, barre leggyd and bare fottydyd, w^t a peyer of bedes in that oon hand and holding the fagot upon that on of the shulders w^t that other hand; and so presently to goe fro thens to Pawlles, and ther to tary in the revestry untill the Prosession tyme. Item, then to be redy to goe befor the crosse all the Prosession tyme at Powlles. Item, that doon, to goe fro thens to the *Crosse* in the Churchyard, or ells wher the precher shall preche, and ther to stand befor the precher all the sermone tyme; and the sermone doon, to retourn agayne to the Cathedrall Churche of Powlles, and ther to leve hys fagot at the assygnment of the officer; and soo from thens to retourn agayn to the place at Westmynstre wher he came fro, and ther to receyve the residue of his penance that shalbe semyd to my Lord Legate's Grace or his commissaryes."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. xxiii, fos. 225, 226.)

1525, January 16. "And the xvj day of January, before the Byshoppe of Sent Asse [St. Asaph], Doctor Standych and Doctor Allyn and other offeceres belongynge unto the sayd Legate [Wolsey] dyd begynne their Visitacion at the Observanttes at Grenwych, and then was departyd many of them unto other placys; but agayne that day that the Byshoppe of Sent Asse with his compeny shulde come agayne, many of them were come home agayne, or elles they had bene put owte at that tyme; and one of that owse, John Forrest, was comandyd to preche at *Powlles Crosse* the Sondag after, and there pronuncid them all acurst that wente owte of the place; and thene some of theme came home and ware put in the

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

porteres ward in the Cardnalles place.”—(*Chronicle of the Grey Friars*, p. 32.)

1525, February. “In this monethe the Cardinall [Wolsey] as Legate, by his power Legantyne, would have visited the Friers Observautes, but they in nowise would therein condescende; wherefore xix of the same religion were accursed at *Paules Crosse*, by one of the same religion, called Frier Forest.”—(Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 691.)

1526, February 11. “The 11 of Februarie, foure merchants of the Stilyard did pennance at *Paules Crosse*, and an Augustine Frier, called Doctor Barnes, bare a fagot; there was present the Lord Cardinall [Wolsey] with 11 Bishoppes; John Fisher, Bishoppe of Rochester, made the Sermon, which was against Martine Luther of Germanie and his doctrine.”—Stow, *Annales*, p. 526.)

1526-7, February 16. “Also this same yere Doctor Barnes,¹ the Austyne Freer, two Esterlynges, and two other men, shulde a stoude at *Powlles Crosse* at the sermonde with faggottes and tapers, but for because of rayne, they stode on the hye scaffold within the church, and the Byshoppe of Rochester, Fycher, dyd preche; this was the xvj day of February, and then Barnes was delyveryd home to prisone, but he brake aways from them, and went beyend see unto Luter.”—*Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, Camden Soc., p. 33.

1527, August 23. Erasmus to Robert Aldridge. Is told that a Preacher at the celebrated pulpit commonly called *St. Paul's Cross*, had accused him before the Lord Mayor and others, of impiety for innovating on a passage in the 7th chapter of St. John. He defends his conduct by a reference to the Greek MSS. Dated, Basle, August 23rd, 1527.—(*Works of Erasmus*, vol. iii, p. 998.)

1527, December 7. Thomas Bilney was sentenced by Tunstal, Bishop of London: “That he should abide in prison

¹ Robert Barnes, Prior of St. Augustine's at Cambridge, afterwards burnt in 1540. This note and the preceding seem to record the same event.

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appointed by the Cardinal, till he were by him released ; and moreover, the next day he should go before the procession in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, bare-headed, with a Fagot on his shoulder, and should stand before the Preacher at *Paul's Cross* all the sermon time.”—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 217.)

1528, April 10. John Hig alias Noke alias Jonson, of Cheshunt in the Diocese of London, having confessed that he had taught certain heresies, was sentenced to the following penance: that on Palm Sunday, with bare head, legs and feet, he should go in front of the Procession at St. Paul's Cathedral, bearing a faggot on his left shoulder; which done, he should return with the apparitor and remain with him until Good Friday [April 10th]; on which day he should stand at *St. Paul's Cross*, bare headed, with his faggot as before, the whole of the sermon time; on Easter Sunday to go in procession with his faggot at the parish church of Cheshunt; that he should hear mass on bended knees, but not receive until the Monday following; that for the rest of his life he should wear a silk faggot on his outer garment, unless he have dispensation. The wearing of the faggot was dispensed with by the Vicar General, on the representation by Hig that otherwise no one would employ him and he would be forced to beg.—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. xlvii, fos. 79, 80.)

1528, May 19. Humphrey Monmouth, Citizen and Draper of London, then a prisoner in the Tower on suspicion of heresy and for having prohibited books, petitioned Wolsey and the Council for pardon. In his petition he says: “When I harde my Lord of London [Tunstal] preach at *Pawles Cross*, that Sir William Tyndal had translated the N. Testament in English, and was noughtilie translated, that was the first time that ever I suspected or knew any evil by him. And shortly after, al the lettres and treatyes [*i.e.* treatises] that he sent me, with dyvers copies of books that my servant did write, and the sermons that the Priest did make at St. Dunstones, I did burne them in my house.”—(Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. i, pt. 2, No. 89.)

1529, May. The first edition of Tindal's New Testament is said to have been burnt. Tunstal was told by Augustine

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Packington that the Dutch merchants who had bought the copies from Tindal, were willing to sell them all. "The Bishop, thinking he had God by the toe, said, 'Do your diligence, gentle Master Packington, get them for me, and I will pay whatsoever they cost; for I intend to burn and destroy them all at *Paul's Cross*.' This Augustine Packington went unto William Tindal, and declared the whole matter, and so, upon compact made between them, the Bishop of London had the books, Packington had the thanks, and Tindal had the money."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 235.) The money thus obtained enabled Tindal to print a revised edition.

"This year also, in the month of May, the Bishop of London caused all the New Testaments of Tindal's Translation, and many other books which he had bought, to be brought into Paul's Church-yard, and there openly to be burned."—(*Ibid.*, p. 245.)

1529, May 8. "In the next session he [John Tewkesbury] submitted himself, and adjured his opinions, and was enjoined Penance, as followeth, which was the eighth of May. Imprimis, That he should keep well his Abjuration, under pain of relapse. Secondly, that the next Sunday following, in Paul's Church in the open Procession, he should carry a Fagot, and stand at *Paul's Cross* with the same. That the Wednesday following he should carry the same Fagot about Newgate Market and Cheapside. That on Friday after he should take the same Fagot again at S. Peter's Church in Cornhill, and carry it about the Market of Leaden-hall. That he should have two signs of Fagots embroidered, one on his left sleeve, and the other on his right sleeve, which he should wear all his life, unless he were otherwise dispensed withal. That on Whitsunday Eve he should enter into the Monastery of S. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and there abide, and not come out unless he were released by the Bishop of London."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 243.)

1529. "The Revocation of Dr. William Goderige, read at *Paul's Cross*.

"Masters, so it is, that where in my late sermon at Saint Mary Spittle, the Tuesday in Easter-week last past, I did pray specially for the soul of Richard Hunne, late of London, Merchant Taylor, an Heretick by the laws of holy church justly

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condemned; by reason whereof I greatly offended God and his Church, and the Laws of the same, for the which I have submitted me to my Ordinary, and done Penance therefore: forasmuch as peradventure the audience, that was thereby offended by my said words, might take any occasion thereby to think that I did favour the said Heretick, or any other, I desire you at the instance of Almighty God to forgive me, and not so to think of me, for I did it unadvisedly. Therefore here before God and you I declare myself that I have not favoured him or any other Heretick, nor hereafter intend to do, but at all times shall defend the Catholick Faith of holy Church, according to my profession to the best of my power.”—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 261.)

1530, May. “In this yere in Maye, the Bishop of London caused all his New Testamentes which he had bought, with many other bookes to be brought into Pauls Churchyarde in London, and there was openly burned.”—Hall's *Chronicle* p. 771.)

1531, December 3. “Memorandum, the first Sonday of Advent, in the yere of our Lord M. five hundreth and xxxjth, these bokes folowyng were opynly at *Poules Crosse*, by the autorite of my Lorde of London [John Stokesley] under his autentycal siale [seal], by the Doctor that that day prechide, prohibite[d], and straytely commaunded of no maner of man to be used, bought nor solde, nor to be red, under payne of suspencion, and a greter payne, as more large apperyth in [the] forsayde autoryte. [Here follows a list of thirty books.] And all other suspect bookes, bothe in Englissh and in Laten, as well now printed or that here after shall be printed, and not here afore namyd.”—(*Historical Memoranda*, Camden Soc., N.S., vol. xxviii, p. 89.)

1531. “Persons abjured, with their Articles.

“John Periman, Skinner, 1531.

“His Articles were much like the unto the others before; adding moreover, that all the Preachers then at *Paul's Cross* preached nothing but lyes and flatterings, and that there was never a true Preacher but one, naming Edward Crome.”—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 263.)

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

CROSBY HALL, one of the most interesting old buildings yet remaining within the City of London, is threatened with demolition. This famous house, situate in Bishopsgate Street Within, has for a considerable number of years been used as a restaurant; but even this common-place, if useful, function is preferable to the advent of the house-breaker. A bank, we are told, is to be erected on the site, a costly building, doubtless, one of the embodiments of vulgar ostentation and lack of architectural taste that we are, alas! accustomed to see in these days. Why is it that the modern bank alternates between the heavy, feature-less structure, in what a witty American has described as "the dry-goods-box style" of architecture, with a ponderous, ugly granite base, and the florid, fantastic monstrosity, suggestive of a cross between a coloured wedding-cake and a box of German bricks, with a strong dash of glazed terra-cotta freely adapted from the last new thing in grill-rooms? And it is for one of these eye-sores that Crosby Hall is to be destroyed!

Built in 1466 by Sir John Crosby, close on four centuries and a half ago, few existing buildings have more interesting associations or have known greater vicissitudes. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, who still remains a historical mystery, bought it and used it as his London residence, and it was here, so tradition has it, that the crown was offered to him by the citizens of London. Here lived for a time Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, philosopher, and political martyr. Here Queen Elizabeth feasted, surrounded by the marvellous bevy of writers, wits, and statesmen, that she, above all English sovereigns, managed to attract to her service.

In later days came the period of degradation, when Crosby's Hall was a Nonconformist Meeting House, a warehouse, an office, and a restaurant. And now?—was it spared in the Great Fire to be ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed 240 years later? We read in the daily press that the Court of Common Council have in their august wisdom decided that the matter is no concern of theirs. The more shame to them. We do not envy the present Lord Mayor if he allows himself to go down to posterity as the man who refused to bestir himself to preserve this interesting relic of the past. Sir William Treloar

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has the reputation of being an enlightened and a broad-minded man. Let him use his great influence to prevent this threatened scandal.

The celebration of the bicentenary of Henry Fielding's birth, which happened at Sharpness Park, near Glastonbury, on April 22nd, 1707, reminds us that *Tom Jones* is said to have been written at Fordhook House, between Ealing and Acton. The story is at best only partially true, for internal evidence seems to show that the novel was begun at Salisbury. But the writing of *Tom Jones* is known to have extended over a lengthy period, and it is possible that some of it may have been done at Fordhook, prior to its publication in 1749. The only way to settle this is to ascertain definitely when Fielding first came to live at Ealing. He was there in 1751, when *Amelia* was published, and probably most of this novel was written there. Fordhook House stood on the north side of Uxbridge Road, a little to the east of Ealing Common Station. It was a comfortable looking red-brick house, probably built in the reign of George I, and stood in a large garden of park-like aspect. The house was pulled down in 1903, and the site and garden are now very nearly covered with shops and small villas.

The Guildford Corporation have decided to offer the Poyle Charity a sum of £500 for the purchase of Rack's Close, a place of considerable note in the borough, believed by many people to have been in olden times a place of torture. It is probable, however, that the place derived its name from the racks or cloth presses used for drying the blue cloth which was the town's staple industry 300 years ago. In acquiring Rack's Close the Council would become the owners of the only official entrance to the adjoining caverns, which are excavations from which the chalk used in building many of the old houses in Guildford was obtained, and which were afterwards used as stores for the Gascon wines which Henry III is known to have kept at Guildford.—*Globe*.

If imitation be the sincerest flattery, annexation must certainly be a strong proof of admiration. We learn that a copy of our April number has been stolen from the Richmond

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ree Library. But while we may compliment the thief on his taste in magazines, we deprecate (on behalf of the publishers) this method of acquiring a library. A local paper puts it very prettily :—" In respect to the last-mentioned [the H.C.M.] we will charitably suppose that the offender conceived erroneous ideas as to the significance of the word 'Home.' He (or she) will by this have grasped the fact that the periodical in question is not the 'Take-it-Home Counties Magazine'—that is to say, not unless you buy a copy for yourself."

Memorial tablets have been placed on No. 144, High Street, Kensington, where Sir David Wilkie, the great Scotch painter, resided at one time; on No. 33, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, where Carlyle lived for a short time on his first coming to London in 1831; and on No. 1, Orme Square, Bayswater, where Sir Rowland Hill lived while engaged on his beneficial work of introducing penny postage.

We extract the following from the Annual Report of the Churchwardens of Epsom Parish Church :

"The carved mahogany chest was found to be in need of repair. This has been done, and the chest placed at the head of the South Aisle. Its place in the vestry has been taken by an iron safe.

"We consider one of the most important things we have done has been the providing a proper receptacle for the registers, as some of the older books were suffering from the careless handling they sometimes received in times past. We received a visit early last year from Mr. Bruce Bannerman, acting for the Surrey Parish Register Society, now busy printing old registers of the County for the better preservation of records. His knowledge and experience being so fully placed at our disposal made clear to us where our duty lay towards the old records of an interesting past, and that we might do also what we could to leave them intact, we decided to follow his advice and have some at least of the older volumes re-bound. Of the oldest books the paper was wasting away, and here and there pieces were disappearing and one or two entries becoming mutilated. The oldest Vestry Book and the oldest Registers of Births and Deaths were accordingly taken to the Binding Room of the British Museum, where Mr. Bannerman introduced us to the manager, Mr. Metcalfe; these books have just been returned, and form an interesting example of the admirable work done in that department."

This is very praiseworthy. *O si sic omnes!* Other churchwardens please copy!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Register of Births and Deaths, above referred to, must be an object of extraordinary rarity, and as such well deserving the money spent on its preservation. Most parishes have to be content with a Register of Baptisms and Burials.

We learn that the Manorial Society has decided to compile and publish a list of Court Rolls in private hands. This is a step in the right direction, and will go far to justify the existence of the Society. Such a list, if printed on the lines of the Calendar of Court Rolls at the Record Office, with details of the places concerned and dates, will be of great assistance to the topographer and genealogist. We should strongly advise this Society to drop the senseless and irritating distinction between "Members" and "Associates." A man like the late Professor Maitland, for instance, would not be eligible as a "Member" unless perchance he were the lord of a manor or a steward, and would have to be content with the humbler rank of "Associate," which is absurd. The offices of the Society are at No. 1, Mitre Court Buildings, E.C.

We are glad to hear that the Gypsy Lore Society is being revived; founded in 1888, it has been dormant since 1892. Much learning has been expended on the Romani Rai, but much still remains obscure. The Society will deal principally with language, ethnology and folk lore; in the last subject especially we may expect to find much valuable information still waiting to be recorded. We wish the Society every success on its re-awakening.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BEN JONSON'S LOCK.—I have a small engraving of a scene on a canal, entitled, "Ben Jonson's Lock, shewing the spot where the Head of the murdered woman was found"; engraved by J. Elmslie. Underneath is written in pencil, "Paddington." I shall be obliged by any information on the subject.—AMICUS.

SIR THOMAS MORE.—I am anxious to ascertain any facts relating to Sir Thomas More's early life, while he was presumably living with his

REPLIES.

father, Judge More, at Gobions Manor, Hertfordshire. The lives and contemporary histories of him all deal exclusively with his Chelsea residence, where he spent his official life. But he is known to have written "Utopia" at Gobions, and must have been there a good deal. A portrait group, by Holbein, of Sir Thomas and his family, includes a certain carved oak reredos, still in existence, which was taken from Gobions when that house was pulled down in 1840. References to any contemporary records will be gratefully received.—Mrs. WILSON Fox, 19, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

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THE GOSTWICK FAMILY (vol. viii, pp. 228, 229 ; ix, p. 154).—The following extract from the Parish Register of Gosfield, Essex, records the marriage of Sir Edward Gostwick and Ann Wentworth :—"D[omi]nus Edwardus Gosticke, Miles, duxit [in] uxorem Annam Wentworth, filiam Joh[ann]is Wentworth, arm[ige]ri, 11^o die Aprilis, clandestine in ædibus dicti Joh[ann]is Wentworth, Thoma Banbridge, p[re]sbitero, dictum matrimon[ium] celebranti, 1608.—HENRY L. ELLIOT, Gosfield Vicarage, Halstead.

GEORGE ELIOT AT RICHMOND (vol. ix, pp. 107-8).—Mr. Leonard Summers's paper on "The Surrey Dwellings of George Eliot," requires a footnote so far as No. 8 Park Shot, her residence at Richmond, is concerned. The house and an adjoining building were pulled down in 1903, and the site was eventually acquired by the Richmond Board of Guardians for its new offices. These offices were completed at the end of 1905, and early in 1906 a local admirer of the novelist presented to the Board a tablet commemorating George Eliot's association with the neighbourhood. The tablet is of brass and is put up over one of the doors in the main entrance hall ; it bears the following inscription surrounded by an inlaid border of oak leaves :—"On the site on which these offices are erected formerly stood No. 8, Park Shot, where George Eliot lived from 3rd Oct., 1855, to 5th Feb., 1859, and where she created and largely wrote 'Scenes of Clerical Life' and 'Adam Bede.'"—H. W. HARLAND, Ham Common, Surrey.

DANISH EARTHWORKS AT WILLINGTON, BEDS. (vol. viii, p. 232 ; ix, p. 156).—At the last reference C.A.B. enquires "as to the usual presence, or otherwise, in Danish camps, of a conical mound, motte or burh," adding that "Sir J. H. Ramsay, in his *Foundations of England*, declares this to be a typical feature of a Danish stronghold." C.A.B.

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addressed his inquiry especially to Miss Isherwood, but I hope to be forgiven for expressing my view on the subject. First let me say that an existing camp of *proved* Danish origin is indeed a rare object. One there is about which an entry in the Saxon Chronicle leaves little room for doubt, viz.: the earthwork at South Shoebury in Sussex. Of this only a fragment remains, a rampart with a wide fosse or moat outside. There is no sign of a mount, but of course one may have been destroyed—if it ever existed.

There are other camps which tradition assigns to Danish hands, possibly correctly so, but bold conical mounts, such as Sir J. H. Ramsay probably had in mind, are not found therein. The stronghold of which the leading feature is a high, fossed keep-mount is now generally believed to owe its existence to the Normans or to Norman influence. A mount of distinctly different character occurs *on the ramparts* of some strongholds; these mounts are, it is true, protected by the fosse surrounding the camp, but they have no fosse proper to themselves. Such rampart-mounts are found at Tempsford, Beds., North Elmham, Norfolk, and other places, regarded by many antiquaries as of Danish origin.

The mount on the rampart may or may not have been usual in Danish works, but when we find a wide moat with a waterway from the sea, as at Shoebury, Essex, or from a river, as at Willington, Gravenhurst, and Shillington, Beds., it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Saxon or Danish rovers constructed the work for the protection of war-boats as well as men. A kindred work, much mutilated, remains at Lesnes, by Erith, Kent.¹ May I add that the word *burh*, used by C.A.B., cannot be regarded by students of the Saxon Chronicle as synonymous with *motte* or mount. Though a *burh* may also have been a small stronghold, the word is so generally applied when a defended town is intended, that it is impossible to follow Mr. G. T. Clark in his universal application of the word to a castle or small stronghold.²—I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

¹ Reference to these interesting remains at Lesnes will be found in the chapter on Earthworks in the *Victoria History of Kent*.

² *Mediæval Military Architecture*, 1884.

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THE LIFE OF SIR TOBIE MATTHEW, Bacon's Alter Ego. By his kinsman Arnold Harris Mathew (de jure Earl of Landaff, of Thomastown, County Tipperary), and Annette Calthrop. Elkin Mathews ; pp. xiii, 391 ; portraits.

Sir Tobie Matthew, born 1577, died 1655, has found two enthusiastic, but, if truth be told, a very partial, biographers. The story was worth telling in detail, and the authors have spared no pains in their collection of material. Matthew's life was a truly remarkable one. "His chequered career, his conversion to Catholicism, his banishment from England on account of his faith, his employment on foreign missions of great delicacy, his friendship with eminent men—notably with Sir Francis Bacon—and his intimate connection with stirring events in a remarkable period of English history, all point him out as a fitting subject for biographical study." This quotation from the opening chapter sums up with admirable terseness the salient points of Matthew's eventful career. Throughout the whole of the reigns of James I and Charles I, whether in or out of Court favour, banished or in England, Matthew hovers in the background, a vague and illusive figure for the most part, in nearly all the principal political events of the day. If he had left anything in the nature of a full and frank memoir, we might safely say that it would have been one of the most valuable documents for this period. As it is, we are all the time feeling that we have only half, or less, a mere fragment of the story. A large and important part of the puzzle is missing, and the picture is necessarily fragmentary and unsatisfactory. This is not the fault of the authors, but results from the scanty nature of the documentary evidence. Matthew's correspondence was, it is true, printed in 1660, but these letters were obviously only a selection, and were edited to the point of evisceration. Of the more intimate letters, those revealing the inner mind of the writer, as opposed to those written to show or to order, there is the merest pittance. The authors have made the most of it, but they are often reduced to making bricks without straw; and without in the least intending it, the impression they leave on the reader's mind is not always favourable to Sir Tobie. His life was one long series of dissimulations; a Catholic pretending to be a Protestant, a priest pretending to be a layman, a Jesuit pretending animosity to his Order, these do not make for edification. It is to be regretted that the authors have somewhat freely indulged in religious polemics. There is an admirable index.

TESTAMENTA CANTIANA; a series of extracts from fifteenth and sixteenth century wills, relating to church building and topography, East Kent. By Arthur Hussey. Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke; pp. xxiv, 426.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Hussey's book will be absolutely indispensable to every worker on East Kent topography. Here we have the whole of the Diocese of Canterbury set out parish by parish in alphabetical order, and in each parish notes from wills, arranged under various sub-headings. The method of arrangement is most admirable, to illustrate which we will take a parish at random. The book opens at Minster in Thanet; we find first the dedication, St. Mary; then twelve testamentary burials; then bequests to the various lights in the church, the Holy Trinity, the Rood or High Cross, the Low Rood or Low Cross, another Holy Cross near St. Mildred's light, Our Lady, Our Lady of Pity, St. Anne, St. Christopher, St. George, St. Gregory, St. James, St. John, St. Margaret, St. Mildred, St. Nicholas, St. Peter and St. Thomas; finally under the head of *Varia*, we have legacies for a silver chrisamatory, for a pall for the sacrament, for a silver Pax, for a Processional, for mending a broken bell, and for a new chalice. One of these last has a touch of pathos: Mistress Alice Bocking in 1534 gives her best gown, which her husband has given leave to be sold that it may be towards a chalice.

REVIEWS.

Many of the specific bequests are noteworthy: William Haute gives a piece of the stone on which the Archangel Gabriel descended when he saluted the Blessed Virgin Mary; Matthew Mody, mariner, gives a pair of "bregyndyns and one salet"; Robert Wittisphaute gives all his "gamys" of silver; Thomas Toller gives £3 6s. 8d. to the High Rood for to new gild him, a piece of silver for to make him a crown, and another broken piece of silver to make him a pair of gloves. In his Introduction, Mr. Hussey notes some curiosities. At Mersham was a light called "Crooked Beam"; there were lights of the "Brown Rood" at Otterden and Sittingbourne; at Eltham was a "Heyre Light," and one called "Trill on mine Harp"; at Eltham and Staple were "Egg Lights"; and at Whitstable was a "Light Mustlar" or "Muskyl taper," which may have been maintained by the mussel gatherers. With reference to the oft-repeated statement that pews were not known prior to the Reformation, we note that at Herne there was a gift towards the "puynges" in 1461, and two more in 1463. The work is furnished with an admirable index. We hardly know which to congratulate the most, Mr. Hussey on the completion of a monumental work, or Kent antiquaries on the publication of so remarkably valuable an addition to their working libraries.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, vol. xx, 1907; pp. 255.

The first and most important paper in this volume is an exhaustive account of Stoke d'Abernon Church, by Mr. P. M. Johnston. The relation of the vandalism perpetrated in 1866, under the name of "restoration," is sad reading; a considerable amount of pre-conquest and twelfth century work was wantonly destroyed. Mr. Johnston has treated of the church in most elaborate detail, and [has added greatly to the value of his paper by the copious and learned notes. An appendix treats of the interesting 13th century oak chest, and forms a most valuable essay on the subject, with illustrations from other similar chests, of many of which photographs and drawings are given. One feature common to nearly all these early chests is a circular device, filled generally with diaper-work in the style of what is nowadays known as "chip carving." Mr. Johnston considers that these are due to "lingering, if unconscious, relics of Sun worship," and consequently calls them "sun-wheels" and "sun-discs." This, surely, is symbolism gone mad! It was a pity to end up such an excellent paper in this fantastic way.

Lord Hylton contributes a "Rental of the Manor of Merstham in 1522," of great local value. A good example of the corruption of place-names occurs in "Woodstreet Green," now spelt "Worstead Green."

Mr. Malden's paper on "Villénage in the Weald of Surrey" is not very easy to understand, and we look forward with great interest to his promised further communications on the subject. His suggestion that the *villanus* of Domesday was confined to those who held land in the common fields (for that is how we understand him) is decidedly ingenious, but apparently overlooks the fact that others had also land in those fields, e.g., the lord, the parson, and the freeholders, who were certainly not *villani*. If, however, the meaning is that the *nativi* holding land in the common fields were called *villani* to distinguish them from those who had none, the *bordarii*, *cotarii*, and others, then we think that Mr. Malden scores a good point, and we hope he will follow it up. The statement on p. 149 that Nicholas Bullock was a "tenant farmer" of his *nova terra* is misleading. The word "tenant" nowadays has come to mean one who leases or occupies the land of another, whereas it is clear that Nicholas held this land, like the *antiqua terra*, to himself and his heirs.

Other papers are: "Earthworks at Lagham," by Mr. Malden; "Discoveries at Hawkshill," by Mr. Reginald Smith; "Presentations to Benefices, 1651-9," by Mr. Bax; "An Ancient Building at Rotherhithe," by Mr. Norman; "The Manor House, Byfleet," by Miss Frances T. Mitchell and Mr. Warren; and the "Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts, 1620-30," by Mr. Cecil Davies.

REVIEWS.

IGHTHAM : the story of a Kentish Village and its surroundings. By F. J. Bennett, F.G.S., with contributions by W. J. Lewis Abbott, F.G.S., and others. The Homeland Association Limited ; illustrations, plans and maps, pp. viii, 158 ; price 7s. 6d. net.

This is in every respect an admirable book, and might well serve as a model to any one writing the history of a parish. Not for every parish would the result be so interesting, for Ightham has many special features of its own. After an excellent and lucid sketch of the geology of the district by the author, we have an account by Mr. J. Russell Larkby of the flint implements found there, one of the special features above alluded to. The fullest acknowledgments are made to the labours and researches of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, whose name will always be remembered with gratitude by students ; a portrait of Mr. Harrison forms an appropriate and acceptable frontispiece to the book. Following this are descriptions of the Rock-Shelters at Oldbury, and the various stone-circles, cromlechs, etc., round about Ightham. Mr. J. Scott Temple deals with Historical Ightham, and we are glad to see that he rejects the popular derivation of the name from *eight hamlets*. He suggests *ea*, water, while Mr. Harrison thinks that *eyot*, a small island, is more likely. The Church, the Mote, the Manor, Court Lodge, and other items of interest, are treated of concisely and clearly ; there are appendices on the ossiferous fissures of the Valley of the Shode, and other kindred subjects, a list of place-names, compiled by Mr. Harrison, and a biography ; while a capital index worthily completes an excellent book.

AYLESBURY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS ; Wendover, the Chiltern Hills, Brill, Wing, etc. By Walter Moore, with an Introduction by Walter Hazell. The Homeland Association, Limited ; map and illustrations ; pp. 102 ; price 1s. net.

This is quite up to the high standard of the Homeland Handbooks. We have an interesting and well-written sketch of the history of Aylesbury, and a description of the town as it is to-day. The neighbourhood contains many noteworthy places ; Ascott, Hampden House, Chequers Court, and Hartwell House, may be mentioned among the old houses, and Halton Manor and Waddesdon, the two Rothschild seats, among the modern ones. Some of the cottages and village scenes are particularly charming.

OUR HOMELAND CHURCHES, AND HOW TO STUDY THEM. By Sidney Heath. Illustrated. The Homeland Association, Limited ; pp. 126 ; price 2s. net.

Homer, we are told, sometimes nodded ; we fear that the Editors of the Homeland Association were very somnolent indeed when they decided to include this book in their admirable series. We find ourselves unable to commend anything but the illustrations, and we trust that, in the interest of the Association, the first edition will be the last.

THE HISTORY OF SUFFOLK. By the late John James Raven, D.D., F.S.A. Elliot Stock ; pp. 273 ; cheap edition, 3s. 6d. net.

Probably few persons were so well equipped for writing a county history as the late Canon Raven. Wherever we open this book, evidence of care and scholarship are clearly apparent ; the author seems equally at home with geology, prehistorics, early or mediæval history, architecture and philology. Where all is good, it is difficult to pick out anything for special mention ; among the best work in the book

REVIEWS.

are the story of the de la Poles, the chapter on Colleges, Lollards and Pilgrimages, and the skilful defence of Sir James Tyrrell, alleged to have been one of the murderers of the two young Princes in the Tower, where, we think, a strong case is made out for acquittal. The last chapter, on ethnology, surnames, dialect and folklore, is excellent and instructive reading, though we do not agree with all the author's remarks on surnames. There is a capital index.

PENN'S COUNTRY AND OTHER BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SKETCHES. By E. S. Roscoe. Elliot Stock ; 13 illustrations ; pp. 115 ; 4s. 6d. net.

Here we have a series of thirteen sketches dealing with places and worthies of Buckinghamshire ; Penn, Jordans, and the Quakers, the Chalfonts and Milton ; Stoke Poges and Gray ; Bulstrode and the Portlands ; Dropmore and Lord Grenville ; Beaconsfield, Burke and Waller ; Hampden's Home ; the Homes of the Disraelis ; Chequers Court and Frances Cromwell ; Chenies and the Russells ; Creslow Pastures ; Olney, Weston Underwood and Cowper. The author writes in a graceful style, his sketches are full of charm and sympathy, his biographical and antiquarian notes are careful and accurate, and the result is a very successful little book. We hope to have the pleasure of reading many more works of a similar nature from Mr. Roscoe's pen.

A HERTFORDSHIRE ST. GEORGE, or the Story of O Piers Shonks and the Pelham Dragon. By W. B. Gerish. Revised edition, pp. 10.


Mr. Gerish's interesting papers are well known to the readers of this Magazine. The Legend of Piers Shonks and the Dragon is one of a type common to many counties. Given a 13th or 14th century tombstone, with a dragon or monster at the foot, as so many have, a supply of rustic imagination, or, more probably, an old-time wag, and you have the foundation. A name becomes necessary later, and some one, perhaps the aforesaid wag, invents the wholly impossible name of "O Piers Shonks" ; some one else supplies the equally impossible date of 1086. A 17th century vicar crystallises the story in a Latin epitaph ; and it then only remains for Mr. Gerish to demonstrate the utter absurdity of the whole story.

THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY. By Charles A. Bernau. pp. 106 ; 10s. 6d. net, post free.

The object of this work is to bring into touch with one another all workers in genealogy who care to send their names and addresses for insertion. The method of compilation is excellent. Part I contains the names of 1,387 persons, Part II is a list of the families in which those persons are interested, Part III contains notes and queries, Part IV lists of Antiquarian Societies, Part V publications for exchange, and Part VI a list of privately printed family histories and pedigrees printed since January 1st, 1905. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Bernau, whose address is "Pendeen," Bowes rd, Walton-on-Thames.

THE PEDIGREE REGISTER, No. I, edited by George F. T. Sherwood ; 2s. 6d. net.

This is a new quarterly magazine, devoted almost wholly to the printing of pedigrees, as opposed to pedigree material. The present number contains eleven pedigrees, with notes thereon. The editor is making the interesting experiment of getting together a loan collection of old deeds, papers, pedigrees, and genealogical memoranda, of which subscribers may have the use. This is quite a new departure, and should prove an attraction.

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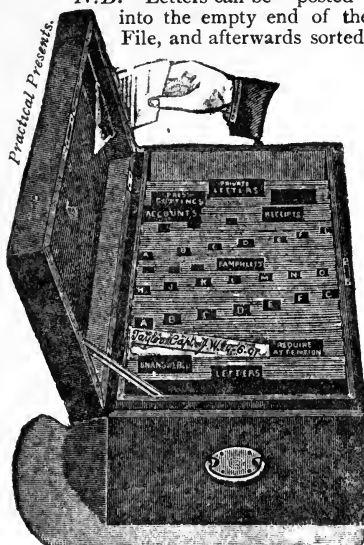
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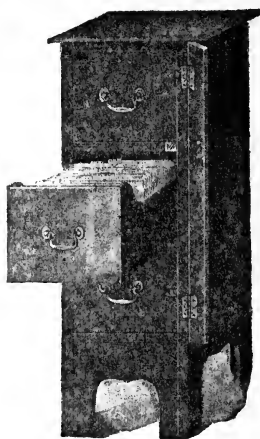


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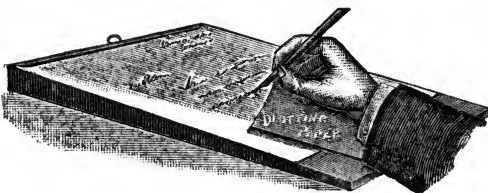
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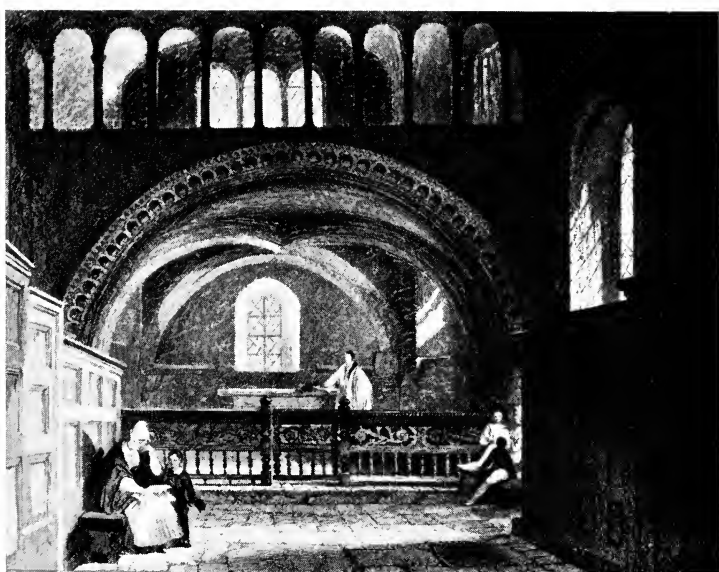
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2402



Compton Church, Surrey, 1809.
From an Old Print.



Compton Church, Surrey, 1840.
From an Old Print.
Photographs by Miss Marie Léon.

THE CHURCH OF S. NICHOLAS, COMPTON, SURREY.

BY G. M. GODDEN.

THE Norman Church of S. Nicholas at Compton, near Guildford, stands distinguished by two rare possessions. Above the sanctuary, supported by its vaulted roof, is a second and upper sanctuary, chantry, or rood loft, so variously do puzzled historians attempt to describe this device of the old Norman architect; and, screening this upper chamber and its altar from the nave, twenty feet below, is the oldest oaken screen now existing in England, formed by a balustrade of slender shafts and rounded arches, based on a massive beam—a magnificent example of Norman wood-work. What is the history of this beautiful double sanctuary with the dual altars, the upper one still guarded by its enduring and delicate screen of ancient oak? Was the upper chapel (to which there was formerly an outside entrance) a “chantry” endowed by some good knight or yeoman of “Contone,” wherein a priest should constantly say Mass for the welfare of the founders’ family, as so many chantry chapels were endowed in early days? Whatever the origin of this altar above an altar may have been, we know that the church can claim a long history. At “Contone,” *Domesday Book* tells us, “there is a church,” giving us also the name of the then Lord of the Manor, one Walter FitzOther. This Walter was the son of a Florentine, who had forsaken the vineyards and olive gardens of Italy for the Surrey copses and woodlands; a link between Norman England and Italy that perhaps accounts for another remarkable feature of the church—the Norman Font, described as being “of a very uncommon design, recalling the early Venetian well-heads.”

The church mentioned in *Domesday Book* would presumably be the work of Saxon or early Norman builders, but all trace of this seems to have been lost. The existing church appears to have been built at the end of the 12th century; thus the two sanctuaries, the nave and the aisles, are dated about 1170; the date of the oaken screen of the upper sanctuary is thought to be of about 1180; and for the ancient roof of oak a like date is suggested. The beautiful Norman arch of the lower sanctuary is also dated as late in the 12th century. The mutilation of this chancel arch by later well-meaning barbarians

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is recorded by the great historians of Surrey, Manning and Bray (1809). They describe how, for the convenience of inserting wooden tables with the Decalogue, "a beautiful ornament of the Saxon or antient Norman style is for the most part cut away." ¹ The date of the East window is placed as about 1330. It was in this same year, 1330, that the advowson of the church passed into the hands of the Abbats of Dureford, in whose care the presentation remained, with some exceptions, for nearly two centuries. But few items of church history have come down to us from all the five or six hundred years during which the Rectors of Compton said Mass in the old Norman church. We hear of one Rector, Thomas de Brampton, who was cited for non-residence on March 16th, 1380, but "by reason of his age and infirmities" he was allowed a coadjutor, John Bures, a Canon of Dureford. The Canon had charge of the Rector's "person and effects," and the "cure of souls" at Compton. We read how, in the following year, one John de Luten "having intruded himself into this benefice without sufficient title and authority, a process was entered against him for the same, 20 May, 1381, with orders to eject him, and prosecute him for dilapidations of the profits." It was in this year, 1381, that the presentation of the living had passed for a brief interval into the hands of the Earl of Arundel; perhaps no such scandals were permitted under the sway of the Abbats and Convent of Dureford. In 1513 Lord de Ros bequeathed "to the High Altar of Compton," six shillings and eight pence; and we find a record of 16*d.* a year, charged on land, to support a rood-light. Some relics of Catholic ritual would seem to have remained in the old church in the reign of Edward VI. In that reign an "Inventory of Goods and Ornaments of the Churches in the County of Surrey" was instituted (recalling the recent secularist inventories forced upon the churches of France) and the following is what the Commissioners found in "Hundred de Godalming, Compton Parish Church" :—

"In primis. One chalice of silver parcell gilt.

Item ij corporaxes.

Item ij vestymentes with the appurtenances.

¹ For the history of Compton parish, and some account of the church, see Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, vol. i, p. 1; also Compton Church, by T. L. André, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. xii, p. 1.

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Item two old coopes.

Item foure alter clothes.

Item two surplices and a rochet.

Item two candelstyckes of latten.

Item three bells in the stepull, the best by estimacion
V^c, and the residew under after the rate.

Item one hand bell."

All which were "commyted to the custody of Edward Marche, Thomas Bridger, William Smyth, and John Woodyer, the sixte of October, in the sixth yere of the raigne of our said soveraigne Lord." A previous inventory seems to have been held, only three years before, for it is further noted that in the interval "sins the last inventory exhibited to the former Commissioners, the last of February, in the third year of the raigne of our said soveraigne Lorde," the churchwardens had sold "with the coman consent of the whole parish for the reparacions of their churche," the following articles:—

"In primis 1 chalice price xls.

Item vj silver spones.

Item ij latten crosses.

Item iij alterclothes of white silke.

Item ij towells.

Item ij brochis of yron.

Item a pairs of sensars of latten.

Item a holy water pott of latten.

Item an old canype with a cloth for the fonte." ¹

At least we may be grateful that these sacriligious "wardens," when bargaining away their altar plate, did not sell the exquisite old oak-work of the screen for "reparaciones," the cost of which no parishioner seems to have been willing to defray. The fanatic who broke up inspired sculpture, who destroyed exquisite carvings, embroideries and glass, seems to us something less sordid in his stupid barbarianism than these churchwardens trading away their chalice for xls. What material, by the way, was the "latten" of the crosses, the censers and the water stoup? ² All these vestiges of the Roman ritual have of course disappeared; but there yet survive a few relics of the Faith for which the church was built, wrought into the ancient walls, and durable as the Norman stone. Thus

¹ *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, iv, p. 14.

² Latten is a kind of fine brass.—EDITOR.

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three piscinas, or wall basins with a drain into the earth, made to receive the water used in the Ablutions, mark the places of the three Altars, at which Mass was said; one of these piscinas, that in the south aisle, is richly ornamented, and is dated as of about 1330. In the south wall of the chancel are two blocked-up "squints," which by their position indicate that the Altar was originally at some distance from the east wall, according to the "custom dating from very early times in the whole of eastern Christendom." ¹ A western squint afforded a view of the High Altar from the south aisle.

X
Near to the entrance to the rood-chapel is a 12th century aumbry, or wall-cupboard. On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb of late 15th century date, placed in a recess in the wall, bearing neither name, arms, nor escutcheon. This "tomb" is supposed to have been used for the "Easter Sepulchre"; that is, the place assigned for the reception of the Crucifix, carried thither, according to the Winchester Use of the 10th century, after the ceremony of Adoring the Cross on Good Friday. The Crucifix, wrapped in a cloth, was carried with singing of anthems, to the place assigned as a sepulchre. This done, "let the Holy Cross be guarded," says the ancient Use, "with all reverence until the night of the Lord's Resurrection. By night let two brothers, or three or more if the throng be sufficient, be appointed who may keep faithful wake there, chanting psalms." On Easter Day, before Matins, the Cross was to be removed. Then came the beautiful liturgical drama of the "*Quem quaeritis*," which we make no apology for quoting, almost in full, from the same 10th century Winchester Use: "While the third lesson is being chanted, let four brethren vest themselves. Let one of these, vested in an alb approach the Sepulchre and sit there quietly with a palm in his hand. While the third respond is chanted, let the remaining three follow, and let them all vested in copes, with incense as those who seek something, approach to the Sepulchre. These things are done in imitation of the Angel sitting in the monument, and the women with spices coming to annoint the body of Jesus. When therefore he who sits there beholds the three approach him, like folk lost and seeking something, let him begin in a dulcet voice of medium pitch to sing '*Quem quaeritis*.' And when he has

¹ André, *ibid*.



Compton Church, looking East.

Photograph by Miss Marie Léon.

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sung it to the end, let the three reply in unison, '*Ihesu Nazarenum.*' So he '*Non est hic, surrexit sicut praedixerat. Ite, nuntiate, quia surrexit a mortuis.*' At the word of this bidding, let those three turn in the choir and say, '*Alleluia! Resurrexit Dominus!*' This said, let the one still sitting there, and as if recalling them, say the anthem '*Venite et videte locum.*' And saying this, let him rise and lift the veil, and show them the place bare of the Cross, but only the clothes laid there in which the Cross was wrapped. And when they have seen this, let them take the cloth and hold it up in the face of the clergy, and, as if to demonstrate that the Lord has risen and is no longer wrapped therein, let them sing the *Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro*, and lay the cloth upon the Altar. When the anthem is done, let the Prior, sharing in their gladness at the triumph of our King, in that having vanquished death He rose again, begin the hymn *Te Deum Laudamus*. And this begun let all the bells chime out together." Sometimes, with the Crucifix, a Host, consecrated on Maundy Thursday, and placed in a pyx, monstrance or cup, or in an image of the Risen Christ holding the Banner of the Resurrection, was laid in the Easter Sepulchre. Often the base of a Sepulchre was formed by the tomb of a founder or benefactor of the church, but many churches have a niche or recess designed solely for this purpose. The sepulchres were enriched with paintings and carvings of the Passion, Resurrection, and with "figures of censor-swinging angels and sleeping knights." The universal use of "Sepulchres" may be instanced by the recorded destruction of 50 out of the 153 Lincolnshire churches at the Reformation.¹

Yet one more trace of pre-Elizabethan life remains—the signs—still to be distinguished, within the church of the former existence of an anchorite's cell.

On the south wall of the south aisle, a lancet window, set low, may have been one of those "low side windows" concerning which archæological controversy has been so abundant. About the middle of the 13th century these "windows" appeared in many English churches, and continued for, roughly speaking, two hundred years. These dates, coinciding with the influence of the Friars in this country, together with other evidence, has led to the theory that in these small openings we

¹ *The Mediæval Stage*, E. K. Chambers, ii, p. 10.

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have mediæval confessionals, used especially by the Friars (as distinguished from the parish priests) for confessing all comers in "outward" confessions. Or again, such openings, it has been held, were designed to enable lepers, and others suffering from infectious sickness, to assist at Mass, and to receive the Holy Communion. Or again, they may have been used for the exposition of relics possessed by the church.¹

A churchwardens' book affords one more link with the early centuries. True, the first entry is dated "Anno Dei 1570," but the *binding* was apparently part of a *Processional* once belonging to the Abbey of Hyde, near Winchester. The fragment is dated as late in the 15th century, and contains a notice of the processions on Low Sunday and at other times.

The beautiful old silver chalice and its cover bear London Hall Marks of 1569. In a parish book of Compton, there is frequent mention, from 1582 and onwards, of this Elizabethan cup and cover, which is still in use. Coming down to later days, Jacobean art is well represented in the fine old pulpit, in the chancel screen (now removed to the base of the tower), and in the Altar rails.

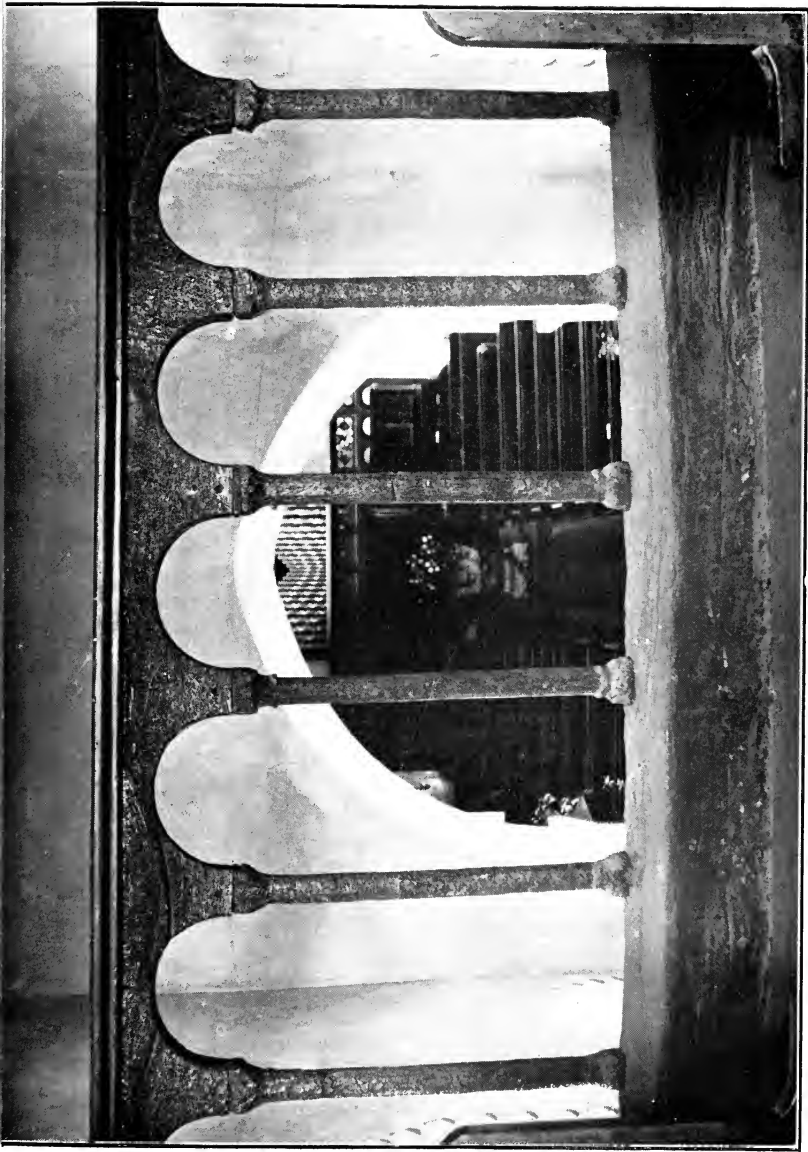
In 1640 a premonition of the coming war reached the old church, Myrth Waferer, the then Incumbent, being, in December of that year, called in question by Parliament for speaking scandalous words concerning the Lords. The Lords petitioned the King in the North, and the Rector appears to have been duly deprived of his living.

The silver paten is dated 1683, and bears an inscription in contemporary lettering: "Dr Edward Fulham gave this Patina to the Holy Table of Compton Church, 1685." The silver flagon bears this inscription: "Ex dono Edw^{di} Fulham S.T.D. Mariæ Goldsmith, Kath-Waith, Geo. Fulham & Joh. Fulham. Martij 20, 168 $\frac{7}{8}$." The flagon is of about this date.²

Dr. Edward Fulham held the advowson of the church, by possession of a manor in Compton, and distinguished himself as a devoted loyalist, no less than as an English churchman and excellent scholar. He was an eminent tutor of Christ-church, Oxford, and nine of his pupils are said to have become Colonels in the King's service. He was presented by Charles

¹ See "The Low Side Windows of Surrey Churches," P. M. Johnston, *Surrey Archæological Collections*, xiv, p. 83.

² *Surrey Archæological Collections*, x, p. 330.



Compton Church; The Oak Screen.
Photograph by Miss Marie Léon.

CHURCH OF S. NICHOLAS, COMPTON, SURREY.

to the Rectory of Wotton in 1641, and was also Prebendary in Chichester. But his loyalty won him the honourable distinction of imprisonment and sequestration at the hands of the Parliament, and he was forced to leave England. Fulham closely shared the fortunes of Charles II, attending the King throughout his exile. After the Restoration his devotion was rewarded by a Canonry at Windsor and other preferments, and at last he died in this little Surrey village at the age of 90; a quiet ending to a life that must have held more varied and vivid experiences than fall to the lot of most men. A fine and sonorous Latin epitaph inscribed to him runs as follows: "*Hic jacet Edwardus Fulham, S.T.P., Regibus Carolo Primo et Secundo a sacris; pro utroque carcere proscriptione, et exilio honestatus. Hoc tandem recessu nonagenarius excessit e vita, vicesimo primo die Dec: anno salutis 1695.*"

*Piscæ fidei, Ecclesiæ
Anglicanæ, reliquiæ.*

This staunch loyalist had a son worthy of him in that George Fulham, Rector of Compton from 1684 to 1701, who upheld so strenuously the rights of his College of Magdalen in the notable controversy that body waged with James II. For what the Commissioners called "his contempt and opprobrious language," George Fulham was suspended and deprived of his Fellowship; but later we find him preferred to the Archdeaconry of Winchester. His nephew John Fulham, educated at Eton and Christchurch, was likewise Rector of Compton, being instituted in 1722, and held, besides various church preferments, the chaplaincy of the House of Commons. Altogether, a dignified, loyalist and sturdy race, these Fulhams of Compton; and the old Jacobean pulpit has doubtless resounded to much staunch and scholarly exhortation from their three generations.

An interesting item of the trading methods of Jacobean England is recalled by the initials T.^wA. cut into the church, for the same initials appear, engraved in similar fashion on the trade token of Guildford, known as the Postman's token. This local currency shows on the obverse the truculent figure of a postman, in a tall hat (a variant exhibits a low hat and wig), and high boots, brandishing a mighty staff in one hand, and fingering, with the other, a weighty letter bag; on the reverse appear the three initials as cut on the church. It is surmised

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

that "W.T.A.," the issuer of the token, was a Compton man.¹

The old print, here reproduced, of the exterior of the church shows well the oak-shingled spire. In roof-coverings such shingles were once much in use, and in these days of decaying rural industries it is interesting to note that once there was an extensive and organised trade in fashioning oak shingles among the oak woods and commons round Farley, in East Surrey.

Compton church has hitherto escaped any final devastation at the hand of the restorer; and here the exquisite work of the Norman builder may yet be seen, the delicate grace of his wood work, the enduring strength of his masonry, but little damaged in the wear and tear of eight centuries.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 207.]

XXX.—SELLING.

1560. Our Vicar hath the grant of Sheldwich.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 46).

1561. Their Vicar hath two benefices. That he teacheth not the Catechism, nor readeth the Injunctions.

Roger Bowcher doth not come to the church but seldom.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 131).

1563. That the service is not done in due time.

They lack the Homilies for the gang [*i.e.*, Rogation] days, and the Book of Prayers.—(Vol. 1562-3).

1569. Selling Rectory:—Appropriator Sir Warham Sentleger, Knight.

Vicarage, in patronage of the same.

Vicar:—Dom. John Farbran, who is married, resides there, has one benefice, and is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher nor licensed to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 39. Communicants, 133. (page 33).

¹ *Surrey Archæological Collections*, vol. x, p. 90.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1578. I, Stephen Trymwell, clerk, Vicar of Selling, do present Christopher Tyllman, for not mending this fault of the churchyard since All Saints' Day; for that the swine hath broken up the graves, wherein the people be buried, so lamentably. I demanded of Thomas Smythe there, one of the sidesmen, why it was not done, and he said that Christopher Tyllman would defend them from any presentment for it, when he would have had it presented; and this he confesseth upon St. Andrew day last past.

Also he hath called me common liar, and saith that I am used so to lie that I can do nothing else; this was since the agreement was made before the Commissioners. These words were spoken upon Sunday, being the ninth day of November, in the presence of them all. Witnesses—Thomas Rye the elder, Thomas Pantry, servant to Stephen Oldbird, and John Giles the younger.

And also on the Sunday following he said it was a shame for me to tell a lie in the pulpit. In the presence of Christopher Sowthouse, Thomas Waller, and Ricard Pemble with others more.—(Fol. 20).

We (the churchwardens) present Christopher Sowthouse the elder, for with holding certain goods in his hands from the church, as one chalice which he saith he sold for 52/-, which once he said upon his oath he had none such before your worship.

Christopher Sowthouse the younger for that he with holdeth 6s. 8d. of a long time, which hath been due ever since Thomas Giles was buried.

We present Stephen Trymwell, Vicar of Selling, to be a common liar and a slanderer of divers,—first in reporting that Mr. Official hath taken order and made agreement that the vicar should give unto Richard Godwat 20d., in consideration of a promise which he had of the churchyard; which was proved a lie by Mr. Farbarne and his own confession.

2. Upon a false matter which was about two years past, which was that Stephen Oldbird and William Olyver being churchwardens, as he said had put forth the churchyard to be repaired, and the said Christopher Tyllman stayed it and caused it not to be done, which was a lie.

3. Also that he hath belied and slandered Thomas Pye, in

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

reporting that he was presented to be caught with Richard Godwatt's wife.

4. And also about the beginning of November last, Anne Syblye, being newly married, came into church in the forenoon and willed the churchwardens to place the woman, and likewise in the afternoon, which woman went into the seat of the house where she dwelt, and after being asked did deny that he spake of her in the forenoon many and sundry times, which afterwards was proved to be a manifest lie. For this and other his misdemeanours he hath been oft times warned thereof, and as yet doth continue in the same.—(Fol. 21).

John Gyles, the younger, and George Baker, for with holding from the church six mother sheep.

Thomas Rye the elder for that he with holdeth £10 from the church, which he hath promised oftentimes, and has been divers times asked, as yet is unpaid.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 22).

1580. (See under Badlesmere; *H.C.M.*, vol. vii, p. 212).

1590. We present our church for that it is very ruinous by reason of the last tempest. Also our chancel.

Christopher Sowthouse for that he doth unlawfully retain certain of the church goods, and having been demanded of him, doth deny to pay the said goods.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 157).

1608. The wife of Christopher Key and the wife of Edward Fyne, for contending in their seat in the church in time of divine service.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 108).

1610. We say our Minister doth preach in our parish church, but we think he is not licensed thereto, but intendeth very shortly so to be.—(Fol. 2).

1611. We have a schoolmaster (named . . . Parry) that is newly come to our parish and doth seriously intend very shortly to be licensed, but as yet is not.—(Fol. 20).

1612. We whose names are under written and appointed commissioners for the ordering and disposing of seats in the church of Selling, do signify unto you that we have appointed a place near to the chancel on the north side of the church for Master Thomas Carkaredge to build him a seat, containing

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

in breadth three foot, and in length five foot, and adjoining to a seat wherein Mr. William Thomas now sitteth. We have also confirmed unto Mr. Thomas Carkaredge a seat for his wife, wherein she now sitteth, which is, or was, in controversy between Mr. Carkaredge and Mr. Daniel Elliot, which seat is situated under the pulpit on the north side of the church and containing in breadth three foot and a half, and in length between eight and nine foot. Also we appoint the said Mr. Daniel Elliot to sit with Mr. Edward Tilman in the seat wherein the said Mr. Tilman sitteth, against Mr. Thomas aforesaid. Also we appoint Mr. John Southouse and Mr. John Gate to sit together in a seat where Mr. Thos. Carkaredge late did sit, and wherein Mr. John Gate was placed not long since. All the other seats we find convenient. In witness whereof we have subscribed our names, the 6th October, 1612.

William Dane, Vicar of Selling.

John Gate, churchwarden.

Mark Giles, churchwarden.

Thomas Carkaredge.

Thomas Southouse.

John Southouse, his mark.

Simon Rayner.

Roger Firminger, his mark.

Hamond Rucke, his mark.

Robert Taylor, his mark. —(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 74).

1612. We present John Goddard for cocking¹ in havest last past, on the Sundays, or some one Sunday as the fame is.—(Fol. 81).

1613. We have a chest with three locks, but by reason the locks are broken the book is kept at our minister's house.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 96).

1624. Mr. Richard Hawkins, gentleman, for absenting himself from our parish and not coming to church at all, and for a popish recusant as the fame is in our parish.—(Vol. 1610-17, part 2, fol. 208).

¹ In the field, hay is put into smaller heaps called cocks, and large ones called pouts.—*Dict. Kent Dialect.*

THEOBALDS OLD AND NEW.

BY HOWARD HENSMAN.

"SIR, I shall by your favour bear you company as far as Theobalds and there leave you." Thus spake the Falconer in the *Compleat Angler*, and certain it is that he could have chosen no more pleasant spot as the destination of his morning ramble. Even to-day with London, that octopus of cities, pushing its limbs forward in every direction, Theobalds still retains the whole of its rural glories, and one might be hundreds of miles from the metropolis when standing in its rural glades. A great deal of this peaceful seclusion is due, of course, to the fact that the park is some distance from a main road. Though Enfield on one side and Waltham Cross on the other are both comparatively near at hand, yet so completely is Theobalds hidden away that those who wish for it have to seek it.

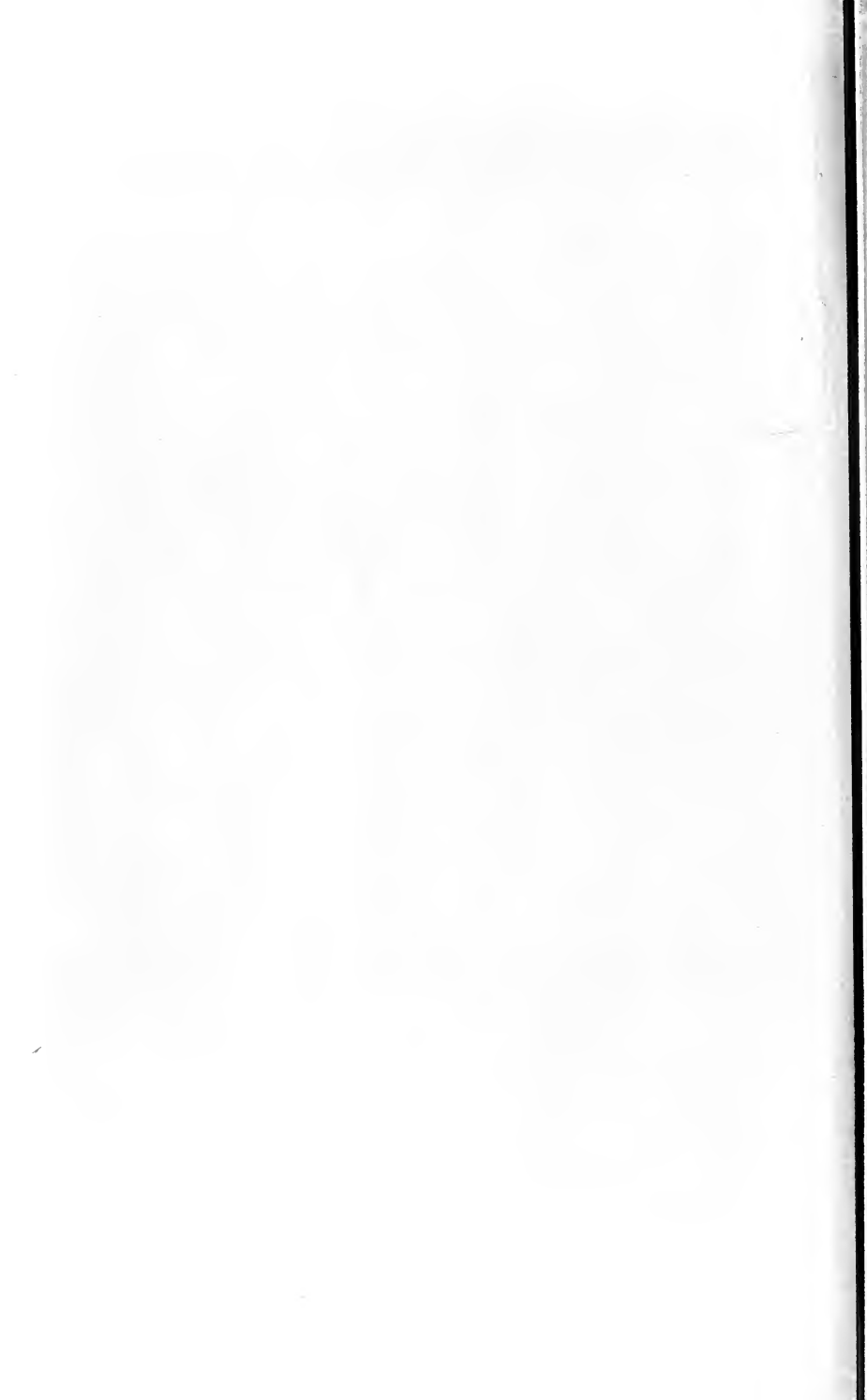
Indeed were it not for the fact that it possesses old Temple Bar for a gateway, not one cyclist in every thousand that fly along every week end towards the fields and hedgerows of pleasant, placid Hertfordshire, would take the trouble to turn out of their path to feast their eyes upon one of the finest expanse of parkland of which this fair England can boast. As it is, a few of the better informed will turn a little aside to see what Temple Bar looks like, and to try and imagine how it seemed when straddled across Fleet Street, but the attitude of the greater portion of those who pass it by without a thought is well summed up in a conversation I overheard between two cyclists a short time ago. Called one to the other, "Perce, old Temple Bar is down 'ere, like to 'ave a look at it?" "Not me," returned Perce, contemptuously, "there is a pub a bit further along where the beer is grand ; come on."

It scarcely needs to be mentioned that to-day Theobalds is the property of Lady Meux, and that Wren's magnificent arch was placed at the entrance to the park on its removal from its original site. The present house is a large modern structure of no particular order of architecture, and with nothing of outstanding interest about it. Of the old hall, with which so many striking scenes in English history are intimately connected, not a trace now remains. Nor is it easy to discover how Theobalds first got its name. I have heard and read many ingenious explanations of the name, but as all these seem to do more



Temple Bar, Theobalds.

Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



THEOBALDS OLD AND NEW.

credit to the narrators' imagination, than to their historical accuracy, I prefer merely to place on record the fact that it was known as Theobalds as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, and to leave it to others to speculate on the origin of the name.

Apparently the earliest existing reference to the place is a document dated 1440 or 1441, by which Henry VI granted it to the charity of the monks of St. Anthony. Previous to this date Theobalds was probably attached, along with five other manors, to Cheshunt. This great manor of Cheshunt belonged at one time to William the Conqueror, who passed it on to one of his nephews at his death.

After the grant of Theobalds to the monks of St. Anthony, we hear nothing further of it for about a hundred years, when the place passed into the possession of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's great Minister. We gather—though we cannot dogmatize on this point—that when Henry VIII entered upon his congenial work of destroying the monasteries, the monks at Theobalds—though it would scarcely be correct to have described the place as a monastery—were swept away along with the rest, and that the Crown then took possession of the place. It seems fairly certain that it was from the Crown that Lord Burghley acquired the estate.

The house that existed at that time was small and very dilapidated. So much so, in fact, that when Queen Elizabeth visited her Chancellor here in 1564, she soundly rated him for the poverty of his accommodation. The sylvan beauty of the place and its ideal surroundings charmed the Queen, and Burghley, smarting under the reproaches of his sovereign, set about at once building a mansion that should be worthy both of its surroundings and his own high position in the land.

At first Burghley did not intend to live at Theobalds himself, but had destined it for the residence of one of his sons. When he began to build, however, he altered his mind and determined to make this his chief home and the cradle of his race. Cecil, though he was greatly averse to spending money, whether of his own or the nation's, had a passion for what in these days we should term landscape gardening, and at Theobalds gave this taste full sway. Unfortunately no traces of these gardens now remain, but there can be no doubt that they were among the finest that have ever been created in Europe. In the

THEOBALDS OLD AND NEW.

words of a contemporary writer, the gardens at Theobalds were "most costely, bewtyfully and pleasauntly made, and one might walke twoe myle in the walkes before he came to their endes."

Norden thus writes of Burghley's new house :—"To speake of the state and beawty thereof at large as it deserveth for curious buildings, delightfull walkes, and pleasaunt conceits within and without, and other thinges very glorious and elegant to be seene, would challenge a great portion of this little treatise, and, therefore, leaste I should come shorte of that one commendation that it deserveth, I leave it, as indeede it is, a princely seate."

When next Queen Elizabeth visited Theobalds she had no fault to find with the place, and was, indeed, so much attracted by its magnificence that she paid Cecil several visits here—so many in fact that we find him privately lamenting the expense to which he was constantly put to "enterteyne ye Quene and her greate traine."

Later we find the Earl of Salisbury, Burghley's second son offering hospitality here to James I, who received at Theobalds the homage of the nobles of England as he came south from Edinburgh to take possession of his new kingdom. In 1606 James again visited Theobalds in company with the King of Denmark, and, according to contemporary accounts, the two monarchs spent a week or so in drunkenness and debauchery. King James declared that Theobalds was the fairest spot in the whole of his kingdom, and soon began to cast covetous eyes upon it. Probably the Earl of Salisbury was in no wise surprised when the King proposed to take Theobalds for his own residence, and to give him the manor of Hatfield in exchange. With the memory of Cardinal Wolsey and Hampton Court probably before him, Salisbury doubtless thought that the bargain might have been far worse, and accepted the offer and settled down at Hatfield, which has ever since remained the home of this branch of the Cecil family.

In his later years James I spent most of his time at Theobalds. It was here that he wrote the greater part of his famous *Counterblaste*, and it was here that he died on March 25, 1625. At Theobalds Charles I received the nobles in audience on ascending the throne. Though Charles preferred Windsor and London to the seclusion of his Hertfordshire home, he often

THEOBALDS OLD AND NEW.

visited Theobalds chiefly to enjoy the sport which the forest of Waltham and Enfield Chase furnished in abundance.

When the storm clouds began to bank up so ominously in 1642 Charles hastily quitted London for Theobalds, and it was here that the indignant Commons pursued him and handed him their Solomn Remonstrance on that fateful February day. It was from Theobalds, too, that Charles set off with his little band of devoted followers to hoist the Royal Standard on Nottingham Castle, and there bid defiance to his rebellious subjects.

During the Civil War, Cromwell's iconoclasts found the glorious beauties of Burghley's palace too great a temptation to be resisted and levelled it to the ground, destroying the gardens with a ruthless hand and consigning its art and other treasures to the flames. When, therefore, Charles II assigned Theobalds to General Monck, together with the Dukedom of Albemarle (in exchange for £12,000 in that hard cash of which the Merry Monarch was always so greatly in want), there was scarcely one brick left standing on another. The Duke of Albemarle, however, soon set to work to build a house which, though not to be compared with the splendid pile of the great Elizabethan statesman, was nevertheless a substantial residence, and a good example of the architecture of the period. Portions of Albemarle's house are still to be seen in the lower courses of the present building.

From the Duke of Albemarle Theobald's passed into the possession of the Montagu family, and then, by some strange coincidence, to some of the descendants of the Protector. These latter, as they read of the splendour of the palace that Burghley had built there, must often have wished that their great ancestor had been able to keep a tighter hand upon the destructive inclinations of his soldiers.

When next Theobalds changed hands it was purchased by one of the Russells, who joined it once more to the manor of Cheshunt, from which it had so long been divorced, and so made it one of the largest and finest country seats to be found anywhere in the Home Counties at that time. For some years, it may be added, Theobalds sheltered Dr. Isaac Watts, who wrote here many of the hymns by which his name was made to live through the ages.

Thus it will be seen that Theobalds has one of the most

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interesting and stirring histories of any residence around London. It has played its part in the history of the Elizabethan, Stuart, and Commonwealth periods, and has sheltered many a noble family and many a noted personage; and its wonderful beauties, mellowed by time, remain to it to-day. The New River winds peacefully through the park, widening into a broad lake, upon which float graceful swans that might well be the descendants of those of whom Vallens wrote in his *Tale of Two Swannes* :—

“Now see these Swannes the new and worthy seate
Of famous Cecil, tresorer of the land.”

Seen in the haze of a warm June afternoon, I know of no fairer spot in the Home Counties than lordly Theobalds, with stately old Temple Bar keeping watch and ward at its entrance, while to cross the park by moonlight is veritably to take a trip through fairyland.

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APPLEYARD and others *v.* ATHERTON and others.

Easter Term, 22 Henry VII, 1507.

(*Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VII, No. 26.*)

To the Kyng our Soverayn Lord :

IN moste humble wise sheweth onto your gracious Hyghnes your pore subjects and continuall Oratours, John Appliard of London, Gent., Pryncypall of Furnivallys In in Holburn, and the Company of the same place, that were as on John Irton and on Jamys Drylond, Gentilmen, and Felowys of the seyd Company, the Monday before twelffe day last passyd, were in pesabull maner comyng to the seyd place of Furnivalles In aboute vij of the cloke of the nyght, in Holburn aforeseyd, on Humfrey Hadderton, Holt, and Holford, Richard Bekynsall, Raff Holand, Richard Cony, and Roger Johnson, servantes, and dyvers odyr wyth the Reverent Fadyr Jamys, Bysshoppe of Ely, than an ther assembled and assocyat

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wyth othyr ryottys parsons [persons] to the number of xiiij or above, w^t swerdys [swords] and buklers and other abymentes of werr, in ryottys maner than and ther wythout ony occasyon gevyn, made a sawte [assault] apou the seyd John Irton and the seyd Jamys Drylond, and than and ther stroke the seyd John Irton, and hym sore wowndyd in hys lefte sholder, were uppon the seyd John fiede, and for suerte of hys lyve enteryd into an hous, were apou the seyd mysdoers pursuyd the seyd Irton to the hous, and ther vyolently brast up the dorys and the wyndows, and ther hurt and woundyd the seyd Irton so that they lefte hym in parell [peril] of deth. Weruppon the seyd Bysshoppe for the faute [fault] of hys servantes in the same assawte agreyd and payd to the seyd John Irton for the grevyus hurt onto hym done xiiij*li*. in money and othyr avauntages yerele incresyng to the seyd Irton to value of V marckes [£3 6s. 8*d*.]; all wych demenour not wyth standyng, the seyd Hadderton and the seyd Johnson confederyd togedyr w^t dyvers and many of the houshold servantes of the seyd Bisshopp, have causyd dyvers and many tymys sen [since] the seyd affray, have yevyn [given] evyll occasyon and quarelyng wordys to your seyd Oratorys and yet dayly doo, that your seyd Oratours maynot pesably ne quyetly pas by them. Wer appon Thursday, [vj May, a^o xxij^o Henry vij^o, *interlined*], at nyght last passyd, twayn of the seyd Felechypp of Furnyvals In, namyd Moyle and Myddylmore, were comyng to the plase warde of Furnyvalles In, and the seyd Myddylmore beryng undyr hys arme a bolsterr for hys bed, wyth the keys of hys chambyr in hys hand; and soo comyng, iiij of the seyd mysdoars, houshold servantes of the seyd Bysshopp lyyng in wayte, wyth swerdys [swords] and boclers, issuid out of Bak Lane anexte the seyd Furnyvalles In, and than and there ryotytusly assaute made appou the seyd Moyle and Myddylmore, and drave them from the seyd Lane onto [until] sych time that they were wythin the barrys of the seyd Furnyvallys In, and there sore hurt and wowndyd the seyd Myddylmore, so sore that he was in joberby [jeopardy] of hys lyve, and yet ys. Were appou the seyd Midylmore cam ronnyng in to the seyd In, cryingng out for help, and in ryght petyus wyse seyd that he had hys dethys [death's] wownde. Were appou dyvers of your seyd Oratours, seyng the seyd Myddylmore so sore bledyng and in so grete parell [peril] of deth, hastily issuyd out of the

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seyd place, to make pursute aftur the seyde mysdoars, to take them and brynge them to pryson, ther to remayn in savegard tyll yt myght be forther knowyn wedyr the seyde Myddylmore shuld of hys wovndys dye or noo. And for as muche as dyvers sych mysdoars and onthryfty persons usyd comynly to resorte to the hous of on cawlyd Modyr Johane, dwelling in Holburn aforseyd, your seyde Oratours for the forseide purpose enteryd in to the seyde hous, and for as muche as they fond no parsons [persons] there, to wom [whom] they had suspecte of the seyde ryottys demenour, the[y] returned hom ageyn in pesabull maner, and all now wythstondyng dyvers evyll dysposyd parsons of the houshold of the seyde Bysshoppe yet dayly ses nott to quarell, as well w^t dyvers of your seyde Oratours in dyvers places, wereby your seyde Oratours be gretly trobelyd, to the grett hynderance and inquietyd, to the uttyr undoyng of the seyde Company of your seyde Oratours, wythout your gracyus favour be to them shewyd. In consyderation wereof yt may lyke your Highnes to command the seyde mysdoars to appere before your most Honarabull Councell, and to abyde sych dyreccion as there discrete wysdomys schall thyng [think] convenyent, and thys in the weye of pety and your seyde Oratour; and he shall dayly pray to God for the preservacion of your most noble and roiall estate.

Th'ansawre of Roger Johnson, Richard Beconsaw and Richard Coney, and other named in the seid Byll of Complaynt, to the Byll of John Appliard, Principall of Furnyvalles Inne, and other the Compenny of Furnyvalles Inne in Holburn.

The seid Roger, and the other persons named in the seid Byll of Complaynt, sey the seid Byll is conceived and devysed by subtell and crafty imachynaccionz made to th'entent to colour and kepe from opyn knowlege their manyfold riotes and other gret misdemeanours nightly comitted, and down [done] aswell by nyght as by day, by the seid James Dryland, Myddelmore, Moyell, and other of the seid Company of Furnyvalles Inne, wech be socourd and mayntened by the seid Principall, havyng parfyet knowlege of their forseide misdemeanours, wech they styll contynue, and by likely hode will do, to the gret daunger of seyde defendantes and also of other the Kynges true subjects of their lyffes, reseayng [residing] or contynuyng in Holbourne negh [nigh] theym

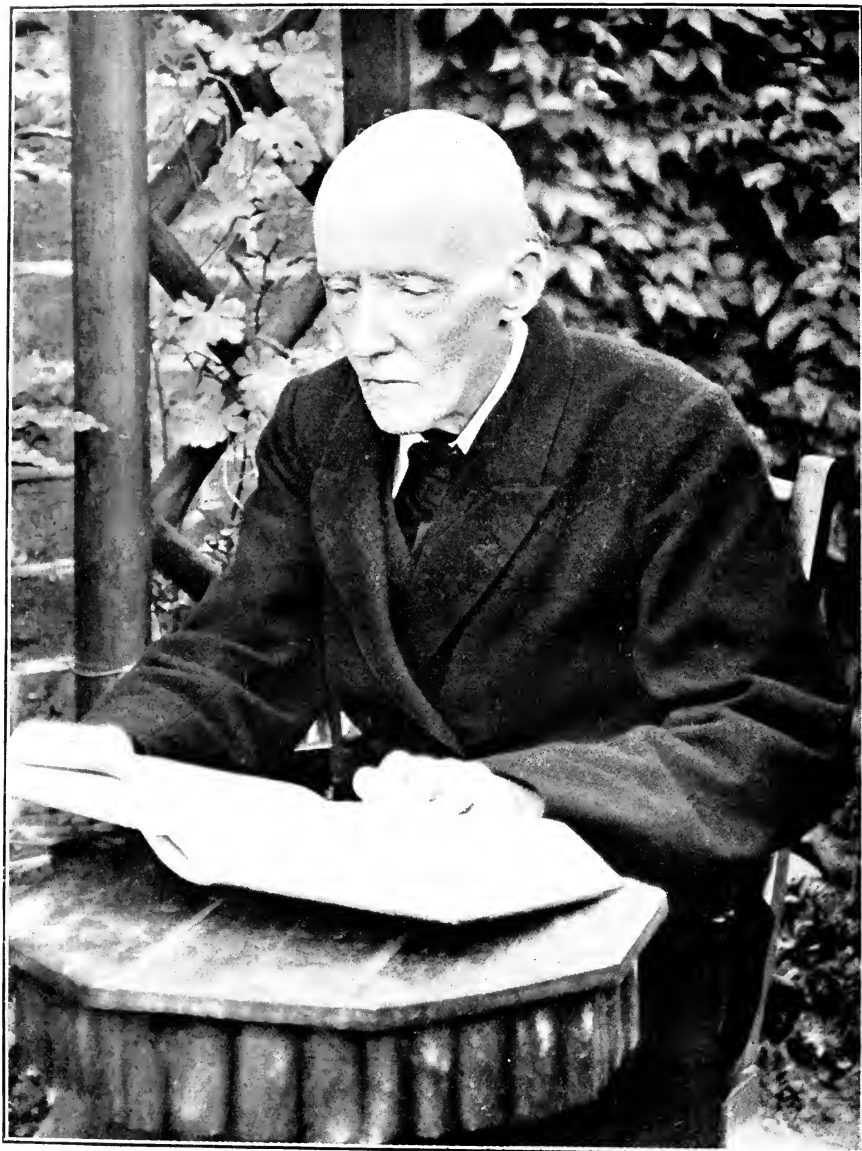
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specified in the seid Byll of Complaynt at x of the klok in the evynyng and past, for they seid that Humfrey Atherton, Holt and Holford were departyd from London in to Lancastreshyre, some of theym x wekes affor the seid affray made the seid Thursday last past, and it is a moneth and more syn any of the seyde Humfra Atherton, Holte and Holfford was last in London. Never the lesse, for further ansvar they say that the seid Mondy specified in the seid Byll of Complaynt, at x of the klok in the evynyng and past, the seid Richard Conney and oon Humfrey Atherton in peasable maner went from their Lordes Byschopp of Ely Place in Holbourne afforseid, toward a comyn inne, where they used to be lodged, that is to sey, at the sygne of the Crown, and within iiij roodes of the gates of the place of the seid Byschopp of Ely, and within the renttes, libertyes and franchises of the seid Byschopp, came James Dryland, as capteyn of all the riotous cumpanye of Furnyvall Inne, and other sundry mysrulyd personz wyth thym, to the number of x personz, and then and there, with there drawn swordes and buklers, uppon the seid Richard and Humfrey made a riottous assaut, and the seid Humfrey appon the forther part of his hede with their swordes grevewysly smote, hurt and wondyt, without any occasyon or cause gyffen by ayther of theym to any of the seid misdoers, and when the seid Dryland hade perfyete knowlege that he and his seid riottous compeny hade wondet the seid Humfrey Atherton, so that he was in perell of his lyve, as the seid Dryland and other riotours with hym affore tyme have used to do att their like yettinges [?] and quarell pykyng to the Kynges subgettes thynkyng no evyll, in the nyght time, where mischyff and murder hath insued in tymes past, he and his seid riotous company fled and w^ddrew theym selffs, and the nighbours there abouttes, heryng of the seid riote and affray, made a great noys and oute crye upon the seid misdoers opynly in the strete, and theruppon the seid Roger Johnson, Richard B[econs]all, and other of the houseold servauntes of the seid Byschopp, heryng of their uplifted voysses, issued out of their lodgeynges and pursued to have taken the seid [Drylan]d, and to have broght hym to ward and sure kepyng, unto [until] that hit myght be knowen whether the seid Humfrey shuld dye of the seid . . . strokes and wondes or not. And as they wold have entred the chamber of oon Henry Barbur, where they were enfourmed that

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the seid Dry[land] fled and a bode, then and there oon John Irton, with a drawen sword in his hand, made there a newe assaute and affray [upon the said Johnson ?] and his seid felowes, and there sore hurte and wondet dyvers of theym; and if the seid Irton any hurte hade, hit was in his and doone in maner and fourme as is affore seid. And forther they say that on Thursday next affore the fest of th'Assencyon bowt x of the klok in the evynyng, iiij boiis [boys], gromes in the household with the seid Byschopp, in peasable maner, went for theyr oon Margeret Hardyng, where they were used to be lodged, and ij of theym were entred within their seid lodgeyng, and as the [? other two of] theym folowed, then and there the seid Mydelmore and Moyell ley in wayte sodenly came uppon the other ij or they entered into their seid [lodging], with drawen swordes and buklers in their handes; and then and there made a riottus assaut and affray opon theym, intendyng to bete and murdour the said ij boiis, and asked what knaves were there, and so the seid ij gromes were fyne [fain] for the savegard of their lyves to draw out their weppyns and to defend theym selff; and so, if the seid Mydelmore any hurte hade, hit was in the assaut of the seid Moyell and Middelmores and in the defens of the seid ij gromes. [They deny specifically all the allegations of the plaintiffs], as they full subtelly, by gratt imagynacion and craft, untrewly and sclanderwysly in their Byll have alleged to th'entent that they by colour of excuse wold contenew their mischyfwyce and riottous demenours, in maner and fourme above rehersed, and after lay it from theym selff to the charge of other the Kynges subgettes, wylling to lyff in rest and quietnes. All whch maters the seyd personz be redy to prove as this Court shall a ward, and pray to be dysmyssed out of this Court, and that the seid Principall and Felows of Furnyvalles Inne may be bounden by recognicians to be of gud beryng anends the seid personz and other the Kynges subgettes, and els [or else] the seid Principall and Felowes wyll, if they may, do somme myschyeff shortly hereafter to the seid personz now defendauntes.

[Indorsed]. *Examinatio patet in libro annexo capta xvj die Maii, a^o xxiij^o.* This is unfortunately missing.



John Corbet Anderson, 1827—1907.

Photograph by Edward Ley, Croydon.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN CORBET ANDERSON, ARCHÆOLOGIST,
ANTIQUARY, HISTORIAN.

BY ALFRED JONES, B.A., Warden of Holy Trinity Hospital,
Croydon.

SINCE the advent of railway transit, Croydon has grown like a gourd in the night and flourished like a green bay tree, as a "bed and breakfast" residence for City mercantile men. Nevertheless the passing away of an old citizen, not commercially but intellectually notable—one who for some sixty years moved in the foreground of the Borough's illustrious worthies, is an historical event to evoke a public sympathetic remembrance.

John Corbet Anderson came to Croydon in 1852, a date which is antiquity in the development of the Borough, where, from the first, he played a prominent part. The locality was singularly adapted by its ancient remains and traditions to his artistic and literary genius, while providing so wide a field for his keen and persistent research, as to gain and retain for him pre-eminent right to the title of "Croydon's Historian."

Anderson was born in London, 17th January, 1827. He was therefore 25 years of age when making Croydon his home. His father, William Anderson, served in Hon. E. I. Co., and, afterwards, in the Royal Navy, as surgeon. He took his second name from his mother, Marian Meek Corbet—one of the Shropshire Corbets. Anderson received his school education at Rothesay in the Isle of Bute. Here and then the germs of his high powers unfolded and spread into early leaf; the bias too of his varied tastes took its direction, to reach intellectual fruition in his professional pursuits, for he was called upon quite in youth to choose a career. William Anderson, the father, weighing his son's diligence and scholastic attainments, had in view the law, but the briefest experience of a lawyer's desk proved utterly against the bent of his mental endowments. He had already shown promising talent for art, and at this period the artistic sense absorbed his every thought. He became an art student, and his zeal developed with a rare genius for taking pains. His uncle, Mr. John Miller of Liverpool, introduced him to the notice of the great, though ill-fated, artist Benjamin Robert Haydon, who attracted by the excellence of the youthful student's work, took him into his

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studio, in the relation of tutor and pupil. Under the inspired but misdirected genius of Haydon, young Anderson's progress in art was singularly rapid. Various incidents point to a unison of temperament and aim in both teacher and taught. They took to each other. Haydon was led to implant his own ardent longings after perfection in the mind of his young protégé, and promoted his interests in every way along the paths of "high art." The disciple's faith in his master was sublime, as in the one who could not err; influencing and moulding his whole after life. An example of Haydon's disinterestedness was strikingly shown in 1843, at the Prize Competition at Westminster Hall, of designs for the fresco decorations of the new Houses of Parliament. The master contributed a cartoon, not selected for exhibition by the judges. He further entered Anderson as a competitor, encouraging and aiding him in a fine life-size cartoon, "The Plague of London," 1665—which gained "a place on the line." The *Pictorial Times* reproduced 3 Feb., 1844, the design as "an extraordinary work," marking a student of great promise, the artist being only 16 years of age.

One cannot dwell upon the tragic ending of poor Haydon, who, with mind deranged by the high exaltation of one specially great faculty, unhappily perished by his own hand, barely more than two years later on. He was a masterful artist, consumed by the idea of bigness being a main factor of high art. His pictures were praised but not bought. Our best galleries could not find them space. His last work, "The Raising of Lazarus," notwithstanding its wonderful drawing, is gruesome as well as of inordinate magnitude, for a house adornment. In its relation to the subject of our Memoir, young Anderson often sat as model to his Tutor, and our Saviour's hand is drawn from Anderson's which, according to Haydon, possessed a perfect thumb.

Haydon who lived and moved and had his being in a world of imaginary lofty ideals; destitute of faculties to bring his thoughts down to daily mundane affairs, and provide the common means of food, warmth and rest,—was not in every way the wisest of Mentors to one of like susceptibilities at the most susceptible age. His unconscious influence was lasting. Neither senior nor junior was aided by personal wealth. Disregard of the monetary aspects of art made their careers

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always more or less a "struggle for existence." Haydon's indifference to a money goal bordered on an insensibility from birth to an important moral principle or sense of obligation—a perilous example to an enthusiastic follower who worshipped his exemplar. Haydon's soarings upwards from the regions of reality could not bear the endless strain. His wings failed, and Icarus-like he fell. The sudden end, 22 June, 1846, was a crushing shock upon Corbet Anderson which arrested his pursuits and gave him pause. The ultimate effect was the diversion of his course into other paths; supported by his favorite maxim, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

For a few years after the loss of his master, he found fairly full occupation as a portrait painter at Liverpool, preparing finally to forsake the painter's art for a literary career. Among his notable productions were portraits of all the celebrated cricketers of that age. He also prepared lithographs of various celebrated Surrey cricketers, including Lockyear, F. P. Miller, Stephenson, Caffyn, Julius Cæsar, together with the foremost players of Scotch renown. These portraits, all of which appeared in *Bell's Life* of the current date, were highly popular.

Meanwhile, Anderson's literary gifts, fostered by his artistic training, worked their way to the foreground. His impulse was to delineate by pen as well as pencil work, which, up to now, had shown marked signs of leading to eminence. Whether, at this juncture of a shaken mind, his judgment was sound or otherwise; whether by consecrating his powers to his earlier hope of becoming a great artist, leaving literature, at the best, subordinate, he would have reached higher summits of fame—his decision was well founded on inborn talent and acquired skill. He aimed at blending both purposes. He started upon a life-long series of invaluable literary works, beautified by his own original illustrations, and finding their way to every region of the English-speaking race.

Our subject matter up to this point is but a brief epitome of a distinguished man's early experiences. As a memoir it comes within the scope of the pages of the *Home Counties Magazine* only as necessary to any descriptive sketch of one, locally, of high intellectual note. The divergence of Corbet Anderson's pursuits was the *causa causans* of his residence at Croydon,

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where, he took up his abode with his sisters, already living there, at Rose Cottage, Duppas Hill. His bias, displaying singular erudition and remarkable powers of research, always was towards archæological and antiquarian subjects. Struck with the ancient structure and noble monuments of the Parish Church of St. John Baptist, he set himself to make finished measured drawings of them with letter press descriptions, at the cost of an infinitude of patient labour for fully three years. This splendid album, 23 by 15 inches, appeared in 1855, and remains unique, as an irreplaceable record of the old Church fabric. The "Monuments and Antiquities of Croydon Church" could not well be surpassed for artistic excellence or lucid literary style. The work linked the author for ever with the sacred site, and earned the grateful homage, still due, of every Croydon resident. Barely twelve years elapsed before the venerable pile was an utter ruin and its noble monuments calcined heaps of undistinguishable fragments. A beautiful new Church arose, Phoenix-like, on the ashes of the old, from plans and designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. Not one of the ancient tombs, however, could have been restored but for the drawings so carefully and opportunely prepared by John Corbet Anderson. Indispensable as adviser, he was instrumental in renewing the Tomb of Archbishop Whitgift, "Croydon's Greatest Benefactor," in the semblance of all its pristine lineaments, full colouring, and faulty grandeur. One small priceless mural treasure, marred but not wholly destroyed, part of an inspired creation in marble, the upbearing of the soul by a winged angel in its flight to heaven, was saved, and lovingly guarded by Mr. Wm. Bolton, F.R.S.L., etc., for many years, and now rests as a gift from him, in the Museum at Guildford, of the Surrey Archæology Society. That the whole loss to our race at large and to Croydon in particular was not absolute, let it ever be known, is due to one always struggling, poorly recompensed, yet highly gifted citizen. Nothing but itself could be the parallel of the masterpiece of sculpture, wrought by the chisel of the English Phidias, Flaxman, whose fame, with his prototype's, will survive the ages, while his immortal work, though perished in the flames, will never die; its spiritual presentment and beauty for ever breathing in John Corbet Anderson's page. A second edition followed the fire and restoration, descriptively comparing and contrasting the external and internal features of the two

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structures, the letter press illustrated by a profusion of woodcuts, lithographs, and steel engravings. Both editions are out of print and rare; the second edition less rare than the first, and a ready call exists for copies when the chance befalls. The bent of his literary genius turned his pen to the past, still, at its best, using art as a handmaid in profuse and beautiful illustrations of his text. The record of his works which poured from the press during some sixty years, places him on the plane of the great thinkers and writers, for erudition, powers of research, ardent tireless energy, and chaste English diction, of the long Victorian Age. Devotion to his adopted home earned for him the distinction of "The Historian of Croydon." To him alone is due the fact that the Borough possesses a connected, complete, accurate, and therefore trustworthy history. Collating his specific works in this connexion, apart from his masterpiece on the Parish Church, he produced, in four parts, large octavo, *Chronicles of Croydon*, at intervals of a few years:

- (a) 1874. Prehistoric and Roman Croydon.
- (b) 1877. Saxon Croydon.
- (c) 1878. Parish Church and Register—Whitgift Hospital.
- (d) 1879. Croydon Archiepiscopal Palace—Biographical.
- (e) These parts revised and extended, further enriched by original finished drawings, afterwards appeared in one fine volume, forming Croydon's Standard History.
- (f) 1882. An abridged copy was issued only to subscribers. Another volume from his pen, summarising the Croydon Enclosure Act, was locally of extreme value in a Borough affected by the Act at least as much as, probably more than, any other equal area in the Kingdom by similar Acts.

Croydon claimed both the alpha and the omega of Corbet Anderson's skill, zeal, and fame.

The sumptuous Album of the Old Parish Church and its Monuments, together with *The Family of Leete*, a genealogical work which absorbed his gifted energies for his last twenty years, would have embalmed the memory of any author, while run close in magnitude, utility, and interest, by many in-between contributions to high class literature.

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Corbet Anderson's versatile powers were quite as conspicuous out of his beaten path, whether working alone or associated with a kindred colleague. Two works dear to his fervid heart, with an interval of 20 years between appeared: *The Old Testament Bible and Monumental Coincidences*, and *An Essay on Christianity and its Introduction into Britain*. In the first of these volumes he gives the whole merit of the text to his friend and colleague Dr. Rule, taking only undivided responsibility for the exhaustive series of illustrations. The second is the aftermath of his biblical researches. Both works reflect the tone of his religious convictions. Their purport is to array a numberless assemblage of facts and inferences from the scripture history, of the reasonable truth of old religious faith, and to combat at their source, the growing doubts of many honest thinkers.

Among a diversity of high gifts was the great power of adaptation for the time being, of our author-artist to discern and fasten upon multitudes of local points, otherwise of unobserved interest. Scenery, geology, antiquity, archæology, social history, art, appealed vividly to his inner sense and found expression in his ready pen and pencil. While working into book form material entrusted to his hands by the eminent firm of Willis and Sotheran, he had need to sojourn in Salop. His keen eye and trend of historical thought revealed so many "things not generally known," that the work eventuated in a goodly volume, 1864, ranking as a standard *Early History and Antiquities of Shropshire*. Following thereupon, 1867, appeared *Uriconium* (now Wroxeter) an ancient Roman City. With rare knowledge and patiently measured drawings the writer depicts a dead and buried civilisation under the soil with a newer civilisation above ground; illustrated by 12 full page plates and some 40 woodcuts, descriptive of the site, walls, buildings, household relics, exceeding in interest and manifesting painstaking energy beyond many a book of pretentious size. Nash's *Mansions of England* furnishes a further example of the collaboration of author and artist, the subject of our memoir being responsible for the whole series of admirable drawings that embellish this notable work. A further service, out of his general course, rendered to bibliographers, was that of most ably cataloguing the well-known and appreciated Hartley's Library.

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Apart from professional pursuits which claimed the ceaseless energies of so capable yet struggling a man, Corbet Anderson was ever ready at the call of duty to lead or aid with unpaid though authoritative service making for public usefulness or individual enlightenment. As a citizen he did far more than most towards the incorporation of Croydon as a Parliamentary Borough. His knowledge, facile and accurate powers of expression, and profound interest in the annals of his adopted home, made him always the recognised lecturer and *cicerone* to crowds of eagerly enquiring visitors from all parts of the English-speaking world—drawn by the presence of local treasures, historical, archæological, antiquarian, which to the “progressive” up-to-date populace, are as little known as cared for in the whirl of “town improvements.”

There is a pathos in the close of his life, which we have too great reason to associate with his last ready action as a voluntary guide, having to wait awhile in the cold of Croydon Church where he was due to discourse to the Selborne Society from London. The party interested in an earlier inspection of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity (Whitgift's) was half an hour late, and the lecturer, presumably, took a chill; the result, unhappily proving fatal. Strangely characteristic, too, of his inborn temperament in wanting to finish work that filled his thoughts; unyielding to medical entreaty or that of his dear kindred, to lie down and rest, he refused to disrobe. “If my end is at hand,” he said, “let me die in harness,” and, in fact, he expired in his chair.

Anderson was vehemently opposed to the disinheritance and confiscation of the property of Archbishop Whitgift's “Poor Brethren and Sisters,” freeholders of the Whitgift Estate, by undisputed tenure of 250 years; property left to them for ever, with every cautious security the law could command. He wrote a series of Tracts, *Whitgift's Dream*, scathingly denouncing the course, which only by a travesty could be called honourable, taken by alien greed against the cruelly-used poor, whose only offence was that their property was increasing while they were voiceless and unlearned. The contention between a mere genius of probity and the money power of the spoilers was too unequal. *Whitgift's Dream* was suppressed, and copies remain in very few hands. Our author lost not honour but the countenance of the ruthless wealthy, in whose

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eyes he was never more *persona grata*. Nevertheless, his advocacy of the ancient and lawful rights of the poor did, seemingly, ameliorate their prospects in a measure, with promissory notes, never yet or meant to be met. An unbiassed history of the infamous reading of the "Golden Rule" has yet to appear.

Throughout his long and active career he was true to his ideals. In resoluteness to reach the fountain head of information he stood almost alone among compilers. He took pride in being the longest-dated reader at the British Museum, and beating the record on the books by over 60 years of research, of steady frequenters of the National Library; well remembering the old incommodious reading room and Panizzi, the Prince of Librarians. Where earnest enquirers were often at a loss for want of a clue, he found by a tact and decision all his own, the means of access freely open to our most imperial archives, to read, copy, or extract, whether at the Museum, Record Office, or elsewhere. For genealogical purposes in his last great crowning work, he armed himself with a "Faculty of Research," practically opening when and where he pleased, any and every Parish Register in the Kingdom. When, within a brief space of his lamented demise, he brought a first copy of this final literary triumph to the writer of his memoir, he brightly owned that, in his correspondence and intercourse with public authorities, lay, clerical, or State service, he had ever met the utmost courtesy and intelligently willing aid. The "Swan's Song" of our lost friend is reserved for a concluding reference to *The Family of Leete*. Corbet Anderson neither courted distinction nor paraded learned initials to his name. Fellowship of the learned societies he would have borne as the greatest honour for a scholar to enjoy, but from which he was debarred by "chronic impecuniosity." To his reticent pride may be ascribed a personal distinction, unsought and never vaunted, that of the status of "College Youth" giving him the right, never claimed, of ringing a peal of bells in any church belfry of the kingdom—a privilege arising out of early association with the College of Bellringers of St. Saviours, now the Cathedral Church of Southwark. The distinction was recognised at the Parish Church of Croydon, which, perished in the flames, remains imperishable in his pages, where the bellringers always, when possible, invited him to the Chair-

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man's seat at their annual dinner, nor can it be laid to them that their courtesy did not extend to a funeral toll at his death.

A memoir wholly of eulogy is not truthful biography. "We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." To delineate a man "warts and all" while reverence guides the pen, is not disparagement of character, or counter to the rule to speak nothing but good of the dead. For a gifted man to have had weaknesses shows him to have been human and therefore erring. Even Achilles had a flaw in his heel. Recounting the incidents of Anderson's life questions come to the front, and await reply. His quiet deep nature forbade even a shade of the thought that he ever approached the perfection of a paragon. So numerous are the examples when the highest exaltation of the mental faculties, or of any special faculty, has developed at the apparent cost of the prudence which should govern the humbler affairs of one's every day life, that the idea prevails of the incompatibility of great genius with worldly wisdom. Reference has been made to the unconscious influence of Haydon the tutor upon the receptive mind of Anderson the pupil. The cast of mind of our artist-author went with the solitary thinkers, but the happy ease of more fortunate philosophers never justified his taking no thought of to-morrow. His method of publishing books by subscription was irksome in its working and thriftless in its outcome. To canvas for patronage grated against fine feeling, though the entry of every name was a pleasant recognition of worth. Still more unwelcome were, in many cases, repeated applications for payment. Compelled to live upon his books while in progress, profits were mortgaged before accruing, and, inwardly digested already, when publishing bills had to be paid. Detrimental to any author in every way, as commercial imprudence of this nature must be, it never impaired the public value of his works or diminished their literary excellence.

Few subscribers, courted for their name, feel it a favour to obtain early copy of a new book though by a gifted writer; the thought mostly is of conferring a favour. The humiliating necessity of solicitation is a serious loss of invaluable time taken from priceless brain-work—irreparable not only to an able author but to the world. One cannot measure the wear of mental energy, buoyed up through months of strenuous

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strains by dreams of fame, to end in a poor triumph of "as you were," and the prospect of starting again to a like end. How the Historian of Croydon went through a long life's experience of the highest class authorship, meeting manfully repeated disappointments, unrelayed yet uncomplaining, pouring forth one unebbing flow of facts and thoughts which cannot die, cheery and hopeful ever, is a problem in psychology. He has left an example of endurance to every youthful literary aspirant in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," on a social par of service to his kind, with that of his thoughtful and learned works. Anderson suffered much from an ailment, described by Theodore Hook as "Disorder in the chest." He was the antithesis of a "penny a liner" in his indifference to the commercial aspect of intellectual labour. With Faraday or Cavendish he would have said, "There is money in this, but that is not my department." Indeed, the disregard of money value is not an inherent attribute of brilliant parts, but a specious and unreal fancy, a defect to be pitied, not a virtue to be praised, diminishing, not adding to the fullness of genius. The bribe of payment would never have tempted our author to add to, alter, or omit a word or statement, conscientiously believing it to be true. Nor was such disregard of the money power and responsibilities ever combined as often it has been with vicious courses of self-indulgence. His lofty purity of morals, in both private and public life, was as much an inborn gift as was the genius.

Happily for Corbet Anderson, his habit of making the best of whatever befell, stood him in good stead when he neared his end. His energies found a congenial field in the sunshine of ultimate appreciation of his rare powers. An eminent and long-honored Croydon resident discerned the profound capacity of our distinguished friend at a moment when the chance of interchange of reciprocal service was singularly opportune, in relation to the sumptuous volume already dilated upon, *The Family of Leete*. The circumstances cannot be given with such lucid brevity as in the telling introduction to the work, by the Macaenas, Patron, and revered friend, who mourned at the grave the loss of John Corbet Anderson.

EXTRACT. Introduction; pp. xix *et seq.*, *The Family of Leete*.

"I was fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. John Corbet Anderson, who had edited my former



Bulstrode, Wrought-iron Gate in the Garden.

Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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volume for the press, after the untimely decease of my old friend Mr. Bridges."

"Great skill and experience are needed in order to extract from our ancient records the valuable information they contain. Deciphering these early documents in their antique and strangely mixed form of Anglo-Saxon, Norman French, and Mediæval Latin, is rendered more difficult by abbreviations and a style of handwriting in which facility of reading is only acquired by practice. I feel, therefore, a deep sense of obligation to Mr. Anderson for the great service he has rendered me, and for the infinite pains he has taken to make this new record practically complete. Joseph Leete, Eversden, South Norwood Park, Croydon."

Corbet Anderson gave to this, in many ways his *magnum opus*, the best part of his last twenty years; which, if they did not bring him affluence, yet revived, in the sight of all around, his pristine vivacity and force, and ensured him the mainstay of home comfort and peace of mind.

John Corbet Anderson,

Born in London, 17th Jan^y, 1827.

Settled in Croydon, 1852.

Died at Croydon, 3 Jan^y, 1907.

Buried at "The Mound," Mitcham Cemetery,
8 January, 1907.

BULSTRODE.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL.

[Continued from p. 189.]

THE third Duke of Portland was born in 1738, and succeeded his father in 1762. The young Duke entered into a close political alliance with the Marquis of Rockingham, and when Rockingham formed his first Cabinet, the Duke of Portland was appointed Lord Chamberlain. After the death of the Marquis of Rockingham in 1782, Portland became Prime Minister in what was known as the Coalition Government, but resigned in 1783. After the fall of this

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Government Portland for a time withdrew to a great extent from politics, and devoted himself more exclusively to a country life at his favourite seat of Bulstrode. He became Premier however again in 1807, and died at Bulstrode in November, 1809.

The Duke, who had married in 1766, Lady Mary Dorothy Cavendish, a daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry, as 4th Duke of Portland, and with this Duke, who sold Bulstrode to the 11th Duke of Somerset, ended the Portland interest in that Estate. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, having regard to the name of Bulstrode and the legends attached to it, that the sinister supporter of the coat of arms of the Somersets should be a bull.

From its possession by the Portlands, Bulstrode passed into the hands of one of the oldest, and most illustrious of the great Historic Families of this country, whose predecessors held the highest offices of State in this Realm, long before the family which preceded the 11th Duke of Somerset at Bulstrode, had left their native land and taken up their abode in England. Descended from a long and honourable line, the Protector Somerset comes prominently forward, as one of the most celebrated statesmen of that period.

Early in life, Edward Seymour became favourably known to Henry VIII, and as Squire of the Royal Body, he attended the King at his memorable interview with Francis I, which, from the splendour of its equipments, has since been known as that of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

But higher, and more important, honours were in store for the gallant and accomplished Seymour. No sooner had his sister become Queen Consort, than he was created Viscount Beauchamp, and afterwards Earl of Hertford, and on the death of the King, his brother-in-law, and as uncle of his successor, he was made Protector of the Realm, the highest dignity to which a subject could attain. Soon afterwards he was created Duke of Somerset, and appointed Earl Marshal for life.

Somerset's endeavors however to ingratiate himself with the powerful nobility on one hand, and the ever pushful commonalty on the other, proved unsuccessful, and a Court faction was formed in opposition to his future career. At the head of this

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party was his old enemy, John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose unceasing hatred of Somerset, chiefly, as it seemed, for the prosecution of his own ends, was ultimately successful, and Somerset was committed to the Tower, on the usual charge in those days, against political offenders, of High Treason. After a Trial of a most one-sided and prejudiced character, he was found guilty, and executed on Tower Hill in January, 1552.

This Duke of Somerset was twice married, and from the son of his second wife descended that line of Dukes, which failed on the death of Algernon, 7th Duke, in 1750, when the Dukedom reverted to the heir male of Edward, the then excluded son of the first wife, from whom the present Ducal line is descended in the direct male line.

Among the more prominent of the Somersets who have held the Dukedom, may be especially mentioned the 6th Duke, known as the "Proud Duke," who filled high offices of State at the Court of Charles II, William III, and Queen Anne. He died in 1748. To him succeeded the 7th Duke, who in 1749, was created Duke of Northumberland.

The 11th Duke married in 1800, Lady Charlotte Douglas Hamilton, daughter of the 9th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and it was this connexion with the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who was at that time Hereditary Keeper of the Royal Palace of Holyrood, an office which descended to him from James, 3rd Marquis of Hamilton, and brought as a gift from the King himself to the Duchess of Somerset the full-length portrait of Charles the Tenth of France, now hanging in its place of honour, among other notable paintings at Bulstrode.

Charles X, when an exile from *La Belle France*, appears to have sought the friendly shelter, and amenities of Holyrood on two occasions, some thirty years apart, in 1800 and 1830, and it was as some sort of acknowledgment for the hospitality he had received there, that on his return to France, after his first visit to Holyrood, he commanded the Court Painter Lefèvre to paint this portrait of himself, which has now found a worthy resting place at Bulstrode.¹

¹ This Robert Lefèvre, who lived from 1756 to 1830, was a painter of eminence at the French Court. An account of his life and works may be found in the *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, 1859, where, referring probably to the Bulstrode picture, it says—*Charles X se fit aussi peindre par Lefèvre.*

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The 11th Duke of Somerset, among his other honours, was the Bearer of the Orb, both at the Coronation of William IV in 1831, and of Queen Victoria in 1838. Of His Grace's literary life, it has been said, that he was "a man of considerable acquirements, and a generous patron of men of science and letters; he was the author of a *Treatise on the Relative Elementary Properties of the Elipse and the Circle*." His Grace died in 1855, and was succeeded by his son Edward Adolphus, the 12th Duke, who was born in 1804.

This Duke's first entrance into the political life, in which he was destined to occupy such an important position, was, as Member of Parliament for Totnes, which Borough he represented from 1835 to 1855.

His Grace was Lord of the Treasury from 1835 to 1839, Secretary of the Board of Control from 1839 to 1841, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1841, Chief Commissioner of Works, 1851-2, and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1859 to 1866. This was a period of a very critical character in the political affairs of the country; and it was during His Grace's tenure of office, and in a great measure on his recommendation, that it was decided to strengthen very considerably the naval defences of the country, a line of policy which has since proved itself to be of the soundest character, and has had the most beneficial results.

Nor was the Duke of Somerset less fortunate in his married life than in his political career. In 1830 he married Jane Georgina, the third daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esquire, son of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the celebrated Statesman, Orator and Dramatist, of whom Lord Eldon has been said to have declared that he (Sheridan) almost convinced him of everything "except his own prudence."

Mr. Thomas Sheridan married, in 1805, Caroline Henrietta Callender, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; and it was this Mrs. Thomas Sheridan, of whom Frances Kemble wrote, "Mrs. Sheridan, the Mother of the Graces, is more beautiful than anybody except her daughters."

Of these three daughters, the eldest, Helen Selina, became Mrs. Blackwood in 1825, Lady Dufferin in 1839, and Countess of Gifford in 1862, and died at Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, in 1867. This lady wrote several charming songs, many of which have been set to music, and she was also authoress of a work



Bulstrode, the Corridor.

Photograph by Miss Rosamund Ramsden.

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much read at the time when it appeared, with the pretty alliterative title, *Lispings from Low Latitudes*.

The second daughter became the Honourable Caroline Norton, who was also the authoress of many well known songs, poems, and works of fiction. She died, as Lady Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, in 1877.

The third of this gifted Triad, who became Lady Seymour and Duchess of Somerset, was the Queen of Beauty of the Eglinton Tournament in 1839, and of this lady it has been recorded by one of the family that she had "large deep blue, or violet eyes, black hair, black eyebrows and lashes, perfect features, and a complexion of lilies and roses." A fine bust of Her Grace by the celebrated sculptor Behnes, is among the art treasures of Bulstrode.

The Duke died in November, 1885, at his seat at Stover, aged 81 years, and was buried in the church-yard at Gerrard's Cross, close to Bulstrode Park, where a memorial to his memory and that of the Duchess has been erected.

In addition to his political abilities His Grace had the well-deserved reputation of being "an excellent classical scholar, and also a good mathematician."

On the Duke's death the Bulstrode Estate passed into the possession of his youngest daughter and co-heiress, the Lady Helen Guendolen St. Maur, who had married in 1865, Sir John William Ramsden, Baronet, of Byram and Longley Hall, both in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lady Guendolen Ramsden's name is well known, not only in connection with the current literature of the day, but as the editor of the literary and political correspondence of various members of the Somerset Family, which she has published from time to time, and which will constitute enduring memorials of its later members, especially of the 12th Duke, her father, who was so intimately connected with the Political History of the Empire during the Victorian Era, as has been already mentioned.

Erratum.—Page 98, line 14. For *Duke of Oxford* read *Earl of Oxford*.

[To be continued.]

WANSTEAD AND ITS PARK.

BY OLIVER S. DAWSON.

[Continued from p. 172.]

SIR HENRY MILD MAY, the purchaser of Wanstead, was the second son of Humphrey Mildmay of Danbury, Essex, and grandson of Sir Walter Mildmay of Apthorpe, Northants, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by Mary, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham. He was knighted in 1617, being then one of the King's Sewers or servers. In April, 1619, he married Anne, one of the daughters and, eventually, co-heirs of Sir William Halliday, a wealthy Alderman of London, and Governor of the East India Company; it is said that the King gave him two manors, worth £12,000, to make his estate somewhat proportionate to his wife's. Wanstead may perhaps have been one of these, or Mildmay may have bought it out of part of his wife's fortune. He was appointed Master of the King's Jewel House in April, 1620. Notwithstanding many royal favours, he sided with the Parliament against Charles I, though he does not appear to have done much fighting in the Civil War. He was nominated one of King Charles's judges, and attended the trial on January 23rd, 25th, and 26th, 1649, but abstained from signing the death warrant. Some notes on his trial and sentence as one of the Regicides, will appear later.

King James continued to visit the new owner almost as frequently as he did Buckingham, and we find notes of his being at Wanstead in July and September, 1619; June and September, 1620; June, 1621; June and July, 1622; June, July, and September, 1623; and June and July, 1624. Most of these do not call for further mention, but a few will appear in due course.

About this time there was a project of making Wanstead a rival to Tunbridge Wells, owing to the discovery of a spring of mineral water. Chamberlain writes to Carleton on August 23rd, 1619:

"We have great noise here [London] of a new Spaa or spring of that nature, found lately about Wansted, and much running there is to yt dayly, both by Lords and Ladies and other great companie, so that they have almost drawne yt drie alreedy; and yf yt shold hold on, yt wold put downe the waters at Tunbridge, w^{ch} for these three or fowre yeares have ben much frequented, specially this

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summer by many great persons, insomuch that they w^{ch} have seene both say yt is not inferior to the spaa for good companie, number of people, and other appurtenances."

The friendly interest taken by James I in the young Knight and his wife is shown by the following letter written by Mr. Secretary Conway (afterwards Viscount Conway) to the Attorney General.

"21 Aug., 1623.

"S^r—His Ma^{tie} is informed of the great indisposicion in health of S^r William Holladay, Governor of the East India Companie ; for w^{ch} his Ma^{tie} is exceedinge sorrie, in regard hee was a verie worthie and well deserving Magistrate and Minister to him. And because his Ma^{tie} understandeth that you have speciall intrest in S^r William Holladay, Hee is graciously pleased to recommend unto yo^r favour his servaunt S^r Henrie Mildmay, and prayes you to doe him the best offices you can for his advantage in that estate hee is to receave by his wife, and that hee doe not suffer anie prejudice therein. This his Ma^{tie} will take well, and thank you for."

Chamberlain, writing on June 19th, 1624, says :

"This is the K's birth day, w^{ch} he kepes at Wansted, and will tary there till Wensday : he went a hunting early this morning wth the Countesse of Buckingham and her daughter Denbigh, on horsbacke."

Mildmay wrote to Lord Conway on October 28th, 1625 :

"I cannot omitt the giveinge your Lordeship all due and homble thanks for that good and noble office you did me to the Duke by your Letters, assureinge you whot grouth I shall have in his favor shall be honestly imploied to doe you faithfull service. . . . I move not from Wonsteede untill I heere from your Lordeship. . . . Thus desiringe to be preserved still in your favor in the name of

Your Lordeships faithful servant,

HENRY MILDEMAY."

The nature of the "good and noble office" does not appear ; the Duke was doubtless Buckingham.

King Charles I does not appear to have been quite so fond of Wanstead as his father was, but several visits are recorded. He was there three times in 1627, in June, July, and September ; in August, 1628 ; and in September, 1630. The second of these visits is referred to in the two following documents.

Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney General, to Sir Francis Nethersall, July 11th, 1627 :

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"I have receaved yo^r lett^r. Yo^r servaunt the last day did tell me the form^r day was put of, but left me word that I herd of what indeed was appointed. I would very gladly have attended this afternoon, to give you satisfaction. But it soe falls out I cann not possibly. I am commaunded by the king to attend him at Wansted this afternoon, wth S^r Th. Fanchaue, for directions about the king's service. . . . Thus intreating you to excuse me out of this necessitie, I rest,

Your very loving frend readye to serve you,

RO. HEATH."

The King signed the following warrant at Wanstead, on July 13th, 1627.

"CHARLES.

Our will and pleasure is that instantly vpon sight hereof you put yo^rself and our ship vnder yo^r command in readinesse with the first wind to transport this bearer, M^r Walter Montague, and such as shall goe with him, vnto some convenient port of the United Provinces, And having landed him, to repaire either to Flushing or Groll and there attend and follow such directions as you shall there receive from Our Ambassado^r, the Lord Carleton, to whome you are to give knowledge with all speed you can of yo^r arrivall in those parts. And this shall bee yo^r warrant. Given at our Court at Wanstead, 13 July, the third yeare of o^r raigne.

To o^r trustie and wellbeloved Francis Sidenham, Captⁿ of our good ship called The Marie Rose."

In January, 1629, we get an incidental mention of Wanstead in a letter referring to some lawless doings in the neighbourhood.

The Earl of Totnes to Viscount Conway, Lord President of the Council :

"My very Good Lord

This inclosed letter I receaved this morninge from Sir Nicholas Coote, a Justice of Peace in Essex, dwellinge neare vnto Wanstead, in the Forrest. I would have wayted vpon you my self, but this Colde weather enforceth me to stay in my howse. I make no dowbt but you will take it into yo^r Consideration, and in yo^r wisdome acquainte the Lords of His Ma^{ties} Counsell with the same, that p^rsent order may be taken, for the repressinge of the Insolencies now in the budd, before they growe to farther strength. Savoy, the 27th of Jan., 1628" [*i.e.* 1628-9].

The inclosed letter from Sir Nicholas Coote is dated at Wyfields, January 27th, 1629. It reports various cases of highway robberies, men and women carrying off corn intended for export, swearing they would first provide for themselves, with tumults consequent thereon.

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In September, 1630, Charles was again at Wanstead, and there he signed the two next documents.

"CHARLES R.

Our will and pleasure is, That yo^r forthwth drawe vpp and prepare a Booke fitt for o^r Royall signature Conteyninge o^r Gracious and Free Pardon vnto William Sneade For his killinge of one Edward Worthington aboute Nyneteene yeares past, In as ample and beneficiall wise to that purpose, As yo^r have heretofore done, And for soe doinge this shalbe yo^r sufficient Warrant. Given at o^r Courte at Wansted, the nynth of September in the sixt yeare of o^r Raygne.

To o^r Trustie and welbeloved S^r Robert Heath, Knight, our Attorney Generall, or S^r Richard Shelton Knight, our Sollicito^r generall, or to eyther of them."

"CHARLES R.

Right reverend father in God right trustie and Wellbeloved, We greet you well. We understand by the humble petition of our trustie and wellbeloved Andrew Bird, Schoolemaster of our free scoole in the Borrough of Reading, presented vnto us with the consent of the Mayo^r and Burgesses, that whereas through the speciall favor and bountie of our predecesso^{rs}, the Inhabitants of our said Bourrough have long enjoyed the benefit of one publick and free scoole without the molestacion or interruption of any other attempting to teach Grammar in the towne, but such onely as have beene tolerated to initiate and prepare children for that publicke schoole, Yet of late there hath beene a licence granted by yo^r Chancello^r vnto one to teach Grammar there, which for the present doth tend much to the prejudice of the said bourrough and schoole, and the continuance thereof may be a meanes in short time utterly to decay the same. For prevencion hereof both now and hereafter Wee have thought it fit (according to the humble suite made unto us in that behalf) hereby to make knowne unto you that our pleasure, that you presently cause the said licence obtained from your Chancello^r to bee revoked, and that no such licence bee graunted hereafter to any other which may occasion the decay of our said schoole and deprive our said bourrough of the benefit which they enjoye thereby. Given vnder o^r Signet at o^r Court at Wansted, the 10 day of 7^{ber} In the 6 yeare of o^r raigne."

[Indorsed.] "Copie of his Ma^{ties} letter to the Bishop of Sarum concerning the freeschoole at Reading &c."

In 1630 Lord Newport made the effort to recover Wanstead, already referred to [p. 171]. Instead of commencing proceedings at law or in equity, he, acting presumably on legal advice, presented a petition to the King, setting out the facts on which he relied.

"To the Kinge's Most Excellent Ma^{tie}. The humble petition of yo^r humblest servant, Mountioy, Earle of Newport.

RESTING PLACE OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Sheweth, that hee (having for divers yeares of late been employed in yo^r Ma^{ts} service abroad, w^{ch} hath been expencefull unto him, and during that tyme wanting opportunity to look into his owne estate ; now lately retireing himselfe) findeth the meanes left to him by his father to be wasted neere unto the one halfe. And in particuler the Manno^r of Wansted, a large portion of his bequeathed Revennue, the only convenient habitacion left unto him, and by his father's will specially exempted from sale, to be conveyed away dureing his minority, wthout one penny recompence to him for it, or any other advantage in regard thereof; Notwthstanding a Rent charge of 200*li.* per annum by his father laid upon those Lands hath ever since byn paid by him. This Conveyance he conceiveth is defective, and he hopeth in a legall course he may recover it agayne.

Now his humble sute unto yo^r Ma^{ty} is only this, that as a Subject he may have the benefitt of yo^r Lawes, and that the present possessor thereof be left to his just defence in Lawe or equity ; The rather because he beleeveth that the purchaser paid in true estimacion little ; sure hee is [that] nothing att all was paid to him, or to his benefitt.

And yo^r Pet^r shall ever pray for yo^r Ma^{ts} long and prosperous Raigne."

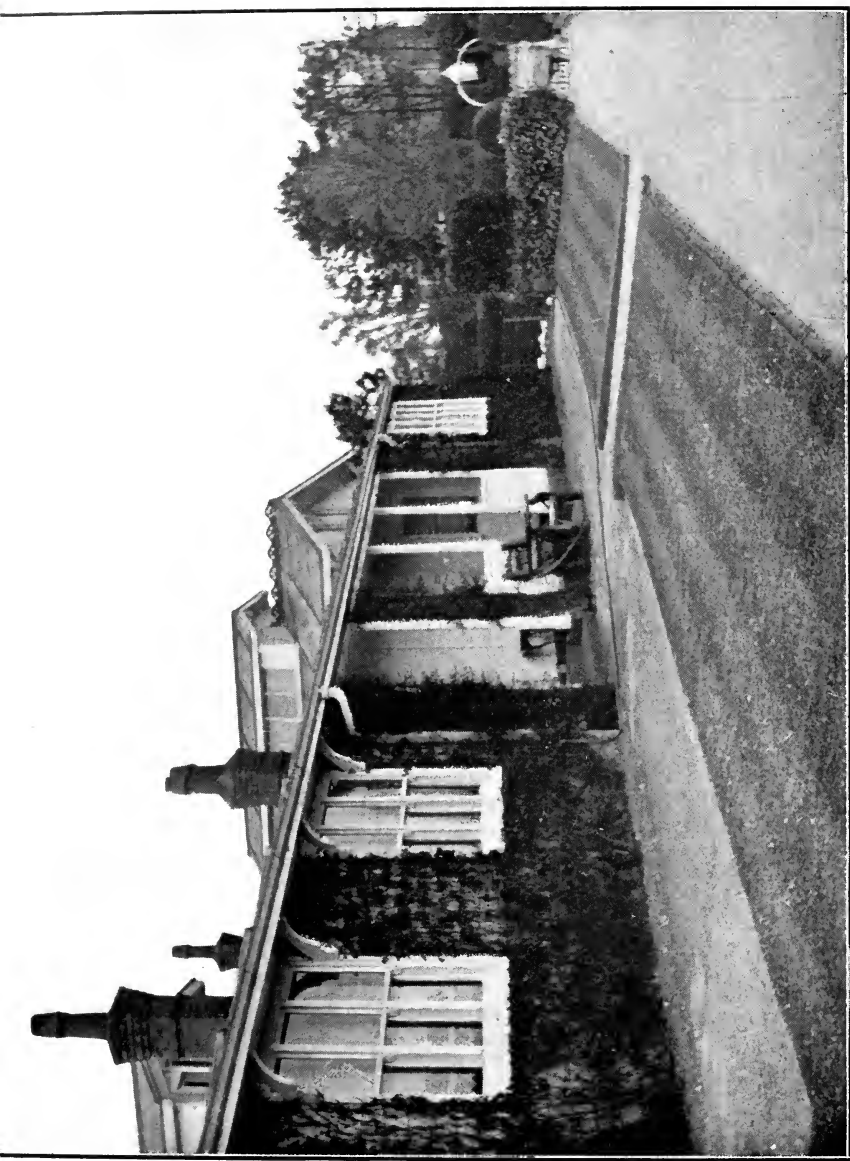
The result of this petition does not appear, but apparently it was unsuccessful so far as the recovery of Wanstead was concerned. Lord Newport, however, seems to have had a "consolation prize" to make up for his disappointment, for in June, 1630, a warrant was issued for granting the custody of Hyde Park, co. Middlesex, to Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, and Sir John Smith, to take effect after death of Henry, Earl of Holland, or the surrender of his grant. It seems difficult to believe that this grant was not in some way connected with the fruitless petition as to Wanstead.

[To be continued.]

THE RESTING PLACE OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

BY EDYTHE R. PAEN.

"But to be still! oh, but to cease awhile
The panting breath and hurrying steps of life,
The sights, the sounds, the struggle and the strife
Of hourly being."



Rossetti's Bungalow, Birchington.

Photograph by Miss Edythe R. Peden

RESTING PLACE OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

THIS must have been something of the feeling which led Dante Gabriel Rossetti to the peaceful little village of Birchington-on-Sea, where he ended his days.

Like a mother guarding her sleeping children, the Church of All Saints stands in the midst of a picturesque churchyard, sweet with the odour of flowers. Close by the south porch is the simple Irish cross which marks the spot where the Painter-Poet lies buried. It was designed by his life-long friend and fellow painter, Ford Madox Brown, and bears the following inscription :—

Here sleeps
GABRIEL CHARLES DANTE ROSSETTI,
Honoured under the name of
DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI
Among painters as a painter,
And among poets as a poet.
Born in London
Of parentage mainly Italian, 12 May, 1828.
Died at Birchington, 9 April, 1882.

His sister Christina—one of the most pre-eminently spiritual poets of our age—and his brother William took their part in providing this Memorial.

Inside the church, close to the font, is the Rossetti window, erected to his memory by his mother. It is a beautiful work of art, and consists of two lights. The one on the left is a reproduction of Rossetti's own painting, representing the keeping of the Passover Feast by the families of Joseph and Zacharias. The scene is the porch of the house, Christ holds a bowl of blood from which Zacharias sprinkles the posts and lintel. Joseph has brought a lamb, and Elizabeth lights the pyre. John fastening the shoes and Mary gathering the bitter herb, form part of the ritual.

At the top of this light is Rossetti's Monogram, and on the other his Coat-of-Arms, and a tree with a Latin motto, *Frangas non flectas*. The light on the right was designed by Rossetti's friend, Mr. Shields, and the subject is Christ giving sight to the blind, meant by the artist to symbolize Rossetti—who had been blind some time—at his death passing out of darkness into light.

Leaving this scene of touching quietude, and the shrine of

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many pilgrim feet, and proceeding along Beech Avenue for some distance, we come to a neat bungalow, covered with creepers, and standing in well-kept grounds. In this haven of peace and rest, when his work was done, the "Master" passed out of the darkness into the light.

"I leave thy praises unexpress'd
. Knowing death has made
His darkness beautiful with Thee."

THOMAS DAY AND HIS CIRCLE.

BY F. H. CHEETHAM.

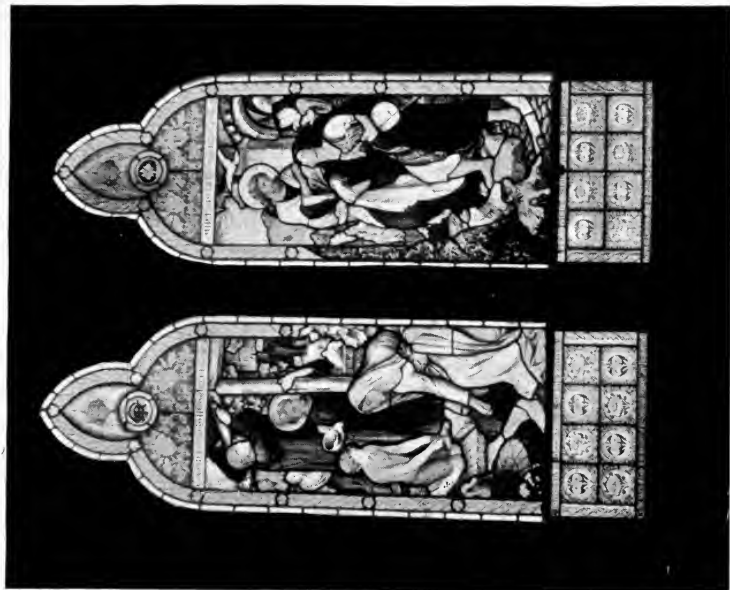
I N this age of cheap reprints of old books it is a notable fact that no one has ventured to issue a new edition of that old-time favourite *Sandford and Merton*. The reason, it can only be supposed, is that nobody wishes to read the book nowadays, and such a sign of the times cannot indeed be at all seriously regretted. Those who in their childhood had inflicted upon them this "moral and instructive lesson for young persons" have profited by their experience to forget it; and so the present generation is familiar only with the name of the book, and a younger generation is growing up that will never have heard speak of it.

But *Sandford and Merton* possesses a historic interest that will always insure for it a little circle of readers. Its author, Thomas Day, was one of a small group of men and women who, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, exerted a distinct if not very far reaching influence on thought and opinion in this country. They were educational theorists and English disciples of Rousseau, and if we take up *Sandford and Merton* after having read Jean Jacques' *Emile*, we shall find in the English work a new and fascinating interest which we were never conscious of before.

It is usual to date a new era from 1789, the year when the French Revolution began. The Bastille fell on July 14th of that year, the visible beginning of the upheaval, and ten weeks



Rossetti's Grave.



The Rossetti Window.
Birchington.

Photographs by Miss Edythe R. Paen.



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later, on September 28th, Thomas Day died at the early age of forty-one. The two dates are not put together without reason. Those who formed the circle to which Day belonged have been called "Precursors of Revolution." Some of them lived far into revolutionary times, and their first ardour became cooled; some of them outlived the active Revolution; but Day, in a very literal sense, was a precursor. He lived to see the sun rise, and that was all.

Rousseau's *Emile* had a very wide influence on English thought. Owing to the course the Revolution took in France the political influence of Jean Jacques has, perhaps, been too much insisted on, to the forgetting of his greater moral influence, not only in France, but all over Western Europe. Rousseau was, as Mr. Morley has pointed out, the leader of a great religious re-action. His religious, moral, and educational ideas flowed like a sea over France, Germany, England, and Italy. It is very easy to make fun of *Emile* nowadays; it is a book that we can no longer take seriously as a guide to education; we read it as a literary and historical curiosity. But when it appeared, in 1762, the world was very different from what it is to-day.

Seeing that Rousseau did not put into practice with his own children any of the teachings he so seriously puts forward in this volume, we may well doubt whether he really believed in them himself. It has only been recently discovered that the "state of nature" which plays so large a part in the "Social Contract" and other writings of Rousseau was used by him as "an argumentative hypothesis for the purpose of developing the discussion." We may suspect something of the same thing in *Emile*. As a theorist he must "develop the discussion," and in this book he presents his theory of education. We must regard the spirit rather than the letter. What Rousseau taught to an artificial society was that it was necessary to make men rather than "perfect gentlemen." He insists on practical experience of consequences as the only means of acquiring good habits, and his influence was such that, as Mr. Morley admits, all the vast improvements that have since taken place in the theory and art of education of Europe may be traced to Rousseau as their first and most widely influential promoter.

Emile made education according to nature almost a fashion; but it is to be feared that even the nature of the eighteenth

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century was itself artificial. Still, when all allowances are made for the absurdities committed under the protection of Rousseau's teaching, there is a large balance left to the credit of his influence. *Emile* was hailed with enthusiasm in Germany. In England its immediate effect was slighter, and *Sandford and Merton* is perhaps the only book read to-day that bears any marks of the influence of Rousseau's educational teachings in this country.

It is not difficult to understand why this book affected men's minds so powerfully. People then lived in so artificial an atmosphere that almost without knowing it they were craving for something natural and fresh. Rousseau, too, had an admirable literary style that all could read, and the minds of men went right over to him as from one extreme to the other. It was his ability, quite as much as his theory, that won him the day. Balzac has told us that France accepted the sceptical philosophy of the eighteenth century with enthusiasm, because it was put forward with so much ability. So, just as ability had once made scepticism the fashion, it now made fashionable all that was natural and fresh.

Thomas Day was fourteen years of age when *Emile* was published. He was born in London in 1748, and the following year his father died, leaving him an income of £1200 a year, £300 of which, however, he was to allow his mother during her lifetime. In the long run his mother survived him. He therefore enjoyed £900 a year all his life; and this should be remembered, as it allowed him to indulge his eccentricities without fear of the world's opinion, which could not rob him of his daily bread.

At the age of sixteen we find him at Corpus College, Oxford, where he resided three years, during which time he made the acquaintance of his life-long friend, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the father of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist. Edgeworth is perhaps the most interesting figure among those who formed what I have termed the "circle" of Thomas Day. Edgeworth was not at Corpus with Day, whose senior he was by some four years. He had left Oxford prior to Day's coming, but they met during the vacations, and the friendship became a warm one. The two friends, we are told, had daily discussions upon philosophical subjects, and Rousseau's *New Héloïse*, *The Social Contract*, and *Emile*, then in the air, were of course passed in

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review. Day became at this early age a warm adherent of the school which denounced corruption and endeavoured to return to the simplicity of nature. At Oxford he "lived sparingly, drank water, and studied philosophy, but left without a degree." This in itself seems to mark him as an original character. A youth in his teens, with £900 a year, drinking water at Oxford in the eighteenth century! He studied law, and was called to the Bar; but never practiced. He was fond of walking tours, in which he made friends with people of all classes. One of his friends (a lawyer) once said to Day: "Day, kill that spider!" "No," said Day, "I don't know that I have the right. Suppose that a superior being said to a companion, 'Kill that lawyer!' how should you like it? And a lawyer is more noxious to most people than a spider."

Professor Dowden has told us of a certain type of mind that the England of the eighteenth century tended often to produce: a mind prosaic, full of common sense, ardently benevolent, and never carried away by extreme of passion. Day was a man with a mind essentially of this type; but he was also given to experimenting, and was always ready to put his theories to a practical test. Now there is no one more diverting, says Professor Dowden, than "the man of prosaic common sense, who is devoid of imagination and of humour in a saving degree, and who, having an experimental turn, becomes possessed by new ideas. He will play such tricks before high heaven as might wreath with smiles the faces of the most serious angels." This is just what Thomas Day did. Imbued with the ideas of Rousseau, he resolved to cultivate the life of simplicity and nature. He used no hair powder, and even objected, on principle to comb his hair. Comb and brush were enervating luxuries. "It was sufficient to let his raven locks sway in the running brook," and he would eat his meat in a simple and natural manner, without knife or fork. He arrived at the conclusion that he ought to marry, though for what reason it is hard to tell, except that he wished to have sons of his own to educate in the manner of Emile. From all accounts he was quite insensible to female charms, and had a scornful contempt for elegance and accomplishments. Still, a gentleman with £900 a year ought not to be long in finding a wife. Day, however, was at first unfortunate. He had two disappointments, the second being from the sister of his friend Edgeworth. She,

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being a fine lady, objected to our rough philosopher, having a strong prejudice against unconventional manners. He therefore resolved to take measures against a third failure, by securing a wife upon philosophic principles. The story is a very curious one.

Day resolved to rear from childhood two girls whom he chose from orphan asylums at Shrewsbury and London. "He would instruct them in all the wisdom of nature and Rousseau, until she who appeared nearer to the true standard of perfection should be honoured by becoming his wife." Day here shows a curious want of faith in the result of his experiment. He takes two girls to experiment upon, thus apparently allowing that failure is probable. Of course we must take into account that, the girls being already about twelve years of age, he was unable to carry out the system of Rousseau thoroughly, as that demanded care over the child from the day of its birth. And here another curious fact is to be noted. Day seems to have applied very largely to these girls the education that Rousseau taught should be given only to boys. It will be remembered that when Jean Jacques provides his Emile with a wife, the ideal education he sketches out for the girl is wholly different from that which he has just described. However advanced Rousseau might be regarding the education and the rights of man, he was no advocate of the rights of women, and his Sophie is fashioned as a being who is to minister simply to the pleasure of Emile.

Thomas Day in no wise brought up his Sabrina and Lucretia as Jean Jacques directs that women should be brought up. Day was about twenty-one or twenty-two at this time, the girls about twelve, so that by the time they were marriageable he would not be very old. One was fair, and her he called Sabrina; the other, a brunette, he called Lucretia. To carry out his experiment he took them to France, to Avignon. As to the truth of what took place at Avignon it seems rather difficult to determine. All the particulars we possess are those supplied by Miss Seward, and her veracity is not always above suspicion. In a letter from Day to Edgeworth, written from Avignon, he gives a favourable account of the girls' tempers and his satisfaction with the experiment. Yet the fact remains that the experiment failed, and it is probable that Miss Seward was right in saying that the girls gave him great trouble by

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their tempers and ignorance of French. They quarrelled with each other, and caught the smallpox. He nursed them through it, and saved their lives in a boating accident on the Rhone. The severe regimen by which they were to acquire strength of mind and body did not suit them at all, and the long and short of it was that in a year's time Day returned to England with the two girls. Lucretia, being found invincibly stupid, he placed with a milliner, and in time she was married to a linen draper. Sabrina he kept by him for further experiments, as she had grown into a pleasing girl of engaging appearance.

It was at this time, when Day was twenty-two, that he went to reside at Lichfield, where he was introduced into that Lichfield circle of which Erasmus Darwin was the shining light. Sabrina's education was continued at Lichfield. The theory of masks and pistols, which Rousseau applied only to boys, Day (according to Miss Seward) put into practice with Sabrina. He fired pistols at her petticoats, at which she screamed, and when he dropped melted sealing wax on her bare arms we are told she started. Day was dissatisfied. The girl also betrayed secrets meant to test her reticence, and cared little for books or science. So at last he placed her in a boarding-school; and eventually, being convinced that she wanted strength of mind, he abandoned any idea of marrying her. She afterwards became the wife of one of his friends, and he gave her a dowry of £500.

Day's next matrimonial schemes were also unfortunate. At Lichfield there lived Honora and Elizabeth Sneyd. He became attentive to Honora; but as she did not like his ideas of complete seclusion, he turned to her sister Elizabeth. Elizabeth, like former ladies, objected to his want of refinement, and so, apparently in despair, Day resolved on a compromise with his principles. He accordingly went to France for a time, where he learnt dancing and fencing, and, indeed, did all that his conscience would allow him, so as to win the objecting lady. But when he returned to Lichfield with his new accomplishments she declared that she preferred the 'blackguard' of former days. So Elizabeth Sneyd went the way of others, and she and her sister Honora, it is curious to observe, became subsequently the second and third wives of Day's friend, Edgeworth.

At last, at the age of thirty, Day found in Esther Milnes of

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Wakefield a lady who allowed herself to become his wife. She was cultured and had herself written poems, and, what was perhaps more to the purpose, admired Day's. She possessed a certain fortune, and because of this Day hesitated for some time to offer himself to her, doubting her willingness to submit to his conditions. In all Day's matrimonial schemes love is quite a secondary consideration. His "conditions" always come first, and even in the case of Esther Milnes, who from all accounts he loved dearly and with whom he afterwards lived a most happy married life for eleven years, the conditions had to take a foremost place. It took him two years before he could bring himself to propose to her, so fearful was he of these "conditions" of his frightening her. But she was different from the other ladies. She loved him for himself, and agreed to live as ascetically as he wished. He generously put her fortune beyond his own control, so that she might retire from the experiment at any time should she desire it. The experiment, however, this time succeeded.

Mrs. Day was delicate, so her husband made her walk out upon Hampstead Heath in the snow. At this time he had left Lichfield and was living at Hampstead, and he afterwards resided in various parts of Essex and Surrey. He allowed his wife no servants, and made her give up her harpsichord, as he considered it too "enervating." "We have no right to luxuries," said he, "while the poor want bread." He took great interest in politics and often delivered addresses advocating reform. He took up farming, wrote books, and studied mechanics, architecture and many other things, always putting into practice what he taught. Like all his circle of "Revolutionary Precursors" he was fond of experimenting, and sometimes the results of his experiments made him appear supremely foolish. But if we accept the dictum of Erasmus Darwin, a fool he certainly was not. "A fool, Mr. Edgeworth, you know," said the irascible doctor, "is a man who never tried an experiment in his life." Many stories are told of Day at this time. He lost money on his farm, but consoled himself with the thought that he gave employment to the poor. Yet his strange ways made him disliked, and his seclusion gained for him the reputation of a cynical misanthrope. It is said that he built his wife a dressing room, and found that he had forgotten to leave any space for light and air. But a tale like

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this has been told of so many people that we may well doubt the truth of the story. It is more likely that Day came to the conclusion, in his study of architecture, that a window being simply a hole in a wall, the correct way to construct it was to build the wall up solid first and then knock out the window afterwards. This he probably proceeded to do, much to the astonishment of the builder. It may be doubted whether even Mr. Ruskin could have been led so far by the light of his Lamp of Truth.

Day allowed Rousseau's educational ideas to influence him even in his treatment of animals. He observed that horses suffer much in breaking in, and came to the conclusion that kindness alone was sufficient to constrain any animal. Acting on this principle he rode over to see his mother on an unbroken colt. The colt shied, and threw him on his head. He died an hour afterwards. It may thus literally be said of him that he fell a victim to his own benevolence. He died, as has been said, two months after the Bastille fell, and a few weeks before the King was brought to Paris. He thus lived to see the dawn for which he had so long been looking, and was spared much disappointment by being removed before the sun of the Revolution had been turned into blood. On hearing of his death Erasmus Darwin said: "I much lament the death of Mr. Day . . . he was dear to me by many names, as friend, philosopher, scholar and honest man." If we in the twentieth century remember Day almost wholly as the author of *Sandford and Merton*, it was far otherwise in his own time. He wrote other works, numbering eleven altogether, which are mostly of a political character. But it was his personality that made Day best known to his own generation, and it was his transparent honesty that made him a power among those with whom he came in contact.

First among Day's friends must be placed Richard Lovell Edgeworth. In many respects Edgeworth is more interesting than Day himself, but having left no lasting memorial behind him his name is less known. He is remembered as the father of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist. He was four years older than Day, with whom he became acquainted when the latter was at Oxford. Edgeworth's matrimonial experiences were very different from his friend's. Day, though he married happily at last, had no children, and he was thirty before he

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married. Edgeworth married at the age of nineteen, and, in the course of his long life of seventy-three years, had four wives and nineteen children. Edgeworth, like Day, was a man of independent means, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estate and the education of his children. He was an advocate of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation, and was of as original, if not quite so eccentric, a disposition as Day himself. He brought up his eldest son, who was born to him when he was twenty, on Rousseau's system. Nature was to form the boy's character by her benignant power. He wore no stockings, his arms were bare, he became fearless of danger and capable of enduring many privations. "He had," writes Edgeworth, "all the virtues of a child bred in the hut of a savage, and all the knowledge of *things* which could well be acquired at an early age by a boy bred in civilized society. I say knowledge of *things*, for of books he has less knowledge at seven or eight than most children have at four or five." Yet the experiment, somehow, did not prove a success. The boy showed himself disinclined to obey, he had little deference for others, and he showed an invincible dislike to control.

Edgeworth was Day's life-long friend. The enthusiasms of youth were sobered as he passed into middle age and saw the course of the Revolution in France. He retired to Ireland, where he helped his daughter in her literary work.

Space forbids us to do more than thus glance at him, and be introduced by him, along with his friend Day, to the circle at Lichfield of which the great Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the greater Charles, was the centre. Day went to Lichfield in 1770. The Lichfield circle was then in the height of its glory. Dr. Darwin had gone to the town fourteen years before, and was now enjoying an immense reputation. The most interesting person after Dr. Darwin in this Lichfield circle was Miss Anna Seward, sometimes called the "Swan of Lichfield." There was the poet Hayley, and others of less note but of high intellectual attainment and good social position. All these people were in their way "Precursors of Revolution," and all except Day lived well into revolutionary times. Darwin is an extraordinarily interesting figure. He was what is commonly called "a character," reminding one in many ways of Dr. Johnson. Johnson, we are told, rarely met Darwin, but they seemed to have disliked each other very

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cordially, and to have felt that if they met frequently they would quarrel like two dogs. They were two much alike in many respects to get on well together. There was even a physical resemblance; for, though his mind was incessantly active and energetic, Darwin's frame was huge and bulky. In his day he was a great physician and scientist, and it is remarkable that he was not drawn to settle in London; but his fame was such that patients would go from London to Lichfield to consult him. See him, then, presiding over his little circle, big, ungainly, pock-marked and stammering, not infrequently disagreeable and sarcastic, yet at the bottom, as most of his friends knew only too well, benevolent and sympathetic. Yet so reserved was he, and so strongly did he hate the display of any emotion, that to conceal his feelings he appeared harsh and imperious, often rude and irascible. A young man once asked him, in what the Doctor thought to be an offensive manner, whether he did not find stammering very inconvenient. "No, sir," he answered, "it gives me time for reflection, and saves me from asking impertinent questions."

Like all men of reserved nature and strong opinions, he never revealed himself to anyone, so that the pictures we get of him vary considerably. Miss Seward's picture is the reverse of flattering, though she was a close acquaintance. Darwin's relatives were scandalized when Miss Seward's book came out, and circulated stories of her having been disappointed in not becoming the second Mrs. Darwin. Yet it is not unlikely that what she wrote was substantially true, for it is possible for a man to have much benevolence in his nature and be swayed by generous sentiments, and yet at the same time be apparently indifferent to the interests of his own children. Miss Seward speaks of the "cold, satiric atmosphere around him, repulsing the confidence and sympathy of friendship." Miss Seward, however, was of the gushing type of womanhood, and Erasmus Darwin hated emotion.

Darwin was not so much a "Precursor of Revolution" as of Evolution. The great discovery, or achievement, or whatever we choose to call it, which is so intimately associated with the name of the grandson, is shadowed forth in the writings of the grandfather. Unfortunately for science he was a poet, unfortunately for literature he was a man of science. Physicians reproached him for being a philosopher, and philosophers

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reproached him for writing rhyme. In his day his poetry was admired, by Cowper and Horace Walpole, amongst others, but no one reads it to-day. We prefer to take our science and poetry separately. Byron called Darwin "a mighty master of unmeaning rhyme," which is almost praise. Yet it was not all "unmeaning" rhyme. It is, I believe, recognised to-day that Erasmus Darwin set forth in his poetry a complete system of the theory of evolution. But he was before his time; and when the world was ready to accept evolution from the grandson, the phraseology of the grandsire, who talked familiarly of Gnomes, Sylphs, Nymphs and Salamanders, was hopelessly out of date.

The figure of Miss Seward is the last that shall engage our attention in the Lichfield circle. Anna Seward was at this time living with her father, who was a resident Canon at Lichfield. In her day she enjoyed a great reputation as a "poetess." Why she was called "the Swan of Lichfield" I have never been quite sure. The swan is supposed only to sing immediately before its death. Miss Seward, unfortunately, sang in verse for many years before she quitted this earth. Miss Seward seems to have been a kind of English provincial edition of Madame de Stael, but without the French-woman's literary power. Like Corinne, however, she took herself and her writings desperately seriously, and as with Corinne, too, other people were apt not to accept her at her own value. In looks she seems to have had the advantage of her French contemporary, for we are told that she was tall and handsome, with regular features and an animated expression. Scott wrote of her: "Her eyes were auburn of the precise shade and hue of her hair, and possessed great expression," and Southey admitted that with all her affectation there was a "very likeable warmth and sincerity about her." Horace Walpole classed her with some other women writers of the day, now forgotten, whom he described as "harmonious virgins whose thoughts and phrases are like their gowns, old remnants cut and turned." And Miss Mitford summed her up in the phrase, "All tinkling and tinsel, a sort of Dr. Darwin in petticoats."

Affectation was the pre-eminent characteristic of Miss Seward. Like all merely talented or mediocre people who have strong opinions and take themselves very seriously, she made herself a nuisance to her acquaintances. Sir Walter Scott relates that

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Miss Seward, whom he had never seen, once sent him a long and passionate letter on the death of a dear friend whom he had likewise never seen, but conjuring him on no account to answer the letter, as she was dead to the world. "Never were commands more literally obeyed," says Scott, "I remained as silent as the grave, till the lady made so many enquiries after me that I was afraid of my death being prematurely announced by a sonnet or an elegy." She bequeathed her literary works to Scott and asked him to publish her correspondence, which was contained in twelve quarto MS. volumes, but he had the courage to decline to do so, having a "particular aversion to perpetuating that sort of gossip."

But we have travelled a long way from Thomas Day and *Sandford and Merton*. We do not read the book quite seriously to-day. Perhaps we have been a little bit hypocritical in making our children believe that we loved it. It is safe to say that if the children were all to turn out Harry Sandfords we should wish some of them Tommy Mertons just for a change. The spirit of the book, though, as in the case of *Emile*, is all on the side of what is right and true and good. But the letter, as of old, killeth, and in this case by ridicule. Unfortunately, children see little but the letter. But is *Sandford and Merton* meant to be a book for children, or, like *Emile*, a treatise on education for parents? Day answers the question himself. He tells us expressly that it is not a treatise on education. "I have unavoidably expressed some ideas upon this subject," he says, "and introduced a conversation not one word of which any child will understand; but all the rest of the book is intended to form and interest the minds of children: it is to them that I have written: it is from their applause alone that I shall estimate my success." The children of past generations have applauded *Sandford and Merton*, and so Day has had his success. But to the children of the twentieth century, the book is a dead letter. We read it, if at all, as the work of a generous and benevolent man written in an age of transition. These people—Day and his circle—had broken with the artificiality of the life around them, but they could not emancipate themselves from the artificial literary style of the day. It required bolder and more spontaneous genius to do that, and it was left to Wordsworth and Coleridge to inaugurate the new era of literary freedom.

HARROW: ITS ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

Under their fresher influence, elegance and ornament were beginning to be things of the past before all our Lichfield friends were removed by death from the world's stage. Yet, in spite of style, these people were all in advance of their day. They were "Precursors of Revolution" and of Evolution, educational reformers, political reformers, temperance reformers, and, above all, experimentalists. We owe to them a certain debt. They made the way easier for those that came after. They did in England something of what Rousseau did in France—introduced enthusiasm and aggressiveness to an indolent society. And some of them, like Day, did what Rousseau did not, they taught by example as well as by precept.

HARROW: ITS ANTIQUITIES, ITS SENTIMENT, & ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.

THE name "Harrow" is found in old manuscripts as far back as the year 767, in a grant of Offa, King of Mercia. That is to say, not the actual name as it appears to-day, but a remote ancestor in nomenclature: spelt differently, it is true, but still one of its own back numbers, and bone of its bone, so to speak.

Gumeninga Hearge then meant a temple, or grove; and tradition tells us that there was originally a heathen temple on the site of the parish church on the hill. *Herga* would be the latter form, and Matthew Paris gives *Harewe* as the people's modification of the name. Old records show that a church was built here by Lanfranc, in William the Conqueror's reign; this church was not consecrated by him, but by St. Anselm, about the time when the latter was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Done Bushell, who has written a great deal about the architectural period of this church, says that if one wishes thoroughly to understand its various developments, one must remember that it consists of four churches in one. The Norman building; the Early English; the fourteenth and fifteenth century additions; and finally the restored church



Heggston Manor House.

Photograph by F. C. Stephen.

HARROW: ITS ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

which is to be seen to-day. Only the lower part of the tower witnesses to Norman work, and perhaps a few buttresses. Traces of Early English workmanship are to be found in the chancel arch, and in some lancet windows. The beautiful font dates from Early English times. For six hundred years, Mr. Bushell informs us, its history tells of its remaining in the church in its proper position. Then, when church matters were at their most deplorable ebb, it was, for some unknown reason, probably rampant vandalism, banished from its place inside the church door, and for forty-six years it stayed exposed to the chances and changes of this mortal life inside one of the parishioner's gardens! Then, at last, a better day dawned, and it was restored to its post of honour, where it is at present. The fifteenth century architects built the south porch, with its parvise, and the beautiful spire, that famous landmark, which gives its own special characteristic to the whole country side.

Later, came the days when all that was beautiful and appropriate in church architecture, was given the inevitable slap in the face which was dealt in all directions by the Puritan innovators. That fatal blow which spoilt irreparably the delicate, exquisite work of centuries. No one can fail to see how the treasure of the ages was wrecked and mutilated in Harrow Church.

In 1398 mention is made of Heggston Manor, as being part of the estate of Archbishop Arundel.

But a greater than Archbishop Arundel owned it earlier. However, his visits to the manor seem to have been when his great friendship with King Henry II was changing into a spirit of alienation.

Fitz-Stephen could then no longer have said that "never in Christian times were two men more of a mind or better friends" than were the King and the Archbishop. For so marked had become the King's displeasure against his old friend, that when Becket was staying at Heggston Manor, the neighbouring clergy seized the opportunity to be in the fashion, and some of them did not consider it *infra dignitatem* themselves to maim his horses, and treat the Archbishop himself with "boisterous disrespect."

Heggston Manor to-day is greatly fallen from its high estate and dignity; but still no one can see it without being

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conscious of its having acted a part in a mighty past. The atmosphere, the environment, of that past is very present with one on first seeing the place.

It is some years now since I paid my first visit to Heggston Manor, but I have, and shall always have, a very keen memory of the impression of other worldliness, of life in another age to one's own which settled down on me as I opened the white gate which led into the old courtyard with its environment of stately barns and outhouses which flanked the square in front of the house.

For the last quarter of a mile I had been walking along the broad, grass-grown path, bordered by high spreading hedges, till I reached the water-lilied moat which surrounds the manor house.

Inside the house itself are few traces of past grandeur and magnificence. The walls have all been plastered over; the windows altered. The diamond panes were removed seven or eight years ago, and the front of the building faced with red brick. The old chapel is degraded in the ranks indeed. When I was there I felt the irony of fate could reach its desecrating fingers no further. "*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin*" was, to all effects and purposes, writ large on the walls; and, on the table before me, lay the remains of the farmer's last meal. There is something inexpressibly sordid and unattractive in an extinct meal (if one may so express it), and here these feelings were accentuated a thousandfold; for the old chapel, with all its sacred associations, had been turned into a kitchen. On the outside wall I noticed a curious, unusual moulding, which was a clear index as to the date of the building, as it is known for a fact not to have been employed in decoration later than a certain date.

On the site of a neighbouring farm (probably One Hundred Elms Farm), was, in all probability, Archbishop Winchelsey's "Chapel of Harewe." Here, old records say that he held an ordination in 1302.

Nothing now remains of the chapel but some fine old farm buildings built round the courtyard. In the High Street of Harrow, close to the Head Master's house, is one of the oldest houses remaining in the neighbourhood, dating as far back as the days of Henry VII, if not indeed further into mediæval times than that. Only three picturesque gables in its

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outward presentment indicate its claim to the respect of bystanders; but inside there are various winding passages; steps up and down; doors in unexpected places; and old oak galore.

Nearer to the school buildings is the school chapel, which was only built about fifty years ago; and quite recently has been added to and improved.

It is too big a question for the present article to do more than touch upon in passing, that of the wide difference which exists in the present methods of working the great Public Schools in England, from those employed in the past, when grammar schools, such as that one founded by John Lyon in 1572 were inaugurated. But the question *does* rise in many minds to-day how are we carrying out the intentions and ideas of the Middle Ages in our modern development of boys' schools? Do we really see further to-day in the matter of the truest education of character—which, after all, is the *summum bonum* of human training—than the men of light and learning in mediæval days?

From the churchyard one can see that famous world-renowned view, which extends over many miles of surrounding land. It is chiefly, however, "dale"; and there is not enough "hill" to make the marked contrast, which is really the most effective and striking in a vast expanse of country. Here was the favourite spot for the early dreamings of that undisciplined genius, Byron.

Here, too, came a very different man; equally passionate, though possessing the power to keep his passions well under control. Matthew Arnold appeals, if not to so wide a public, yet to a certain number of men and women who can never forget, nor cease to love and keenly appreciate his poems.

In his letters he mentions how often he used to come to his son's grave in Harrow churchyard, from whence, on clear days, he could catch a glimpse far away in the sunlit valley of the sparkle of the distant river. One could imagine that here, as he looked up from the grave where lay buried his greatest hope in life, and caught sight of that gleam in the far-away meadows, "a bolt was shot back somewhere in his heart, and a lost pulse of feeling stirred again."

Harrow is a town of many Presences. Presences who were there when the world was hardly beginning her wrinkles;

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Presences who were there when there was no more than a quaint little village on a hill ; Presences to-day who are doing their utmost to keep the world up to the mark in doughty deeds ; in incentive to heroism.

When I first went to Harrow about eleven years ago, I used often in my walks to meet a man who was a perfect type of a student. His eyes, as I came face to face with him in some winding country lane, were always "dreaming against some distant goal" ; his thoughts were in some far different world ; he seemed to notice no one ; he was, very evidently, deep in some abstruse problem ; some vital question of life. Though I knew him as a friend later, yet I never knew him well. But all the same, ever since the first time I saw him, I recognised that here was a Presence moving among every-day people, yet not of them. Far ahead of them in conceptions, in ideals. He was a man whom I knew later to be one of those who know "how far high failure overleaps the bounds of low successes." He was one of those whose reach far exceeds their grasp.

Such a man as Professor Hancock is an inspiration for all those who recognise how much he stands for in life. Insensibly, on meeting him, one's mind raises to a higher view of life, and a fuller idea of what the aims of an individual should be for the community of which he forms a part, even if an insignificant part. Once I walked past the school buildings up the characteristic old High Street with a man to whom Harrow School had meant a very great deal. As we walked he talked of his friendships ; of the men he had known in other days ; of the whole mental atmosphere which the place held for him, as he re-visited it after all the best years of life lay behind him.

As he talked to me I saw clearly what visions of the past were crowding in on him.

For it is the truest thing in life that associations are the things that make life the living, breathing reality it is to us. Thick along the road, the pathway by the old school, lie the memories of the old friendships of boys ever since the school began. Here, indeed, is holy ground, for a friendship is one of *the* most sacred things in life. Here have been "visions of boyhood" ; over these stones have trodden the feet of heroes in the making ; here have passed, in the glad time of youth, the

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future leaders of forlorn hopes, the winners of "V.C.'s" in days which had then not yet dawned.

All these have left something behind of themselves in the old school; all these have taken out with them into distant countries some bit of Harrow. For if there is one earthly power that counts more than another, it is that indestructible power of association which, till the lights of life burn low in the socket, will shine as the lighthouse of the mind. Nothing, no one, will be able to efface the memory of the old glamour—the old enthusiasm for Harrow, in those whose old associations have taken root there in the days of their youth.

"Forty years on, when afar and asunder,
Parted are those who are singing to-day,
When you look back and regretfully wonder
What you were like in your work and your play.

* * * * *
How will it seem to you forty years on?

* * * * *
God give us bases to guard and beleaguer,
Games to play out whether earnest or fun,
Fights for the fearless and goals for the eager,
Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on!"

CROSBY HALL.

CROSBY HALL, in Bishopsgate Street, one of the oldest and most famous historical edifices in the City of London, has been sold by the freeholder, Alderman Sir Horatio Davies, and the building may possibly be pulled down to make room for a banking premises, an act of vandalism much to be deplored, for Crosby Hall is the finest and perhaps the only example of Gothic domestic architecture dating from that period when the merchant princes began to rank with the nobility. It was built in 1466 by Sir John Crosby on ground leased from Dame Alice Ashfield, Prioress of the Convent of St. Helen. The ground had a frontage of 110 ft. in the King's Cross Road of Bishopsgate Street, and Sir John paid for it £11 6s. 8d., representing a large sum

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in our money. The house when erected was "ye highest and fairest in ye city." Its owner, a Member of Parliament, and Mayor of the Staple of Eclans, was an eminent grocer and woolstapler. He had been knighted with eleven others for bravery in the field, having resisted an attack made by the Bastard Falconbridge on the City. He died four years after building Crosby Hall, and his tomb is still to be seen in the Church of St. Helen's, bearing upon it the recumbent figures of himself and his wife.

His widow sold Crosby Hall to Richard, Duke of Gloucester. It was very convenient for him at the time, being near the Tower, where he had some dark work to do. Besides that, its prominence in the City aided his intrigue; he was able to hold a sort of regal state in it. As Sir Thomas More says, "There he lodged himself, and little by little all folks drew unto him, so that the Protector's Court was crowded and King Edward's left desolate." In Shakespeare's play of *Richard III*, Crosby House, Hall, or Place is repeatedly mentioned. When Richard has at last persuaded Anne that he murdered her husband for love of her, it is to Crosby House he bids her repair and await his coming; it is there also that he pays the murderers of Clarence; and it is there also that he awaits the result of Catesby's attempt to bring Hastings over to his side. In 1483 Richmond, having accepted the crown from Sir Thomas Billesden in the Council Chamber of Crosby Hall, left that mansion for his palace at Westminster.

We next hear of Crosby House in the possession of Sir Bartholomew Reed, who entertained there during his mayoralty the Princess Katherine of Arragon, two days before her marriage with Prince Arthur, at a banquet which Stow mentions as being peculiarly magnificent. In 1516 Sir John Rest became the tenant of this historical house. He celebrated his year of office, for he also was Lord Mayor, with a most remarkable show, in which marched "four giants, one unicorn, one dromedary, one camel, one ass, one dragon, six hobby horses, and sixteen naked boys." After Sir John Rest's tenancy of Crosby Hall, it was leased to Sir Thomas More, who lived in it for seven years—that is, till 1523—when he became Speaker of the House of Commons, and removed to Chelsea. Erasmus was the great Chancellor's guest in Crosby Hall. More sold his lease of Crosby House to his friend, Antonio

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Bonvici, a merchant of Lucca, who proved faithful to the Chancellor in his adversity. This Bonvici bought the freehold of the house from the King on the dissolution of the Convent of St. Helen, but afterwards forfeited it by illegally departing the kingdom. Henry VIII, in accordance with his lordly fashion when dealing with other people's property, gave it to Lord Darcy. Bonvici, however, resumed possession of it on the accession of Mary, Lord Darcy, for reasons sufficient, waiving his claim.

A cousin by marriage of Sir Thomas Gresham, Germaine Cyell, to whom Bonvici bequeathed Crosby House, sold it to Alderman Bond in 1566, when it again became the scene of civic festivity. Bond, a merchant adventurer, "most famous in his age for his great adventures by both sea and land," repaired and enlarged the mansion, and built a turret on the roof. His sons sold it to Sir John Spencer, called "the rich Spencer," who was Lord Mayor of London in 1594, and of whom the famous story is told of the flight of his daughter from Canonbury Tower with Lord Compton, and the reconciliation of parent and children brought about by Queen Elizabeth. When Sir John died he had a great funeral; and, as a specimen of the curious habits of the time in the matter of charity, it is interesting to note that on that occasion "320 poor men had each a basket given them, containing a black gown, four pounds of beef, two loaves of bread, a little bottle of wine, a candle-stick, a pound of candles, two saucers, two spoons, a black pudding, a pair of gloves, a dozen points, two red herrings, four white herrings, six sprats, and two eggs." Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, inherited Crosby Hall and all his father-in-law's immense wealth, which is said to have turned his head for a time. After Spencer's mayoralty the house was let, in Elizabeth's reign, to the Dowager-Countess of Pembroke, and it is possible that Shakespeare, who is supposed to have lived for a time in the neighbourhood, may have been welcomed at her table. The reason for believing that Shakespeare lived in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, is that either he or a namesake was assessed for property there, as appears by a subsidy roll dated October 1, 1598. But he may very well have enjoyed the hospitality of the "subject of all verse, Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," although never a resident in the parish of St. Helen's.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

With the Civil War the decline of Crosby Place begins, the great hall having been used as a prison for Royalists on the defeat of the King's cause. By a miracle it escaped the Great Fire, and its subsequent history can be briefly told. From 1672 for 97 years it was used as a Nonconformist meeting-house. In 1672 the dwelling-house was burned down, although the hall or palace, the most important portion of the building, was uninjured. In 1700, pending the erection of India House, the East India Company used a portion of the hall as offices. After that it fell into decay. A Miss Hesketh saved it from "cureless ruin." By her efforts it was partially restored in 1836 by public subscription, and was used as a lecture hall for a time. Then a wine merchant's business was carried on in it, and it is now a well-patronised restaurant, where many a City man has enjoyed his steak or chop and pint of "stout and bitter."

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BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 230.]

1531-2. "This yere was a purser of London burnt in Smythfeilde for heresie, who bore a fagott at *Powles Crosse* the yeare afore."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol i, p. 17.)

1532, February 11. James Bainham of the Middle Temple was arrested on a charge of heresy towards the end of 1531. One of the articles urged against him was that he had a copy of the New Testament in English. He was examined by Stokesley, Bishop of London, on December 15th, 1531, when he admitted "That he had the New Testament translated into the English tongue by Tindal within this month, and thought he offended not God in using and keeping the same, notwithstanding that he knew the King's Proclamation to the contrary, and that it was prohibited in the name of the Church at *Paul's Cross*. But for all that he thought the word of God had not forbid it." He eventually submitted and abjured, and on

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February 8th, 1532, was sentenced to pay a fine of £20 to the King, "to go before the Cross in Procession at Paul's, and to stand before the Preacher during the Sermon at *Paul's Cross*, with a Fagot upon his shoulder, the next Sunday, and so to return with the sumner to the Prison again, there to abide the Bishop's determination; and so the seventeenth day of February he was released and dismissed home."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol ii, pp. 245, 247.)

The edition of 1684 has an engraving (p. 247, copied from an earlier wood-cut) of Bainham's penance, but it is obviously a fancy sketch, and quite valueless from the historical point of view.

Bainham subsequently relapsed, and was burned.

In June, 1532, Friar Laurence writes to Cromwell:—"As I am ynformyd by sarten of our brethryne, Fathar Robbynsone apon Sunday last past dyd offar hyme selfe to contende yn dysputasyone with that wyrschypful Abbote whytch that day dyd prethch at *Powls Crose*. . . . Mor ovar the forsayd Father Robbynsun duth fully purpose to declar thys matter of matrimony betwyxte our moste gracyus Sufferande [*i.e.*, sovereign] and the Quene, and, as mytche os in hym ys, bothe with hys wyte and lernynge to justyfy the Quenes parte. Thys ys apoyntyde to be done apon Sunday nexte cummynge, and that whereos he may have the moste soleme awdyence. Wherefore excepte that your Lordschype doth fynde sum convenyent remydy by your hy pollysy, *error posterior erit priore pejor*: the Viccar of our Covente ys of secrete cownselle yn all thys bysynes. He was with Fathar Robbynsun at *Powlse Crose*." (*Letters and Papers*, vol v, No. 1142; Strype, *Ecc. Mem.*, vol. i, part 2, No. 47.)

1532. "Another of these Friars of Greenwich, as I find by an Original Letter in my custody, named Father Robinson, did offer to dispute the Queen's Cause publicly with an Abbot, who had preached at *Paul's Cross* in favour of the King's Cause. And it seems he did this openly to the Abbot's Face, while he was preaching. Whereupon was a Report given out, that the Friars of Greenwich, if they might be suffered to tell the Truth, would put to Silence all that had or should preache in Favour of the King's Matter, and prove all false that they had preached. And the said Father Robinson did intend, with all his Wit and

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Learning, to preach on the Queen's Part the next Sunday after at *Paul's Cross*, that he might have the greater Audience."—(Strype, *Memorials*, vol. i, p. 167.)[†]

1532. Richard Lyst to Cromwell:—"Also I suppose that yowre Mastershippe dyd here of the last indyscrete sermonde that Father Forest made at *Powles Crosse*, where I was present my selffe with hym; howe ondyscretly he used hym selfe, more lyker barkynge and raylynge than preching; spekyng and raylynge over large of the decaye of this realme, and off polyng downe of Churches. . . . Also I thynke hyt were very convenyent and necessary that the Chanslar of London were spoken unto no more to assygne Father Forest to preche at *Powles Crosse*: owre fathers have ofton tymes assynyd mee too assosyat Father Forest when he hath goon forth yn prechyng, be cawse they have supposyd yn me som yntellygens and learnynge, and many a tyme when he hath preched I have sytten under the pulpyt wyth a payre of redde earys, be cawse I have harde hym soo often breke Master Precyans hede; therefore yn my jodgement hit ys more convenyent for hym to syt at home with hys bedys than to goo forth and preche." (Ellis, *Original Letters*, ser. 3, vol. ii, p. 249.)

Lyst was a Lay Brother of the Observant Friars at Greenwich; the reference to "our fathers" no doubt refers to the superiors of his House.

1533, November 23. "This yere, on St. Clement's day, the 23rd of November, beinge Sunday, the Holie Maide of Kent and two monckes, two Freeres Observants, a priest, and two laymen, were brought from the Tower of London to *Paules Crosse*, and there stood on a skaffolde all the sermon tyme; where was declared, by him that preached, the abuse of a miracle done on the saide Holye Mayde at our Ladie of Courte Upstreet [Court-at-Street, in the parish of Lympne], in Kent, by the craft of the sayde monckes, freeres and priest."—(Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 23.)

1533, November 23. "Thys yere, the xxiiij of November, prechyd at *Powles Crosse* the Byshoppe of Bangure electe, Doctor Capun, and there stode before hym on a skaffolde

[†] Strype dates this in 1534; Laurence's letter shows that it should be 1532.

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Doctor Bockynge and another monke [Richard Dering] of the same house of Crystes Church of Cantorbery, the parson of Aldermary, Gelde [Henry Gold], and ij Observantes of Cantorbery [Hugh Rich and Richard Risby], and the Holy Mayde of Kent [Elizabeth Barton]; and from thens they went into the Tower of London agayne, and moche pepull, both at the *Crosse* and thorow alle the streetes of London unto the Tower. From thens they went to Cauntorbery, and there dyd pennans also.”—(*Chronicle of the Grey Friars*, p. 37.)

Stow adds :—“They were abjudged upon their confession to stand at *Paules Crosse* in the Sermon time, where they with their own hands should severally deliver each of them to the preacher, a bil declaring their subtil and superstitious doings, which things they did the Sunday next following, standing upon a stage or scaffold before the *Crosse*, the Bi. of Bangor, late Abbot of Hide, there preaching, shewed their offences, from whence they were committed to the Tower of London.”—(Stow, *Annales*, p. 569.)

In 1533, certain orders were issued to the Bishops, which include the following :—“That order be taken for suche as shall preache at *Paules Crosse* from hencefourth shall contynually from Sonday to Sonday preche there, and also teche and declare to the people, that he that now calleth himselfe Pope, ne any of his Predecessours is and were but onelie the Bisshopes of Rome. . . . And that the Bisshop of London may be bounde to suffer none other to preche at *Paules Crosse*, as hee wyll answer for, but suche as wyll preche and sett fourth the same.”—(*State Papers*, Henry VIII, vol i, p. 412; Weever, *Funerall Monuments*, p. 92.)

1534, January. Cromwell's *Remembraunces*. “Item, to remember the Devyses for the Bisshoppes to set fourth and preache the Kinges grete cause, and also ayenst the Censures, and that the Pope be no more prayed for at *Powlys Crosse* nor in no place elles.”—(Cotton MS., Titus, B. 1, fo. 428.)

1534, February.—“These things thus finished and dispatched concerning the marriage of Queen Ann, and divorce of Lady Katherine Dowager, next followeth the year 1534. In the

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which was assembled the high Court of Parliament again, after many Prorogations, upon the third day of February ; wherein was made an act of Succession, for the more suerty of the Crown ; to the which every person being of lawful age should be sworn. During this Parliament time,¹ every Sunday preached at *Paul's Cross* a Bishop, which declared the Pope not to be head of the Church."—(Fox, *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 278 ; Stow, *Annales*, p. 570.)

1534, March 8. John Rudd writes from the prison which is called "Cuncter" [the Counter] in London, to Roland Lee, Bishop Elect of Chester, appealing for aid to liberate him from prison. The fault of which he is accused is that in a sermon at *Paul's Cross*, alluding to those imposters who have been condemned, he said that their wickedness merited even greater punishment.—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 82, fo. 270).

1534, March. Sir Thomas More to Cromwell. He tells how Father Risby, "about Christmas was twelvemonth," lodged one night at his house, and after supper they fell to talking about Elizabeth Barton. "I never sawe hym after to my remembrance till I saw hym at *Paules Crosse*."—(Arundel MS., 152, fo. 296 b.)

The following letter of Cranmer's is undated, but was probably written in 1534.

"To one that was appoynted to preche at *Paule's Crosse*.

"I commende me unto you, signifyng to the same, that I do not a litle marvaile why you shuld leve an note w^t John Blag, my grocer, in wrytyng to preche at *Paules Crosse* on the iij^{de} Sondag after Trynitie Sondaye, whan contrary to the same at your awne requeste to me made, you desired that ye myghte be ther the firste Sondag after Trynitie Sondaye, wherunto ye were accordyngly appoynted and named. And therfore I will that ye in any condicion faile not to be at the *Crosse* on the said firste Sondaye, whatsoever other appoyntemente or determinacion ye have made w^t your self to the contrary, accordyng to suche exspectacion, truste and confidence as I have in you for th'accomplishmente of the same. And of your mynde in this behalf, I will that you send me worde by this

¹ Parliament was prorogued on March 30th.

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berer, to th'entente I may therby be in full suertie herof. At Croydon, the vj daye May."—(Harleian MS., 6148, fo. 45 b.)

1534, May 24. Cranmer to Doctor Thirlby, Archdeacon of Ely:—"Master Archdeacon, I commend me unto you. . . . Furthermore, ye may shewe Maister Vicechauncelour of Cambrige that I have loste his bille of *Paules Crosse*, and therefore I loke for hym theis halidayes to bryng me an other, nott doubtyng but that you will bere hym company. . . . And if you lak horsse, you shall have of me at such tyme as you shall appoynte by this berer. Thus, fair you well. From Croydon, the xxiiij day of May."—(Harleian MS., 6148, fo. 45.)

1534, November 24. "The 24 of November, foure anabaptists, 3 men and one woman, all Dutch, bare fagots at *Paules Crosse*. And on the 29 of November, a man and a woman, Dutch anabaptists, were brent in Smith field."—(Stow, *Annales*, p. 575.)

1534. Friar John Hylsey to Cromwell. "*Gracia Dei tecum*. Ryght Honourable Mr, sens y^t I was wythe yower Mastershype y^s day, y^e Bysshoppe off London sent for me, and att hys sendynge I came unto hym; and where as I was appoyntyd by my Lord off Canturburry to preche tomorowe att *Powlys Crosse*, y^e sayd Bysshoppe wyllyd me to subscribe to certain artycles, orels I shold nott preche neyer att y^e *Crosse* neyer yn enny place off hys Dyoces. Howebehytt, off trewthe I dyd nott purpose to preche tomorowe, lest peraventure hytt myght be thowght y^t I sholde say some thyng ayenst y^e Bysshoppe; but my purpose ys to have hym to preche y^t came from Norwyche, to y^e yntent y^t he mowght declare hys mynd yn y^e Kynges Graces matters, to y^e w^{che} I desyre yo^r good assystans, &c. Wretyn att yo^r doore, evyn y^s ower off vj att y^e clock. Yff hytt shalbe yo^r plesur I wolle wayte on you yn y^e mornyng. Yo^r supplyant, JOHN HYLSEY."

"To my ryght Honourable Mr Secretary unto y^e Kynges Hyghnes delyver y^s lettre."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 88, fo. 82.)

1535, July 15. Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell. "Pleace it you to understand that this mornyng I delivered the Kinges

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Grace lettres to my Lord of London, whiche was verey glad and joyous that the Kinges Highnes so graciously accepted his sermon seyed to the peple on Sonday last, and hertly thanked you for yo^r favorable relation of the same to his Majeste. . . . And he offerth himselfe to preche every fortnyght orels every thre wekes in the Parliament next commyng, upon the said maters of his last sermon or other, at what tyme or place it shall please the Kinges Grace to commaunde, his Graces pleasur first and in due tyme knowen therein. As concernyng Maister Symon's sermon, he had writen it clere, and had sent it unto you ere this tyme, if he had not ben letted by providyng a sermon against tomorow for to be seyed by him at *Paulys Crosse*; that doen, he wol finissh it, and send it to you w^t al spede. . . . From my house in Aldrichegatestret, the xvth day of July.

By your owne

THOMAS BEDYLL.

To the right Honorable Maister Secretarie, my singuler frende."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 94, fo. 50.)

1535, July 17. John Stokesley, Bishop of London, to Cromwell. "Right Honorable S^r, my dutie remembred w^t all most hertie recommendacions and thanks for yo^r manyfold and incomparable goodenes towards me in all my causes, and more especially for yo^r frendely reporte to the Kinges Grace of my rude collation [*i.e.*, sermon]. . . . And as tochyng this Provinciaall of the Freres [George Browne], I had parfight knolege foure dayes that he was appoynted to preche and raile this Sonday, not oonely *in meam contumeliam meique ordinis et loci contemptum*, but also to maynteigne his undiscrete faschion of remembrance of the soules departed. I appointed M^r Symons to occupie the place this Sonday, and sent for the Frere, requireng hym to conforme hymself in prayyng for the soules departed, as M^r Latamer and M^r Croome and othre men did, orelles to forbere this day; and he wolde make me no answere, but that he wolde not answere. Wherfor I besече yow that M^r Symons may occupie this day; and when I am departed hens, I shall suffre for yo^r pleasour the Frere to raile at the *Crosse* at his pleasour, though I doubte not but he will sett forth moore fervently somme perniciose doctrine, then the principal matiers, orels he shall do all veray weykely. For

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I assure yow, in my jugement he had neithre autoritie nor argument in thoose matiers there that wolde wey oon fedre [feather] in the balance of any man of competent lernyng and indifferent jugement. And therfor I beseche yow to regarde me othrewise then to suffre hym to preche at the *Crosse* to morow, whiche can not be without soche contumelie to me (soche is his rashnes, w^{out} discretion and lernyng, as when the triall shall cume yo^r self shall juge) as I shall thynk all my servyce in this matier lytle estimed in deede, if in my presence he shall be maynteigned to excite a sedition agaynst me in myne oone chyrche Thus rashly at y^r commandement, this xvijth of July, w^t thande [*i.e.*, the hand] of

Yo^r bounde beedsman,

JO. LONDON.

To my moste singular goode Maistre and frende, M^r Secretarie."—(*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 94, fos. 98, 99.)

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

ALL our readers will have learned by this time that a strong effort is being made to save Crosby Hall. The Court of Common Council having declined to take any steps in the matter, the City Companies, those ancient Guilds, which have done so much for the City in the past, have bestirred themselves, and there is great hope that their efforts will be successful.

While the Corporation was indifferent, not so the King. His Majesty has once more shown that splendid tact which is characteristic of him. The first Statesman in Europe is not apathetic when wanton spoliation is proposed in his Capital. His Majesty has caused the following letter to be written to Mr. Laurence Gomme, the Clerk to the County Council.

"Buckingham Palace, August 6th, 1907. Dear Mr. Gomme,—The King has been informed that there appears to be some chance of Crosby Hall, a building of great historic interest, being pulled down. His Majesty has seen the report presented to the London

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County Council on the subject, and commands me to inquire whether this report has met with a favourable response, and to express his hope that means may be found to preserve such an interesting relic of old London.—Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed) KNOLLYS."

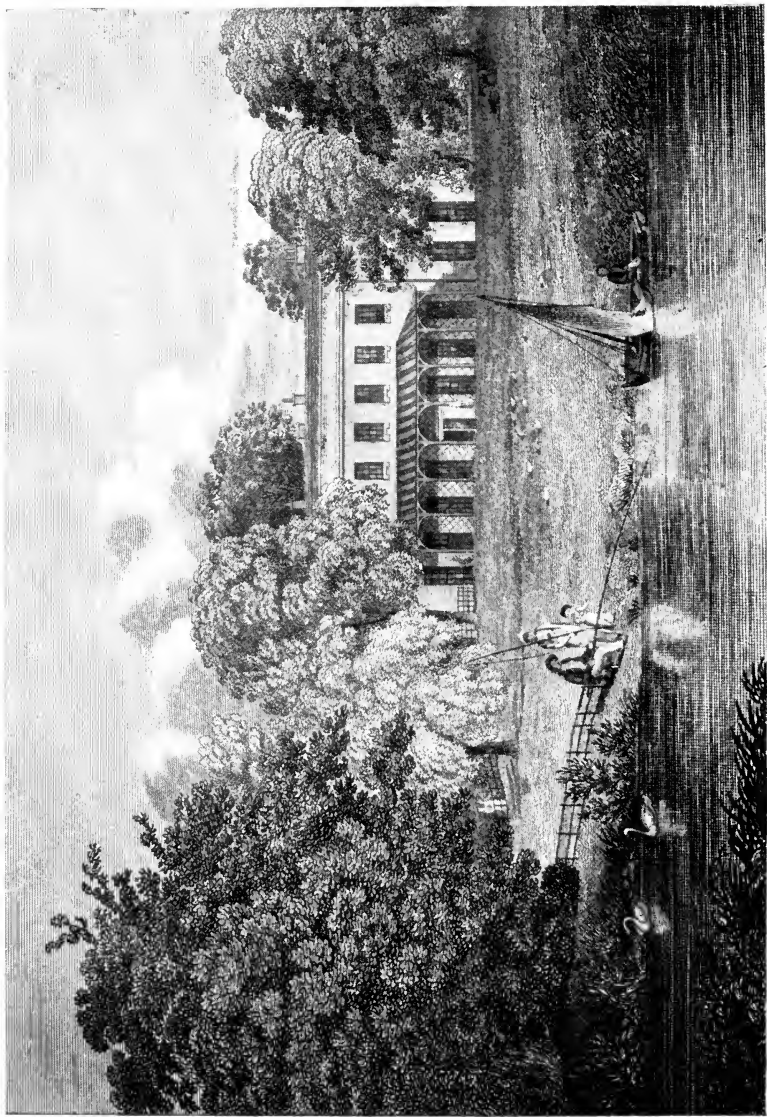
His Majesty's gracious and well-timed letter will no doubt ensure the preservation of Crosby Hall, for even Common Councilmen may condescend to follow when the King himself leads.

The demolition of the old house in Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which will shortly take place, is not a matter of regret, for it has long borne on its face an impudent falsehood. The house pretends to be "The Old Curiosity Shop, immortalised by Charles Dickens." It is probably not news to the readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* to inform them that there is not a word of truth in the statement. If any one will turn to the end of *The Old Curiosity Shop*, he will there read that the house had long since been pulled down, and that a broad new thoroughfare passed over its site. If Dickens had any particular house in his mind, as he probably had, we have his own statement that it was razed before the writing of the story. The geography of the book suggests that New Oxford Street was the broad thoroughfare referred to.

The Executive Council of the Manorial Society desire to make a correction in our Quarterly Note on page 234. They write as follows:—"You refer to a distinction between "Members" and "Associates." Such a distinction does not exist, as all Associates are Members. Lords and Stewards of Manors are called "Fellows." Subscribing members of £1 1s. per annum are called "Associates," while persons who subscribe 10s. 6d. per annum are called "Correspondents," but are not entitled to the full privileges of Membership."

We willingly make the correction, but we cannot see that it makes any difference. The distinction we referred to remains, and is equally absurd between "Fellows" and "Associates" as between "Members" and "Associates."

The London County Council has placed tablets on No. 54, Great Marlborough Street, W., and on No. 28, Bennett Street,



Temple Grove, East Sheen, 1812.

From an Old Print.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Stamford Street, S.E., in commemoration of Mrs. Siddons and John Leech.

An "old boy" of Temple Grove School has very kindly lent us a print of the house as it appeared in 1812, which we reproduce here to complete the series of illustrations. The print is inscribed, "Temple Grove, East Sheen, Surrey. The Seminary of the Rev^d W^m Pearson. Engraved by Shurey from a Drawing by J. P. Neale, for the Beauties of England and Wales. London: Published by John Harris, St Paul's Church Yard, Oct^r 1, 1812." It shows the pond referred to several times in Mr. Rutton's article, which must have added very much to the beauty of the grounds.

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UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 75.]

18 March, 1725. Agreement whereby Thomas Smith of Ludgate Street, London, Goldsmith, in consideration of £21, agrees with Anthony Boutandon of London, Merchant, to assign to him, on or before 10 June then next, the unexpired term of 5 years from Lady day then next of a lease for 7 years of a messuage in which he (Smith) then dwelt, known as "The Gold Ring," in Ludgate Street, held of William Hull of Cannon Street, Pewterer.

August, 1675. Draft Agreement between Alice Rymer, daughter of Anne, wife of John Vaughan of London, Taylor, and the said John and Anne Vaughan and Jane Antrobus of London, Sempstres, for 5 years' service of the said Alice to the said Jane Antrobus as a sempstres, in return for tuition in that art; board, lodging and clothes to be supplied by John Vaughan.

5 August, 1719. Copy Agreement between Anne Davis of the parish of St. Peter's Cheape, London, Milliner, and Anne Dawson of London, Spinster, whereby, in consideration of £20, the former agreed to take the latter into her shop as a learner for 3 years, and teach her the trade of a Milliner, and to pay her for all work done and half the profit on all the business brought by her the said Anne Dawson.

July, 1718. Draft Agreement between Thomas Tysoe of London, Herald Painter, and Richard Chandles of Shrewsbury, Painter Stainer, whereby, in consideration of £10, Tysoe agreed to teach Richard son of the said Richard Chandles the Art of Armes Painting and Landskipp Painting, etc., during one year, and to supply him with board and lodging.

24 March, 1698. Copy Agreement between Edward Bee, Citizen and Painter Stainer of London, and Mary Mitchell of Newington Butts, co. Surrey, Widow,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

whereby Bee agreed to allow his apprentice, Eldred son of John Michell, to leave him at the end of 6 years 11 months of his apprenticeship of 7 years, created by Indentures of even date, and that he the said Bee should at the end of the 7 years at his own expense make the said Michell free of the City and the Painter Stainers' Company.

17 August, 1668. Copy Transfer by John Chapman, Citizen and Butcher of London, to Thomas Eldrige of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex, Butcher, of the former's apprentice, Phillip Nott, son of Phillip Nott, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, under indentures of 24 July last past for 7 years.

5 February, 1704. Copy Agreement between Thomas Feilder, Citizen and Coachmaker of London, and Judith Porter of London, widow, whereby Feilder agreed in the event of Thomas, son of the said Judith and Thomas Porter, late of London, Gent., deceased, who had that day put himself apprentice to Feilder out of the consideration of £100 she had paid to Feilder for taking the said apprentice; and if he died in the second year of the term, to return £40. The said Judith agreed to supply the said Thomas with clothes, and to pay the expenses of any illness he might have, notwithstanding the custom of the City of London.

25 January, 1703. Copy Agreement between Peter Whitcomb of London, Merchant, and William Finch of Maidstone, co. Kent, Gent., whereby Whitcomb agreed that if he happened to die before he could send Michael Finch (son of the said William, his apprentice for 7 years under indentures of even date), to Aleppo in Turkey, the executors of the said Whitcomb should return to Finch £700; and if Michael should die before the said journey, then Whitcomb would return £350.

20 March, 1649. Agreement between John Bix of Bapchild, co. Kent, Esq., and William Stede of Muston, co. Kent, Gent., of the one part, Richard Alleyne of Canterbury, clerk, and Thomas Jenkins of Stowting, co. Kent, of the other part. Reciting that one Anne Vidian, widow, by her will dated 12 July, 1626, devised her land to John Bix, her brother-in-law, William Bix and Daniel Bix, his sons, in trust for her daughter Elizabeth, with power of appointment, in default remainder to her children and their heirs in tail. And that the said Elizabeth had deceased without appointing, but had left two children, the said William Stede and William Bix, son of John Bix party thereto; and that Daniel Bix was the surviving trustee. It was agreed that the said William Stede and John Bix would sell to Alleyne for £289 certain lands in Stowting, co. Kent, called "Fee Farme Downe," "Solefeildes," and "Broomes Land," and a pasture containing 12 acres, all in the occupation of Dr. Alleyne at a rent of £17 per annum, and would sell to Jenkins for £85 the lands in Stowting called "Barly Hill," containing 20 acres, in his occupation at a rent of £5 per annum.

13 July, 1720. Agreement whereby Whitelocke Bulstrode, Esq., agreed to purchase of Josuah Stevens of Kingston upon Thames, Malster, the house and ground in Hownslo called "the Wheatsheafe," formerly "the Nagges Head," occupied by one Warner, for £100. Bulstrode to receive the Michaelmas rent, and Stevens to make a good title.

Signed by both parties.

19 January, 1604. Power of Attorney by Nicholas Seyliard of Etonbridge, co. Kent, to Richard Haler, to take seisin of a messuage called "Geenes," conveyed to Seyliard by deed of even date by Matthew Tye of Chedington, co. Kent.

4 November, 1758. Power of Attorney by Ambrose Asty of Northaw, co. Herts, Esq., to John Smart of Enfield, co. Middlesex, to surrender to the Lord of the Manor of Enfield, to the uses of Asty's will, a piece of ground, 80 ft. square, abutting N. on Asty's estate, S. and E. on Enfield Chase, and W. on the high road, situate at Potters Bar, and a cottage thereon.

24 January, 1733. Power of Attorney by Balthasar Regis, Rector of Adisham, co. Kent, D.D., to Israel Anthony Aufrere of St. James's, Westminster, to transfer all tallies in the 3½% Annuities.

Crest Seal.

30 October, 1797. Power of Attorney by Lady Frances Bulkley of Hatfield,

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co. Herts, to Messrs. Robert, Andrew, Berkley, John and Charles Drummond, of Charing Cross, in the City of Westminster, to receive for her use an annuity of £200, granted to her by Royal Sign Manual of 2 September, 1797.

ST. ALBAN AND ODENSE.—With reference to the queries and answers on this subject in the *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. v, p. 310, and vol. vi, pp. 79 and 246, I hope the accompanying interesting statement from Herr Rasmussen, Headmaster of a school at Odense, will not be too long for insertion. The writer is mistaken in supposing that I stated that there were relics of St. Alban at Peterborough in 1069—70. I drew attention to the statement in Dugdale's *Monasticon* as to the taking of relics of St. Oswald from Peterborough by the Danes at that date (vide *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. vi, pp. 246—7). King Canute IV must have obtained his supposed relics of St. Alban from Ely, where the Danish Expedition of 1069—70 assisted Hereward against the Normans, but we, in St. Albans, do not admit that these relics were genuine.—WM. R. L. LOWE.

STATEMENT received from HERR RASMUSSEN, of ODENSE, with letter dated 29th March, 1907.

According to a contemporary and trustworthy Danish source, Canute the Fourth, King of Denmark, 1080—1086, carried some relics of St. Alban to Odense, where the Bishop's Church, formerly Our Lady's Church, was named after St. Alban. In this Church on the 10th July, 1086, King Canute met his death at the hands of his rebellious subjects, and from the biographies, written shortly after his death, we know that on this occasion were standing on the altar some reliquaries containing relics of St. Alban and St. Oswald.

In 1095 Canute was enshrined, in 1101 he was canonised, and his shrine placed on the high altar of a newly erected stone church, the former Bishop's Church being wood built. From this time the Bishop's Church was consecrated to St. Alban and St. Canute, but to the latter, as the national saint, the main part of the worship was undoubtedly given. In the thirteenth century a new church, the present Knudskirke, was erected next to the old Bishop's Church; the old St. Alban's Church in Odense was pulled down in the sixteenth century, after the Reformation, and only the name of the market place established here, Albani Torv, has preserved the memory of it.

Canute took share in two expeditions to England, in 1069-70 and in 1075, and on this occasion he probably acquired some of the relics of St. Alban; this would agree very well with what you state about the fate of the relics of St. Alban in Peterborough during the Danish invasion of England in 1069-70. Whether he acquired the said relics in St. Albans or in some other place, and whether in the whole they were genuine, it is hardly possible to ascertain. Quite a different account is to be found in the Annals of St. Alban's Monastery from the twelfth century (*Gesta Abbatum Monasterii St. Albani*, ed. H. T. Riley, London, 1867, vol i, pp. 12-19). The Annals relate that in the beginning of the tenth century, when Wulnoth was the Abbot of the Monastery, the Vikings had stolen and carried the bones of St. Alban to Denmark. This, as Mr. Collins (now Bishop of Gibraltar) quite correctly draws the attention to, sounds highly improbable, for the heathen Danish Vikings would find a great satisfaction in plundering the churches, but would hardly care about the bones of the saints (see *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. vi, p. 80). Generally speaking, in the tenth century the ecclesiastical connection between Denmark and England was not very considerable, and the Rev. A. V. Storm is here mistaken, though otherwise his account of the active connection between the English and the Danish churches is both charming and correct. Nor is Odense known to have been

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the centre of an English influence (see *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. vi, p. 79). There is not the slightest reason to suppose any ancient connection between St. Alban's Monastery in England and Odense. Denmark did not become Christian until the end of the tenth century; a Bishop of Odense is mentioned for the first time in 988 (not, however, as Mr. Collins has it, Odinkar Hvide, who was Bishop of Ribe in the first part of the eleventh century, and presided over the whole of North Jutland). Eric, brother of Canute the Fourth, was the first to take English monks (from Evesham) to Odense (about 1100). It must be mentioned that the German St. Alban was known in Denmark previous to the English St. Alban, and this is the reason why in Denmark St. Alban's Day was the 21st June (the German St. Alban's Day) instead of the 22nd June. The above-mentioned monastic annals further contain a lengthened account of how the monk Egwin, Sacristan of St. Alban's, made himself to be admitted into the monastery in Odense, and furtively sawed a hole in the shrine of St. Alban, surreptitiously contriving to get out the relics, and carrying them safely back to England. This account does not read very probable, and bears the impress of having been made up in St. Alban's Monastery in England as a kind of counterpart to the account of the robbing in former time of the relics from the monastery. Nowhere do the Danish sources mention that it was the whole body of St. Alban that was in Odense, and, beforehand, this may be supposed to be rather improbable. It must be mentioned, however, that in St. Knud's Kirke in Odense are preserved two large reliquaries, the one being that of St. Canute, whereas the Danish scholars disagree as to whom the other belonged to. Some are of opinion that Benedict, brother of Canute the Fourth, who met his death in the church at the side of Canute, was enshrined here, while others take it to be the shrine of St. Alban, and even think to be able to point out the hole through which Egwin stole the bones in order to carry them back to England. On opening the shrine in our time, most of the skeleton of a man was found, and the hole in the shrine is at greatest extent only three inches, thus being too small for a whole skeleton to be got through it.

Then it may reasonably be taken for granted that the account of the monastic annals about the robbery of Egwin of the relics of St. Alban in Odense comes to very little.

THE CAVEAC TAVERN, ETC.—An old hostelry of this name, anent which information is sought, existed between the years of, say, 1700 and 1800 in Spread Eagle Court, Finch Lane, E.C., now known as Royal Exchange Avenue. Mr. J. Percy Simpson, in his highly interesting work, *Old City Taverns and Masonry*, reproduces a print of "houses in Spread Eagle Court, Threadneedle Street, forming the old Caveac Tavern (1800)." But he is unable to give any details, beyond chronicling the fact that the houses occupied the ground where the Peabody Statue now stands. It has been suggested that the "Caveac" was identical with the "Lion and Fleece" (or some such title) of a subsequent date, though this conjecture has not been verified. It is pretty well established that the tavern in question was used by freemasons, and it is believed to have been the last meeting place of the "Caveac Lodge." The inn must have been a large one, as its assessment can be traced at a big figure. Perhaps some readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* may be able to furnish some further details? They would be gladly welcomed.

Whilst treating of this immediate locality, it may be of interest to note that a portion of the extensive range of offices known as Royal

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Exchange Buildings, has just been razed, and a brand-new edifice reared in its place. The block was built by the late Sir Francis (then Mr. Alderman) Moon, about sixty years ago, its elevation being considered at the time quite unique; one novelty—introduced, I believe, for the first time in the City—being that mezzanine style of floor which has since become so popular, both east and west.

Verily, the hand of demolition has been busy in this quarter of late!
Junior Athenæum Club. CECIL CLARKE.

CROSBY HALL.—Is there not one simple point as it affects the retention or otherwise of this noted City structure which would appear, oddly enough, to have been overlooked?

If the old place has been purchased for the business of a bank, why need it be demolished at all? During its long existence it has served many purposes and might, one would think, satisfactorily fulfil yet another without material disturbance of its splendid characteristics. By a judicious adaptation of space, could not counters be substituted for dining tables, bank parlours for luncheon bars? The cunning designer can accomplish marvellous transformations nowadays. Thus remodelled, the historic building might still, for the most part, be preserved, the ring of sovereigns resound as merrily within its ancient walls as the clatter of plates and dishes.—CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

HOGARTH'S "MARCH TO FINCHLEY."—May I ask if any of your readers are able to inform me in what part of the road between London and Finchley Hogarth's picture is laid. The full title is: "March of the Guards at Finchley." I reside there, and should like to inscribe the information at back of my copy of the print.—

"Wakefield," Ballard's Lane, Finchley. EDW. H. COX.

CROPPENBERGH OR COPPENBURGH.—I should be glad of any information as to who was the husband of a Mary Croppenbergh. In her Will, dated 20th July, 1652 (proved 1652), she describes herself as a widow, and mentions her son-in-law, Joseph Alston, Baronet, husband of her daughter Mary, her brother John Vermudon, her daughter Ann, wife of George Sherard (married 31st July, 1651, at St. James Church, Clerkenwell, London), and her grandson, William Sherard. She also mentions Thomas Bucke of the University of Cambridge. A Robert Bucke of London in his Will (proved 1620) mentions his wife's sister's daughter Mary Croppenberg (*sic*), wife of Joseph Croppenberg (*sic*), and Thomas Bucke, youngest son of his cousin, Thomas Bucke, of Bullington Hall, now scholar at Caius College, Cambridge.—PEIRCE GUN MAHONEY, *Cork Herald*.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, Dublin.

Tot IN PLACE-NAMES.—I shall be glad if any readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* can give me any information upon the subject of

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place-names beginning with *Tot*. This prefix seems to occur fairly frequently in the neighbourhood of London, as, for instance, Tothill Fields, Westminster, Tottenham in Middlesex, Tooting, and Totterdown in Surrey. It is only reasonable to suppose that these names have some common origin.—

110 Loughborough Park, S.W.

A. S. QUICK.

STAPLETON FAMILY AT DORKING.—My great-grandfather's brother, Edward Stapleton (a West Indian merchant, and retired ensign of the 11th late West Indian Regiment, who died at Antigua in 1817), by his Will, dated in 1809, bequeathes "messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situated at Dorking, co. Surrey, and at Barford, co. Notts." Family letters also show that he and his relatives were in the habit of staying at Dorking, though his ancestral home was in Notts. Being unable to trace further the connection of my ancestor with Surrey, I should be pleased if any of your readers should happen to have access to information, either identifying the property alluded to, or otherwise affording further information concerning Stapletons at Dorking in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.—

158 Noel Street, Nottingham.

A. STAPLETON.

THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE.—May I beg leave to insert the following corrigenda?

Page 195, line 13 from bottom : for *hexagonal*, read *seven-sided*.

Page 199, line 10 from bottom : for *Agas the later*, read *the later Agas*.

Page 199, line 3 from bottom : for *1600*, read *1660*.

2, Garden Court, Temple.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

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ELHAM CHURCH (vol. ix, p. 238).—In your review of Mr. Hussey's admirable book of church notes, you mention among the "curiosities" a light at Elham Church, called "Trill on mine Harp." Mr. Hussey notes six bequests to this light, between 1466 and 1491. He does not give any explanation of this very curious name, but in the last volume of the Surrey Archæological Collections (vol. 20) is a drawing by Mr. P. M. Johnston of a fragment of a wall-painting at Stoke d'Abernon Church, which may, I think, supply a clue. The subject of this painting, says Mr. Johnston, was the Adoration of the Lamb, but all that now remains is the right-hand margin, shewing four tiers of figures. The two uppermost tiers contained the Angels round the Throne, two of these only remain, one in each row, the lower one playing on a pair of pipes. The third row from the top is filled with figures of the Redeemed, while in the bottom

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row were the Twenty-four Elders, with their crowns and harps. Now



STOKE D'ABERNON.

From a drawing by P. M. Johnston.

it has occurred to me that the light called "Trill on mine Harp" may have been placed before a similar painting at Elham, for the subject was, as Mr. Johnston points out, very popular with the early school of church painters, and if so, what more appropriate name could have been found for it?—

ARCHITECT.

By the courtesy of the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society and of Mr. Johnston, we are enabled to reproduce a rough tracing of that part of Mr. Johnston's drawing which contains the figure above referred to. The drawing is in colours, and our block does poor justice to Mr. Johnston's vigorous brush-work, but it will serve to illustrate our correspondent's ingenious suggestion.—EDITOR.

HARLESDEN AND WILLESDEN SPELLING (vol. viii, p. 164; vol. ix, p. 156).—Col. Prideaux, always greedy for out-of-the-way information, will be glad to know that Harleston, though general, was not the invariable form in the olden times. Hervlvestvne is the spelling in *Domesday Book*. Harlestone (1246), H'lesdon (1291), and Harleston (1294) are forms found in the St. Paul's documents. The last is associated with the "psalm of the prebend," namely, *Fundamenta ejus: lxxxvii*. Hearlston is an alternative form given in a Close Roll document of 1651. Horlston in the parish of Willesden, is the place in which Sir William Roberts made two extensive purchases of land in 1666. Camden cites the "prebend of Harlestone" in connection with St. Paul's. (Edition of 1701; but written exactly three hundred years ago.) In the map the name is Harlston.

As to Willesden, there are many variants. In King Athelstan's charter, the monks of St. Erkenwald—afterwards St. Paul's Cathedral—receive "10 mansas ad Neosdune cum Willesdune." *Domesday Book* has Wellesdone. Wylylson and Wylesdon are two of many forms, which always end with *don*. Willesdon appears for the first time in the reign of Edward VI (1547-53). The suffix *den* came slightly into use in the 17th century, was used almost as frequently as *don* in the next century, and won its way into general use in the middle of the 19th century. Varied spelling in the same document is curiously exemplified in the 17th century. In 1638 a transfer deed has "Willessden al's Wilsdon; in 1641 a deed (Fynch v. Pate) refers to "18 acres of land in Wilsdon als Willessdon." A Common Pleas deed of 1649

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states that Ralph Hartley, of London, apothecary, bought from Elizabeth Saunders, widow, "a piece of meadow in Wellesden or Willesdon, containing one rood lying in the nether end of the common field called Nyesdon field," *i.e.*, Neasden. In a Fine of 1662 (Duke v. Twyford) we have "Willesden *alias* Wilsden *alias* Willesdan." The *Ambulator* for 1820 has Wilsdon ; for 1840 has Willesdon.

I am pleased to follow Col. Prideaux in "venturing on these remarks with the object of bringing readers . . . abreast with the latest information on this fascinating subject."

Cricklewood.

B. W. DEXTER.

ISAAC AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (vol viii, p. 217).—I have not seen any reply to Mr. Hickman's query on this subject, so venture to send a note. The common statement that Hick, Hicks, and so on, are derived from Isaac as a Christian name, is a mere guess, and a very bad one. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, is mainly responsible, but I cannot say if he originated it. The capricious way in which some Jewish personal names were commonly adopted by Christian races, while others were rarely if ever used, is a curious problem. Thus Adam and Eve were both common, Abel was rare ; Elias was common, Elijah was rare ; and so on ; examples could easily be multiplied, both from the Old and New Testaments. Isaac is very rare indeed. No, Hick has nothing to do with Isaac, but is in fact a diminutive from Richard. The four common Christian names beginning with R, Robert, Roger, Ralph, and Richard, all take diminutives in R, D, and H. Thus, from Robert we get Robb and Robson, Dobb and Dobson, Hob and Hobson ; from Roger we get Rodge (Rudge) and Rodgson, Dodge and Dodgson, Hodge and Hodgson ; from Ralph we get Rawe and Rawson, Daw and Dawson, Haw and Hawson ; and similarly from Richard we get Rick and Rickson, Dick and Dickson, Hick and Hickson ; and, of course, many other variants. Why these R names should have a tendency to change their initial letters has never been properly explained ; it is probably due to dialectic influences, and a careful collation of early documents under counties would no doubt show the district where each form originated. With regard to Mr. Hickman's own name, it does not follow that it is derived from Richard. There is a small class of personal names, of teutonic origin, ending in "man," such as Herman, Bateman, etc., and it is quite possible that Hickman is one of these. But I must leave some notes on this for a future occasion.—*Philologos*.

DANISH EARTHWORKS AT WILLINGTON, BEDS (vol. viii, p. 232 ; ix, p. 156 and p. 235).—In an article, "The Danish Camp on the Ouse, near Bedford," by A. R. Goddard, B.A., will be found a full description of the above-named earthworks, and of the campaign in which they played a part. The article is in part 3, vol. iii, of the *Saga-Book* of the Viking Club.—J. P. EMSLIE.

REVIEWS.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, illustrated; including the Seventh Annual Report of the London Topographical Society. Issued for the year 1906; pp. 160.

Few of the smaller publishing Societies have so many distinguished names in their list of officers as has the London Topographical Society, and its publications are such as any body of archaeologists may be proud of. The present volume is worthy of its predecessors. We start with the Annual Address of Mr. Philip Norman, one of the Vice-Presidents, the subject treated of being the Roman Wall of London. Mr. Norman modestly calls his work "a rapid summary," but it is a careful collection and collation of all that we know of the Roman fortifications of Londinium, with a plan and some interesting illustrations, both from modern photographs and old prints. It is a subject that Mr. Norman has made a special study of, and in view of the large piece of the wall lately exposed near Newgate, his paper is particularly opportune. Mr. Lovegrove has an interesting article on two houses recently demolished at Blackheath, Vanbrugh House and Vanbrugh Castle, built by that excentric genius and Jack-of-all-trades, Sir John Vanbrugh. Heavy and forbidding in appearance, they had, nevertheless, a sort of picturesqueness, in spite of their bastard mediævalism. Judging from the two carefully drawn plans, one by Mr. Lovegrove, the other by Mr. Dann, they must have been singularly inconvenient and uncomfortable houses to live in. The remainder of the volume is for the most part taken up with a continuation of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's wonderful list of old London Signs. This instalment deals with Cheapside, the Poultry, Friday Street, and Bucklersbury, with a plan of the neighbourhood and twenty illustrations from old shop bill-heads. Many of the signs showed the incongruous juxtaposition of things that our ancestors delighted in. We find the Bishop's Head and Coffin, the Black Boy and Comb, the Crane and Anchor, the Dagger and Pie, the Dog and Porridge Pot, the Lamb and Four Coffins, the Sugar Loaf and Talbot, the Swan and Golden Fan, the Three Kings and Spotted Dog, the Three Pigeons and Clock, the Three Tents and Lamb, the Bell and Bird Cage, the Three Beehives and Pig, etc. After reading these one is tempted to think that the elaborate explanations given by certain quidnuncs as to the Bull and Mouth, the Bull and Gate, the Pig and Whistle, and others, have been a mere waste of time. Why should not they mean just simply what they say? Indeed Mr. Price demolished one of the pseudo-learned derivations, the Cat and Fiddle, which Hotten surmised to be a corruption of *Caton fidele*, "a staunch Protestant in the reign of Queen Mary," by quoting the same sign in 1361! The list is enriched by numberless quotations and authorities, some of them very quaint reading, but Mr. Price might have given a few explanations for the less learned; what, for instance, is the meaning of *aernselde* and *berneselde*? what is a *detrited*, and what is a *surmetistour*? Mr. Bernard Gomme, the Secretary, furnishes a very useful list of London maps, plans and drawings, exhibited at Drapers' Hall on March 16th, 1905.

THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS, its Abbey and Surroundings, by Charles H. Ashdown, F.R.G.S., F.C.S.; second edition. The Homeland Association; 1907; pp. 148; price 1s. net.

The second edition of this excellent handbook was issued with regard to the recent pageant, and the numerous visitors to St. Albans could not have had a better guide. Mr. Ashdown knows his subject from end to end, and has the happy knack of conveying a vast amount of information in a very readable way. His chapter on the Abbey is a model piece of work. The country for some five or six miles round is well described, and all objects of interest are pointed out. In addition to some excellent photographs, we have a considerable number of Mr. Duncan Moul's charming pen drawings. This guide will rank with the best of the Homeland Series.

REVIEWS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK, with its Surroundings, by W. A. Dutt.
The Homeland Association ; 1907 ; pp. 76 ; price 6*d.* net.

Another pageant handbook ! Unlike St. Albans, Bury's crowning glory, the Abbey Church, has mostly disappeared. Mr. W. K. Hardy's wonderful bird's-eye view gives a striking picture of what it must have looked like at the time of the Dissolution. Mr. Dutt's description of the remains of the Abbey is rather inadequate and confused ; a plan would have been of great assistance. Nor does he do quite adequate justice to the picturesque street architecture, while we could well have spared the two illustrations of the theatre. The chapters on the objects of interest in the neighbourhood are well done, and will be very useful to visitors. It is a pity that so many of the half-tone illustrations have been printed with the text ; the result is not satisfactory. The frontispiece is a charming drawing of the Abbots' Bridge, by Mr. Walter Dexter, R.B.A.

TORQUAY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, by Percival H. W. Almy. The
Homeland Association ; 1907 ; pp. 116 ; price 1*s.* net.

"The most beautiful town in England" is Mr. Almy's initial boast, and the illustrations go far to bear him out. The chapter on the history of Torquay is well written and interesting, but the translations from Domesday want careful revision. There is a capital account of the literary associations of the neighbourhood, a feature that might be introduced with advantage into other volumes of the series. The section on walks and drives is thoroughly well done and well illustrated, and the chapter on natural history is carefully compiled.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Notes and Impressions. By the Rev. H. J.
Dukinfield Astley, M.A., Litt.D. Elliot Stock ; 1907 ; pp. 55 ;
price 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

This is not a guide book, nor yet a history ; but a series of sketches and scenes in the history of Bury, intended primarily for visitors to the pageant. But it is, we think, a good deal more than that, and should have a permanent place on the bookshelves of every one interested in the place. Mr. Astley has studied his authorities well, quotes often, and gives references, and has worked the whole into a very pleasing result. Such a combination of scholarly, literary, and antiquarian excellence is all too rare in these hustling days.

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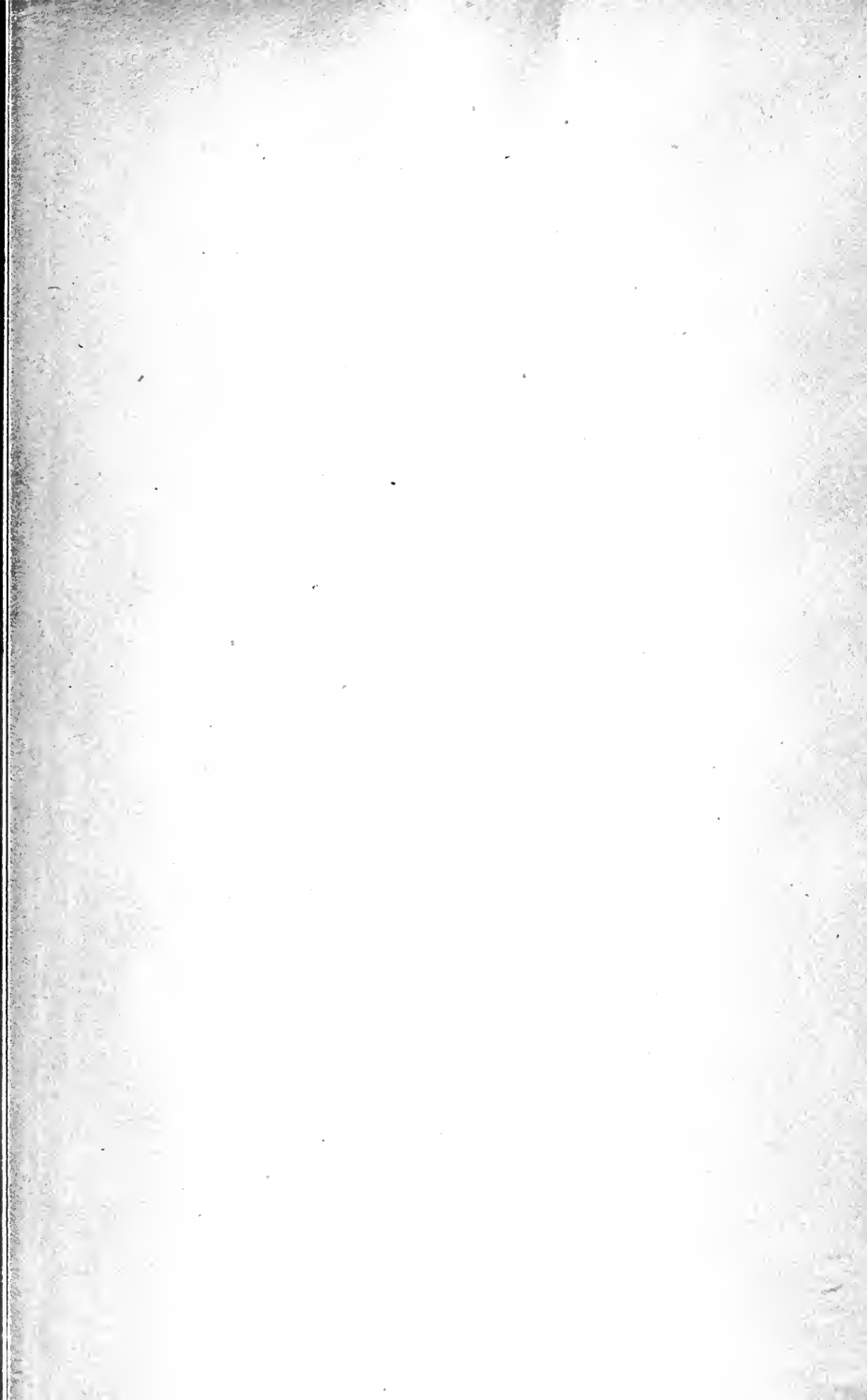
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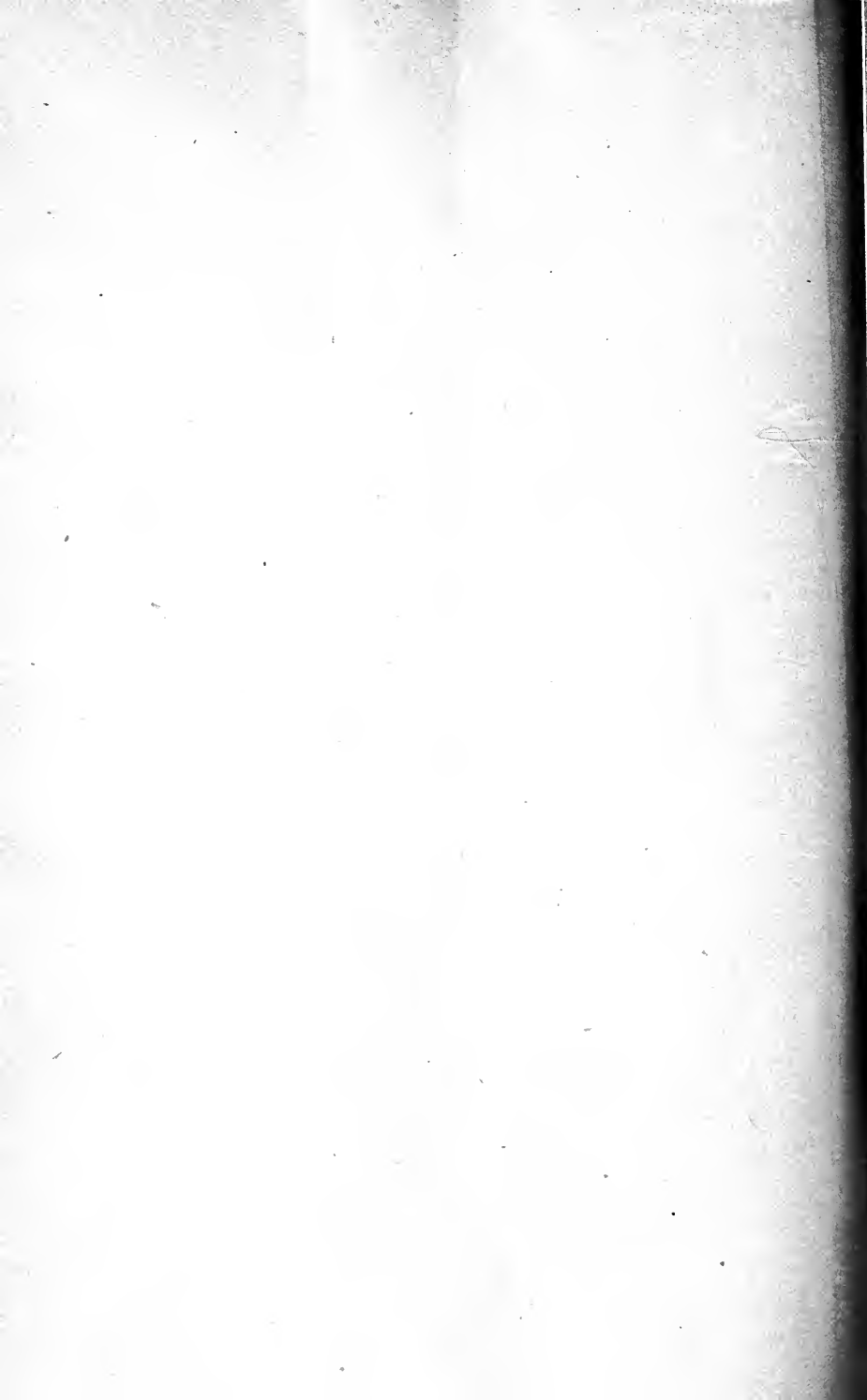
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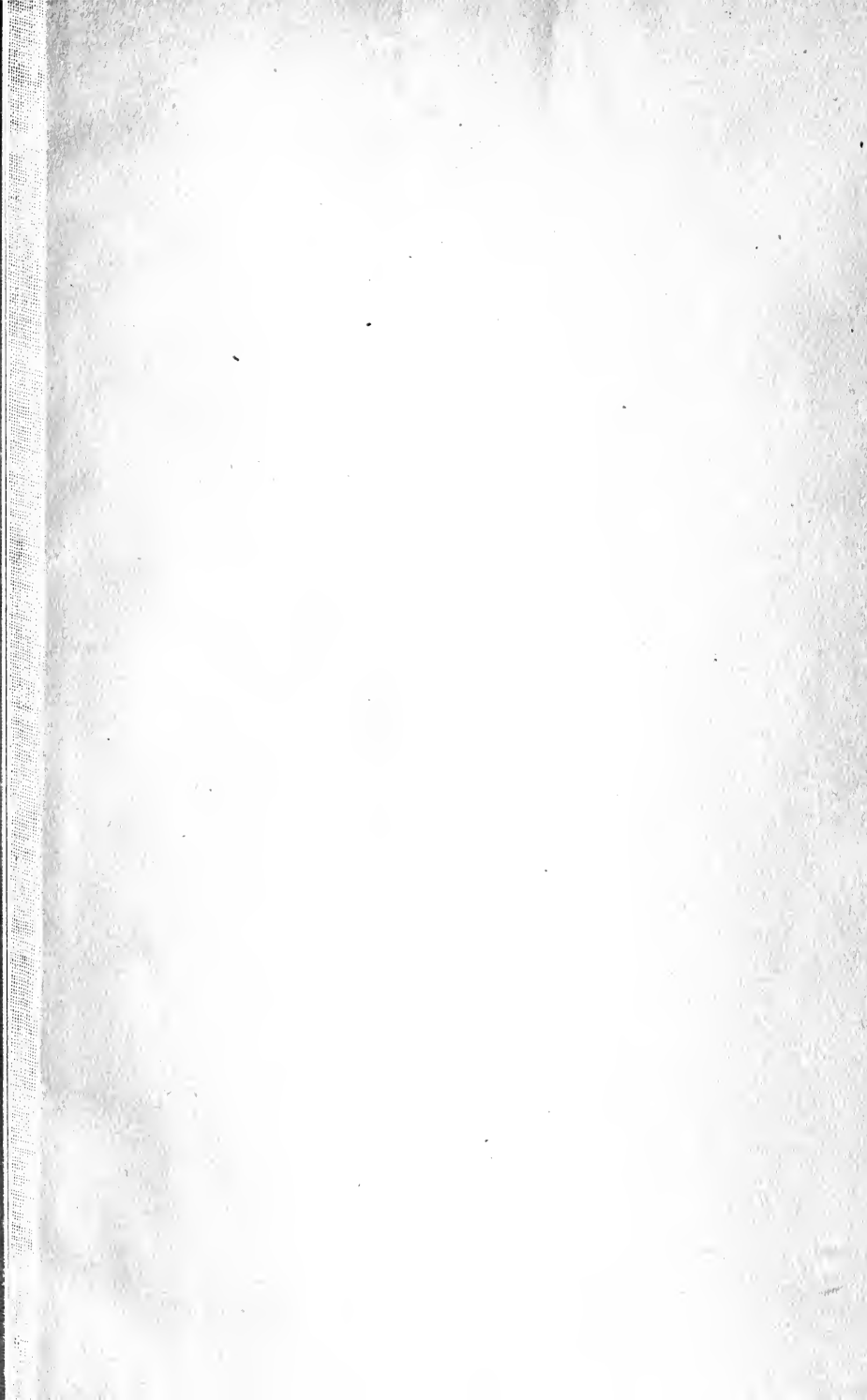
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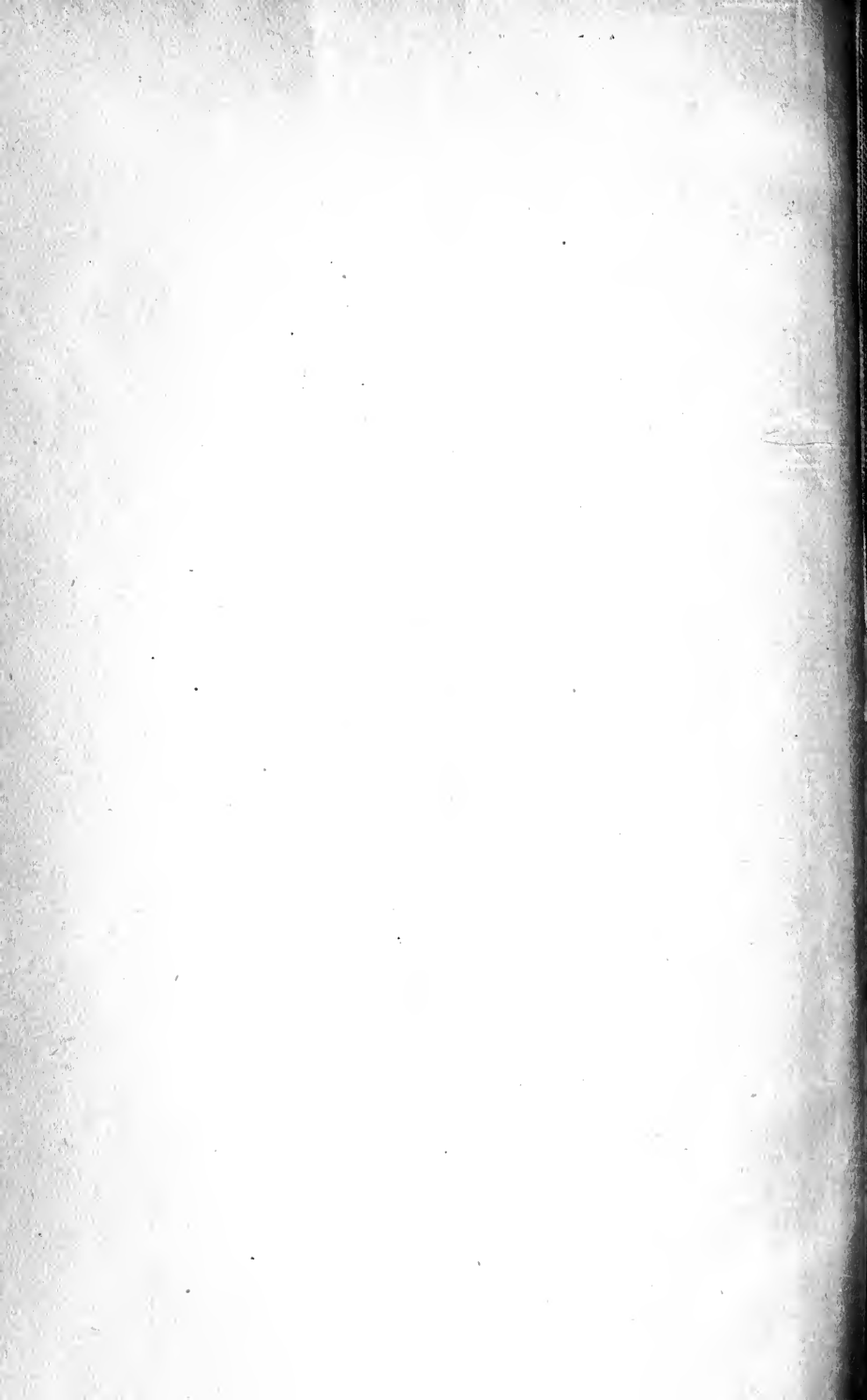
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